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ALBERTA

Facts and Figures

AN INTERESTING
INFORMATIVE
COMPILATION OF
FACTS PERTINENT
TO ALBERTA...

c1 ✓



Compiled and Published by

BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR
GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

ALBERTA



FACTS AND FIGURES

PREPARED BY
THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF
HONOURABLE DR. J. L. ROBINSON,
MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

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1950

FOREWORD

As a result of the inquiries received and the ever-increasing interest in the Natural Resources and Industrial Development of Alberta, it was decided to publish some facts and figures relevant to the province in the hope that these will provide information for industrialists, producers and distributors so that they will be able to determine from the figures given for the province as a whole and by territorial or regional divisions, the market potentialities of certain areas for the goods and services at their disposal.

The publication covers the wide fields of agriculture, minerals, forestry, fur, fisheries, manufacturing industries, trade markets and miscellaneous statistics, and furnishes an answer as to what Alberta produces for market and the plans for future development, especially in the realm of industry.

The publication does not cover to a great extent a record of activities carried on by government departments and other agencies in matters which affect the general well-being of Alberta, but mention is made of the amenities of life available in the fields of education, public health, public welfare, railways, telephones, etc.

In the section which records the statistics of Manufacturing Industries and Minerals, the number of industries or establishments is incomplete as only those who reported were inserted.

The figure representing the salaries and wages per person in the various industries was obtained by dividing the number of persons into the amount paid but of course this does not reveal the gradations of the wage or salary scale, or the lower figure which resulted when large amounts were paid for seasonal work.

Percentages are used vertically and horizontally and can be traced easily by the following method:—

Vertical percentages—Trace up to 100 or down to 100 as the case may be:

Horizontal percentages—Trace across to 100:

It is recognized that by the time printed material reaches the reader some of it will be out-of-date.

Further information will be furnished on application to:

**DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR
PROVINCIAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

(H. P. Brownlee — Provincial Statistician)

HON. DR. J. L. ROBINSON
Minister

J. E. OBERHOLTZER
Deputy Minister

EDMONTON - ALBERTA - CANADA

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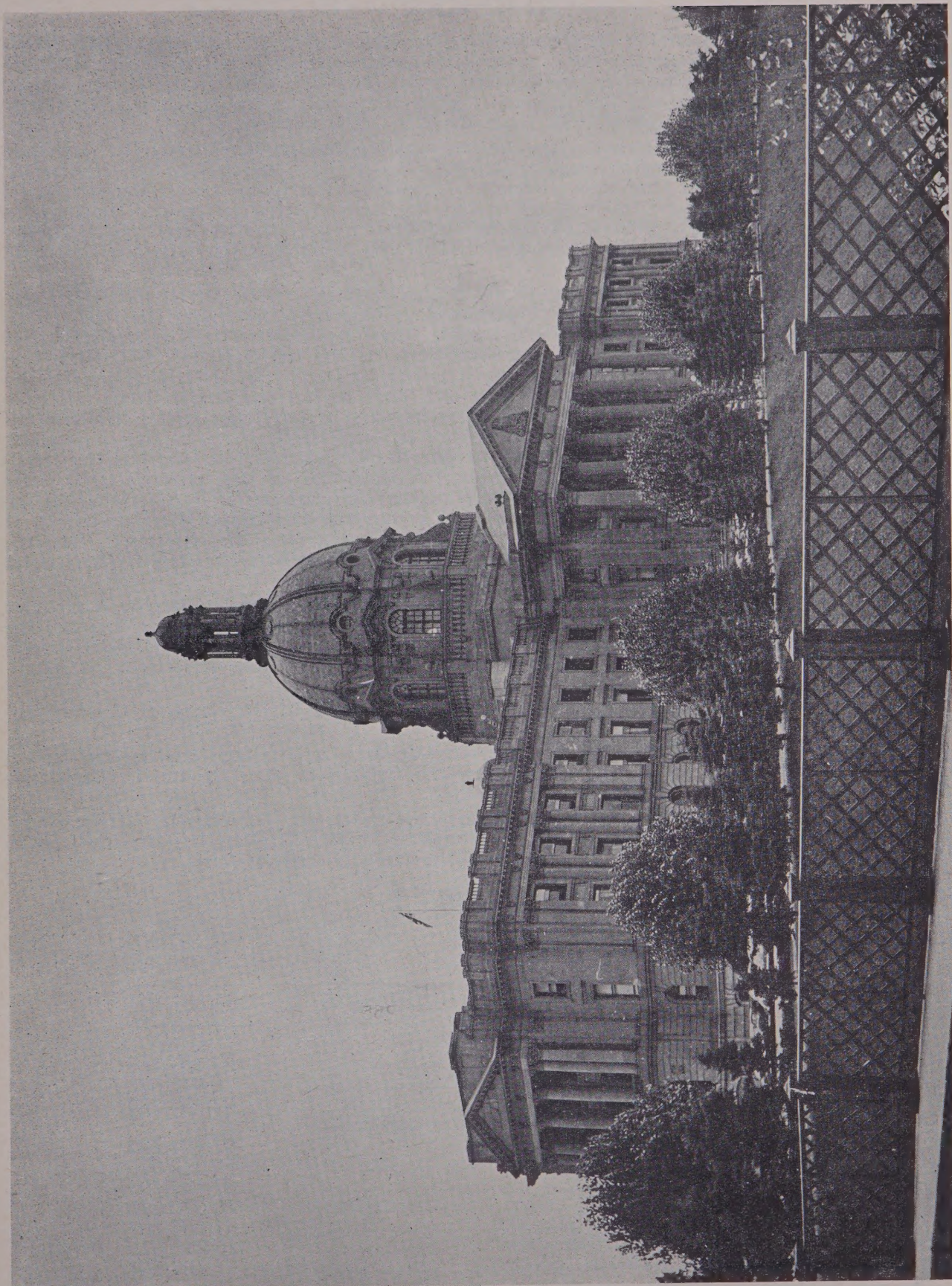
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ALBERTA

Alberta is the most westerly of the three prairie provinces of Canada, and was named by the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada, as a tribute to his wife who was Queen Victoria's fourth daughter. In 1882 four districts were carved out of the North-West Territories and named Athabaska, Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. When the two districts of Athabaska and Alberta were combined to form the province in 1905, the name of the latter was kept.

The first white men to reach what is now Alberta were French-Canadian traders from old Quebec. That was roughly two hundred years ago when Dr. Niverville is said to have built a fort near the Rocky Mountains. A few years later, Henday (or Hendry) of the Hudson's Bay Company spent a winter in southern Alberta trying to entice the Indians to trade with his company. The province was explored by men whose first interest was ostensibly the fur trade, but it was men like Alexander MacKenzie, David Thompson, and other company officials who rolled back the curtain of ignorance concerning this vast western territory.

The next major step was the federation of the British Colonies in 1867, which opened the way for the transfer of territory controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company to the infant Dominion. This was done, and the development of Alberta really began. Civil Government was established, the North-West Mounted Police was organized, and when Fort McLeod was built in 1874, horse and sheep ranches were located on the rich short grass plains of the South. In 1883, the Canadian Pacific Railway laid its ribbons of steel across Alberta, and Medicine Hat and Calgary came into existence. Coal discovered on the Oldman River led to the founding of Lethbridge, and a railway pushing up from Calgary reached Edmonton in 1891, opening up many new towns as centres of excellent farming districts. With the turn of the century the growth of Alberta was nothing less than spectacular, as witnessed in the period 1901 to 1911 when the population of the province grew from 73,000 to 375,000; that means a third of the present population figure settled in Alberta within one decade. The coming of the railroad brought throngs of immigrants to the new West; thousands of acres of land were sold, and millions of bushels of wheat began to grow on virgin farms. The cattle ranches established in the late 1800's and the early 1900's moved back before the fences and ploughs. Alberta was on its way.

Alberta is pre-eminently agricultural, but in the forty-three years since it became a province (September, 1905) coal, petroleum and natural gas with other natural resources have focussed the attention of financiers, industrialists and others on the possibilities of great industrial development, and especially since October 1st, 1930, when the natural resources were transferred from the Dominion to Provincial Government control.

The province is represented by 6 members in the Senate and 17 in the House of Commons of Canada.

The executive is vested nominally in the Lieutenant-Governor who is appointed by the Federal Government, but actually in the Executive Council or the Cabinet of the Legislature. Legislative power is vested in the Assembly in the name of the King.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the direct vote of the people. There are 57 members of the Legislature (elected in 1948), and comprise 51 Social Credit, 1 Independent Social Credit, 1 Independent, 2 Liberals and 2 Co-operative Commonwealth Federationists.

AREA, ETC.

	Sq. Miles	Acres
Land	248,800	159,232,000
Water	6,485	4,150,400
	255,285	163,382,400
		Acres
Area of National Parks		13,399,808
Area of Forest Reserves		8,947,680
Area of Forested Lands		83,635,200
Area of Lands, excluding Dominion & Provincial Parks and Alienated Land		97,994,240
Area of Total Lands		159,232,000
Area of Agricultural Land		87,449,600
Area of Arable Land		70,000,000
Area of Occupied Farms		41,000,000
Area of Farm Land Under Cultivation		20,280,600
Number of Farms (1946)		89,541

The area of Alberta is divided into 17 Census Divisions as follows:—

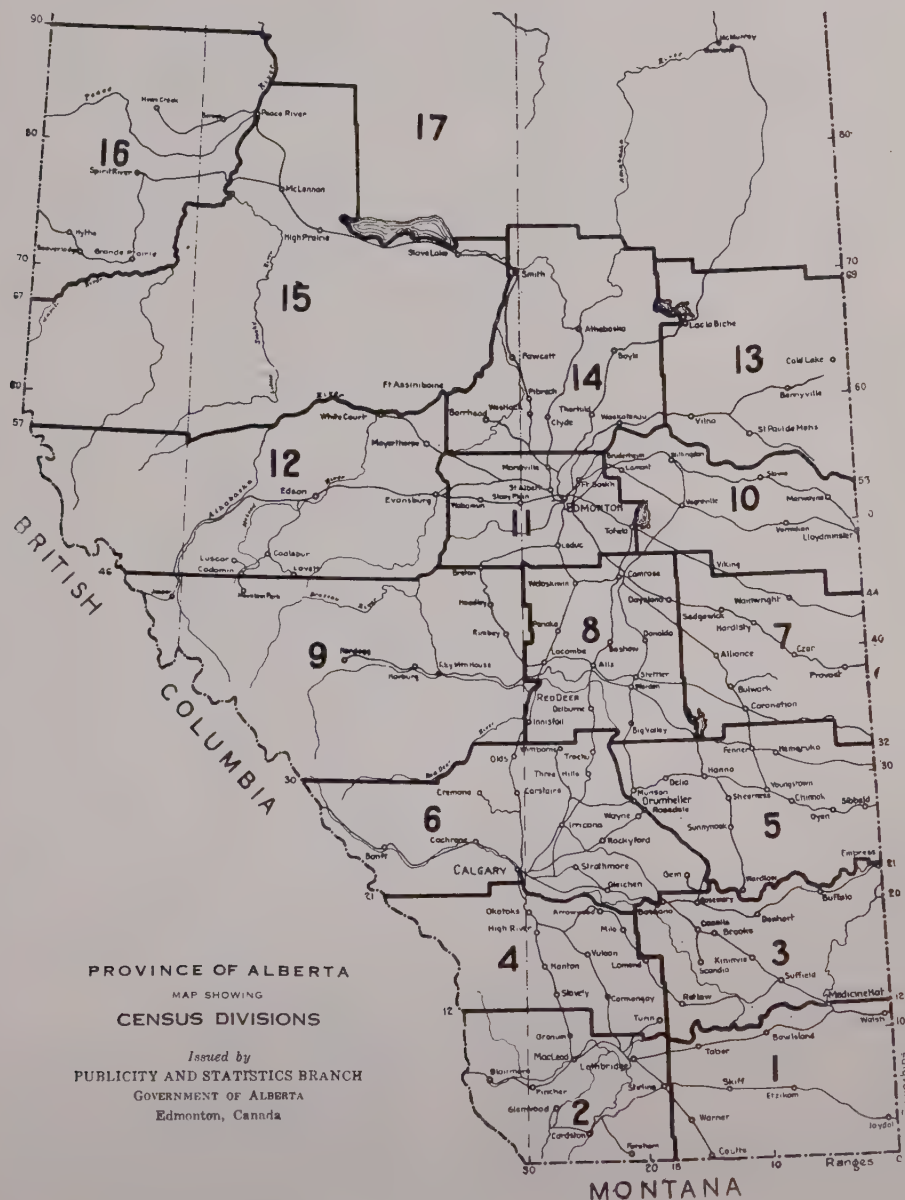
CENSUS DIVISIONS – PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DIVISION No. 1—Comprises the municipalities of—Burlington (2), Warner (4), Forty Mile (12), Bow Island (13), Eureka (14); Local Improvement Districts 1, 3, 11, 15 (pt); Cities:—Medicine Hat; Towns:—Bow Island, Irvine, Taber; Villages:—Burdett, Milk River, Warner.

DIVISION No. 2—Comprises the municipalities of—Sugar City (5), Cochrane (6), Pincher Creek (9), Bright (16), Argyle (26) pt; Local Improvement Districts 8, 10, 15 (pt), 27 (pt), National Park—Waterton Lakes National Park; Indian Reserves; Cities:—Lethbridge; Towns: Blairmore, Cardston, Claresholm, Coleman, Granum, Macleod, Magrath, Pincher Creek, Raymond; Villages:—Coaldale, Cowley, Frank, Stirling.

DIVISION No. 3—Comprises the municipalities of—Acadia (34) pt, Berry Creek, Sullivan Lake Area (pt), Bow West Area (pt); Local Improvement Districts 21, 22, 23, 28 (pt); Towns:—Bassano, Brooks, Redcliff; Villages:—Duchess, Empress, Tilley.

DIVISION No. 4—Comprises the municipalities of—Barons (25), Argyle (26) pt, Vulcan (29), Blackie (30), Highwood (31), Turner Valley (32) pt, Bow West Area (pt); Local Improvement Districts 27 (pt), 33; Towns:—High River, Nanton, Okotoks, Stavely, Vulcan; Villages:—Arrowwood, Barons, Black Diamond, Blackie, Carmangay, Cayley, Champion, Lomond, Milo, Nobleford, Picture Butte, Turner Valley.



CENSUS DIVISIONS—PROVINCE OF ALBERTA (Continued)

DIVISION No. 5—Comprises the municipalities of—Acadia (34) pt, Starland (47), Berry Creek-Sullivan Lake Area (pt), Sounding Creek-Neutral Hills Area (pt); Local Improvement Districts 42 (pt); Towns—Hanna; Villages:—Cereal, Chinook, Craigmyle, Delia, Morrin, Munson, Oyen, Rumsey, Youngstown.

DIVISION No. 6—Comprises the municipalities of—Turner Valley (32) pt, Bow Valley (40), Serviceberry (43), Conrich (44), Springbank (45), Kneehill (48), Mountain View (49); National Park: Banff National Park (51); Indian Reserves; Local Improvement Districts (28) pt, 39, 41, 42 (pt), 46, 50; Cities:—Calgary, Drumheller; Towns: Didsbury, Gleichen, Olds, Strathmore, Three Hills; Villages:—Acme, Airdrie, Beiseker, Carbon, Carstairs, Cluny, Cochrane, Crossfield, Forest Lawn, Hussar, Irricana, Rockyford, Standard, Trochu.

DIVISION No. 7—Comprises the municipalities of—Provost (52), Paintearth (53), Wainwright (61) pt, Flagstaff (62), Beaver (73) pt, Berry Creek-Sullivan Lake Area (pt), Sounding Creek-Neutral Hills Area (pt), National Park, Buffalo National Park; Towns:—Castor, Coronation, Hardisty, Wainwright; Villages:—Alliance, Chauvin, Consort, Czar, Edgerton, Forestburg, Galahad, Hughenden, Irma, Killam, Loughheed, Provost, Sedgewick, Strome, Veteran, Viking.

DIVISION No. 8—Comprises the municipalities of—Stettler (54), Red Deer (55) pt, Camrose (63) pt, Lacombe (64) pt, Ponoka (66) pt, Beaver (73) pt, Wetaskiwin (74) pt, Indian Reserves; Cities:—Red Deer, Wetaskiwin; Towns:—Camrose, Daysland, Innisfail, Lacombe, Ponoka, Stettler; Villages:—Alix, Bashaw, Bawlf, Big Valley, Bittern Lake, Blackfalds, Botha, Clive, Delburne, Donalds, Edberg, Elnora, Ferintosh, Gadsby, Gull Lake, Halkirk, Millet, Mirror, New Norway, Penhold.

DIVISION No. 9—Comprises the municipalities of—Red Deer (55), Waterloo (56), Raven (57), Lacombe (64) pt, Ponoka (66) pt, Last West (67), Jasper National Park (80); Local Improvement Districts 58, 65, 68, 69, 76 (pt), 79 (pt); Towns:—Rocky Mountain House, Sylvan Lake; Villages:—Bentley, Bowden, Eckville, North Red Deer, Rimbey.

DIVISION No. 10—Comprises the municipalities of—Wainwright (61) pt, Vermilion River (71) pt, Minburn (72), Beaver (73) pt, Eagle (81), Lamont (82); Towns:—Lloydminster (pt), Vegreville, Vermilion; Villages:—Andrew, Bruderheim, Chipman, Derwent, Hairy Hill, Holden, Innisfree, Kitscoty, Lamont, Lavoy, Mannville, Minburn, Mundare, Myrnam, Ryley, Two Hills, Willingdon.

DIVISION No. 11—Comprises the municipalities of—Beaver (73) pt, Wetaskiwin (74) pt, Leduc (75), Strathcona (83), Stony Plain (84), Sturgeon (90) pt, Morinville (91) pt, Lac Ste Anne (93) pt, National Park, Elk Island National Park; Local Improvement Districts 76 (pt), Indian Reserves; Cities:—Edmonton; Towns:—Beverly, Fort Saskatchewan, Leduc, Morinville, St. Albert, Stony Plain, Tofield; Villages:—Alberta Beach, Hay Lakes, Kapasiwin, Onoway, Sangudo, Seba Beach.

DIVISION No. 12—Comprises the municipalities of—Lac Ste Anne (93) pt, Pembina (94); Local Improvement Districts 77, 78, 79 (pt), 95, 96, 108 (pt), 109 (pt), 110 (pt), 111 (pt); Towns:—Edson; Villages:—Mayerthorpe.

DIVISION No. 13—Comprises the municipalities of—Vermilion River (71) pt, St. Paul (86), Bonnyville (87), St. Vincent (88), Smoky Lake (89) pt; Local Improvement Districts 85, 101, 102 (pt), 121 (pt); Indian Reserves; Towns:—St. Paul; Villages:—Bonnyville, Elk Point, Vilna.

DIVISION No. 14—Comprises the municipalities of—Smoky Lake (89) pt, Sturgeon (90) pt, Morinville (91) pt, Westlock (92) pt, Lac Ste Anne (93) pt, Cartier (103), Nelson (105), Grosmont (106); Local Improvement Districts 102 (pt), 104, 107, 108 (pt), 122; Towns:—Athabasca; Villages:—Barrhead, Clyde, Lac La Biche, Legal, Radway, Smoky Lake, Waskatenau, Westlock.

DIVISION No. 15—Comprises the Local Improvement Districts of—108 (pt), 109 (pt), 110 (pt), 111 (pt), 123, 124, 125, 126, 130, 131 (pt), Indian Reserves; Towns:—Peace River; Villages:—Falher, High Prairie, McLennan.

DIVISION No. 16—Comprises the municipalities of—Grande Prairie (127), Spirit River (133), Peace (135), Fairview (136), Local Improvement Districts—111 (pt), 132, 134, 138 (pt), 139; Indian Reserves; Towns:—Grande Prairie; Villages:—Beaverlodge, Berwyn, Fairview, Grimshaw, Hythe, Rycroft, Sexsmith, Spirit River, Wembley.

DIVISION No. 17—Comprises the Local Improvement Districts of—102 (pt), 121 (pt), 128, 129, 131 (pt), 137, 138 (pt), 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, National Park, Wood Buffalo National Park (pt); Indian Reserves.

SUMMARY — ANALYSIS

District	Census Division	District	Census Division
Lethbridge & Medicine Hat	1, 2, 3, 4	Edmonton	11
Calgary	6	North of Edmonton	General 12, 14
Central East	5, 7	Peace River District	15, 16, 17
Red Deer & Camrose	8, 9	East of Edmonton	10, 13

NB—Statistics for the Peace River District as such, are included in the District termed "North of Edmonton" in the text of Population and Immigration.
Individual particulars for the Peace River District will be found on succeeding Tables, Census Divisions 15, 16, 17.

BOUNDARIES, ALTITUDE, LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

Alberta is bounded on the West by British Columbia, on the North by the North-West Territories, on the East by Saskatchewan, and on the South by the State of Montana. Commencing at the south-westerly corner, the boundary runs northward from Lat. 49N along the crest of the Rocky Mountains for about 400 miles, where it diverges to coincide with Long. 120W, and thence to its intersection with Lat. 60N, thence eastward on the said latitude to Long. 110W (fourth meridian in Canadian System of Survey), thence southward on the said line of longitude to Lat. 49N, thence westward on Lat. 49N to point of commencement.

Altitude

Location	Height above Sea	Location	Height above Sea
Alix	2870 feet	High River	3394 feet
Athabasca Landing	1650 "	Hillsdown	2940 "
Banff	4542 "	Innisfail	2806 "
Beaver Hills West	2525 "	Jumping Pound	3087 "
Blackfalds	2876 "	Knee Hills	2800 "
Bon Accord	2100 "	Lacombe	2783 "
Calgary	3389 "	Lethbridge	2982 "
Coutts	3463 "	Magrath	3210 "
Didsbury	3300 "	Medicine Hat	2161 "
Dunvegan	1505 "	Macleod	3128 "
Eckville	3000 "	Peace River	1225 "
Edmonton	2158 "	Pekisko	3394 "
Fort Vermilion	950 "	Pincher Creek	3750 "
Gleichen	2952 "	Ponoka	2633 "
Grande Prairie	1350 "	Three Hills	3190 "
Gray Hill	2795 "	Wetaskiwin	2480 "
Harmattan	3500 "		

Latitude and Longitude

Location	Latitude North	Longitude West	Location	Latitude North	Longitude West
Alix	52.28	113.10	Kimball	49.05	113.12
Athabasca Landing	54.43	113.17	Knee Hills	51.55	113.47
Banff	51.10	115.34	Lacombe	52.28	113.45
Beaver Hills, W.	53.31	113.25	Lawrence	50.16	113.26
Bittern Lake	53.04	113.00	Lethbridge	49.42	112.51
Blackfalds	52.24	113.47	Lethbridge (Exp. Farm)	49.23	112.51
Bon Accord	54.05	113.24	Macleod	49.44	113.24
Bruderheim	53.48	112.04	Magrath	49.24	112.52
Calgary	51.02	114.02	Mayton	51.51	113.45
Cardston	49.12	113.18	Medicine Hat	50.01	110.37
Clover Bar	53.37	113.23	Morinville	53.49	113.39
Conjuring Creek	53.12	113.47	Okotoks	50.43	113.59
Coutts	49.00	111.53	Pakan	54.00	112.31
Daysland	55.52	112.17	Peace River	56.15	117.15
Didsbury	51.40	114.08	Pekisko	50.26	114.14
Doreenlee	52.41	111.52	Pembina	54.12	114.00
Dunvegan	55.56	118.35	Pincher Creek	49.30	113.58
Eckville	52.23	114.22	Ponoka	52.40	113.34
Edmonton	53.33	113.30	Red Willow (Emsburg)	52.15	112.12
Fort Chipewyan	58.42	111.10	Saddle Lake	54.00	114.44
Fort Vermilion	58.27	116.03	Shaftesbury	56.06	117.45
Gleichen	50.52	112.54	Sion	53.54	114.15
Grassy Lake	49.50	111.18	Stirling	49.31	112.31
Gray Hill	52.15	113.53	Taber	51.00	113.00
Harmattan	51.45	114.23	Three Hills	51.30	113.11
High River	50.35	113.53	Vermilion	53.21	110.51
Hillsdown	52.03	113.50	Wabamun	53.29	114.25
Innisfail	52.03	113.55	Waitefield (Ranfurly)	53.29	113.38
Islay	53.24	110.33	Wetaskiwin	53.00	113.20
Jumping Pound	51.07	114.36			

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Alberta is a vast plateau averaging more than 300 miles from east to west, and 800 miles from south to north, comprising roughly the third steppe of the great central plain of Canada. On its western border it rises into rounded hills that grow higher and sharper, terminating in the jagged ridge of the Rocky Mountains; these rounded hills that join the mountains to the prairies are called "foothills".

There are three grand divisions of Alberta, southern, central and northern. The southern division is treeless, rolling prairie, covered naturally with short grass and extending for more than 200 miles north of the International Boundary to about the Red Deer River. It is watered by the Old Man, St. Marys, Bow and Red Deer rivers. These rivers, the confluent streams of which form the south branch of the Saskatchewan, fed by the snows and icefields of the Rocky Mountains, receive few tributaries in their course across the plains and cut deep trenches 200 to 300 feet below the level of the surrounding country.

The central division is mostly a park-like country, a succession of wide ridges and broad valleys freely interspersed with lakes and streams and covered with belts of timber (spruce, poplar, cottonwood, birch and willow) which give the landscape a pleasing and hospitable appearance. In the natural state the open places flourish with a great variety of grasses and wild legumes, and are rendered still more beautiful by a luxuriant growth of wild flowers and fruits. Drainage is by the North Saskatchewan River with its numerous tributaries. These streams are more regular in their flow than the rivers of southern Alberta and wind their courses through forests or between well-wooded banks. Important tributaries of the main stream are the Clearwater, Buck Lake, Battle, Vermilion, and Ribstone rivers from the south; from the north, Brazeau, Wabamun, Sturgeon, Redwater, and White Earth rivers.

The northern division comprises half the area of the province. It is the region of great rivers, lakes and forests, broken by broad tracts of open prairie, like the Grande Prairie district, and the wide sweeping terraces of the Peace River Valley. Three river systems drain this area, the Athabaska, Peace and Hay. The Athabaska and Peace systems drain into the basin of Lake Athabasca, which in turn is emptied by the Slave river northward into Great Slave Lake, the source of the MacKenzie river.

CLIMATE

The climate of Alberta is not subject to the same extremes of heat and cold in summer and winter as that of the other prairie provinces. Few parts of the world have such a variable winter climate. The normal winter is cold, but in some years Chinook winds sweeping over the mountains, dominate, with the result that comparatively warm days with bright sunshine occur for weeks at a stretch. Spring opens early and seeding, especially in southern Alberta, is often finished in April. The upward curve of temperature rises rapidly from April till June. The months of July and August are hot with temperatures rising as high as 90 degrees. The average mean maximum is about 75 degrees, and is uniform for the whole Province as far north as Peace River and Fort Vermilion, because the summere isotherms run nearly north and south. In fact, owing to the longer period of sunlight in the summer, plant life makes more rapid growth in higher latitudes. The mean daily range in the summer months is large, as in other parts of the prairie region, and amounts to 25 degrees, a climatic factor important in producing high quality cereals and vegetables. The disparity in latitudes however is quickly manifested in autumn and winter, as shown by the mean temperatures, December to March of 18 degrees at Calgary, 14 degrees at Edmonton, 6 degrees at Dunvegan and 3 degrees at Chipewyan. The mean annual precipitation is from 15 to 20 inches, the higher rainfall being registered in the central and northern divisions. Sixty-five per cent of the rainfall comes in the summer during the growing season. Snowfall is from 30 to 35 inches in the southern divisions, and from 40 to 50 inches in the northern. The following table shows variations in the meteorological picture of the province which are illuminative and instructive:

Yearly Averages of Normal Daily—Maximum, Minimum and Mean Temperatures, Precipitation, Sunshine and Snow

	Temperature			Precipitation Inches	Sunshine Hours	Snow Inches
	Maximum °	Minimum °	Mean °			
Census Division No. 1						
Foremost	50	26	39	11.84		
Manyberries	49	25	37	10.87		
Medicine Hat	54	29	42	12.75	2303	31.1
Census Division No. 2						
Cardston	52	27	39	22.43		78.1
Lethbridge	53	28	41	15.95	2369	42.2
Macleod	53	28	41	13.21		35.4
Pincher Creek	50	27	39	19.52		65.2
Raymond	52	27	40	17.33		51.0

Yearly Averages of Normal Daily—Maximum, Minimum and Mean Temperatures, Precipitation Sunshine and Snow

	Temperature			Precipitation Inches	Sunshine Hours	Snow Inches
	Maximum °	Minimum °	Mean °			
Census Division No. 3						
Bassano	47	25	36	14.41		42.8
Brooks	50	24	37	11.99		
Expanse Coulee	52	27	40	13.13		41.2
Jenner	48	23	36	12.45		32.1
Census Division No. 4						
High River	50	25	37	18.20		67.2
Pekisko	47	23	35	25.14		83.5
Census Division No. 5						
Hanna	44	22	33	14.15		
Wastina	44	21	32	11.78		
Census Division No. 6						
Banff	47	24	36	19.42		77.1
Calgary	50	26	38	16.39		43.5
Gleichen	49	23	36	14.28		32.2
Lake Louise	45	17	31	22.43		124.0
Olds	49	24	37	17.44		53.7
Perbeck	47	24	35	14.99		33.1
Strathmore	47	23	35	14.22		36.6
Census Division No. 7						
Coronation	44	21	32	11.96		
Census Division No. 8						
Alix	48	23	36	16.51		49.6
Camrose	48	24	36	15.57		
Halkirk	44	22	33	16.23		35.4
Hillstown	48	24	36	17.69		51.9
Lacombe	48	23	35	17.41	2149	30.1
Red Deer	48	23	36	21.32		42.0
Wetaskiwin	48	24	36	17.47		37.6
Census Division No. 9						
Nordegg	45	20	32	19.48		71.5
Rocky Mountain	46	20	33	19.40		55.8
Springdale	46	21	33	20.04		57.6
Census Division No. 10						
Lloydminster	44	20	32	14.49		23.3
Ranfurly	45	22	33	18.69	2265	49.7
Vermilion	46	21	34	13.47	2142	30.3
Census Division No. 11						
Calmar	48	24	36	18.52		48.4
Edmonton	48	26	37	17.67	2145	42.5
Census Division No. 12						
Coalspur	46	18	32	24.85		
Edson	48	22	35	18.19		59.7
Jasper	47	21	34	12.00		42.8
Census Division No. 13						
Elk Point	43	19	31	13.99		33.4
Iron River	42	18	30	14.19		
Census Division No. 14						
Athabasca	46	20	33	17.01		44.0
Campsie	47	22	34	17.81		42.6
Sion	47	23	35	21.75		56.1
Census Division No. 15						
Grouard	45	21	33	15.16		40.02
Census Division No. 16						
Beaverlodge	46	20	33	14.95		65.1
Dunvegan	45	19	32	13.47	1679	44.1
Peace River Crossing	44	19	32	12.36		39.8
Census Division No. 17						
Fort Chippewyan	35	17	26	12.59		46.3
Fort McMurray	43	17	30	17.01		53.4
Fort Vermilion	40	13	27	12.28	2108	30.4
Wabasca	44	20	32	16.20		44.6

FROST-FREE PERIOD

Location	Average—12 years
Medicine Hat	125 days
Calgary	94 days
Lethbridge	115 days
Edmonton	87 days
Peace River	80 days

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The following figures are an illustration of the development which has taken place in the natural resources and industries of Alberta, and are an encouragement for the establishing of further industries and markets. Production statistics comprise: agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining, electric power, construction, custom and repair, manufactures.

The **gross** figures represent the total value to producer, and the **net** figures represent the gross value, less the value of raw materials:—

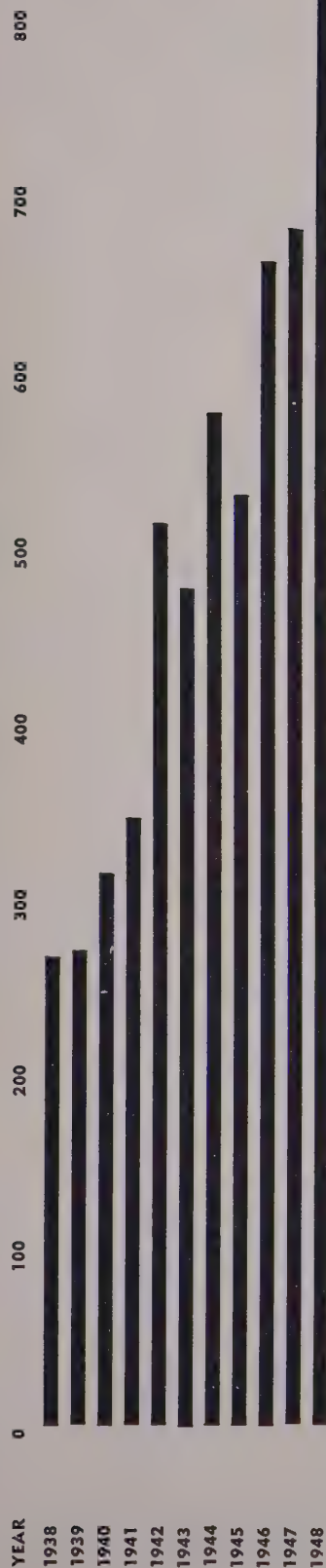
Statistics		
Year	Value of Production	
	Gross \$	Net \$
1920	376,420,786	264,571,430
1921	223,648,964	154,376,861
1922	221,929,251	161,098,720
1923	301,105,188	241,241,457
1924	298,589,566	210,972,370
1925	356,165,710	257,040,994
1926	383,207,517	298,026,980
1927	462,347,821	378,578,571
1928	439,513,402	341,413,575
1929	409,642,138	237,493,962
1930	329,898,695	184,659,449
1931	255,519,947	164,947,717
1932	214,177,072	157,015,824
1933	206,997,231	144,210,672
1934	255,549,707	162,784,883
1935	246,617,139	153,271,341
1936	260,635,137	161,864,956
1937	311,106,844	206,987,784
1938	302,422,229	200,906,189
1939	298,090,640	199,771,754
1940	358,660,082	235,153,134
1941	384,712,429	230,681,177
1942	578,573,349	394,933,661
1943	531,634,131	328,198,886
1944	655,351,857	416,117,352
1945	596,276,054	340,703,182
1946	708,612,493	434,902,340
1947	819,106,465	495,086,290
1948	1,053,235,318	645,628,075

INCOME

This includes salaries, wages and supplementary labour income, and also the net income of agriculture and other unincorporated businesses, interest, dividends and net rental income, etc., for the years 1926-1948 inclusive:

Year	Income \$	Year	Income \$
1926	\$296,000,000	1938	\$273,000,000
1927	309,000,000	1939	272,000,000
1928	363,000,000	1940	317,000,000
1929	312,000,000	1941	342,000,000
1930	257,000,000	1942	521,000,000
1931	200,000,000	1943	486,000,000
1932	176,000,000	1944	587,000,000
1933	155,000,000	1945	554,000,000
1934	187,000,000	1946	667,000,000
1935	183,000,000	1947	694,000,000
1936	198,000,000	1948	844,000,000
1937	251,000,000		

INCOME OF ALBERTA — ('000,000 Dollars)



SURVEY OF PRODUCTION — ALBERTA *GROSS

(Expressed in Percentages)

Year	Agriculture %	Trapping %	Total Agriculture and Trapping %	Forestry %	Fisheries %	Mining %	Electric Power %	Construction %	Custom and Repair %	Manufactures %	Total %
1920	64.05	.40	64.45	1.02	.14	8.62	.68	1.13	1.62	22.34	100%
1921	53.76	.47	54.23	1.44	.18	13.15	1.30	2.50	2.59	24.61	100%
1922	55.67	.59	56.26	1.37	.14	11.90	1.32	3.80	2.52	22.69	100%
1923	65.79	.58	66.37	1.17	.14	9.95	.98	2.25	1.87	17.27	100%
1924	65.07	.63	65.70	1.18	.11	7.14	1.06	2.11	1.88	20.82	100%
1925	67.48	.54	68.02	1.03	.12	6.83	.95	1.05	1.72	20.28	100%
1926	65.10	.55	65.65	1.20	.19	6.77	.96	2.52	1.78	20.93	100%
1927	70.13	.46	70.59	1.33	.15	6.14	.83	1.57	1.60	17.79	100%
1928	61.98	.34	62.32	1.54	.16	7.13	1.00	3.92	1.86	22.07	100%
1929	53.38	.54	53.92	2.12	.17	8.11	1.20	6.81	2.53	25.14	100%
1930	49.07	.29	49.36	2.40	.12	8.86	1.60	7.26	3.10	27.30	100%
1931	52.94	.35	53.29	2.16	.06	8.77	2.07	5.33	2.89	25.43	100%
1932	56.16	.28	56.44	1.59	.07	9.41	2.46	2.64	2.83	24.56	100%
1933	58.16	.36	58.52	1.50	.07	9.03	2.05	1.30	2.48	25.05	100%
1934	58.03	.42	58.45	1.41	.09	7.10	1.70	2.81	2.57	25.87	100%
1935	54.31	.42	54.73	1.68	.09	8.48	1.87	3.99	2.55	26.61	100%
1936	54.62	.42	55.04	1.65	.11	8.31	1.83	3.56	2.10	27.40	100%
1937	56.18	.46	56.64	1.52	.13	7.38	1.60	3.47	2.54	26.72	100%
1938	51.83	.16	51.99	1.59	.16	9.09	1.81	4.29	2.84	28.23	100%
1939	48.66	.24	48.90	1.61	.14	9.77	1.92	5.90	2.84	28.92	100%
1940	47.35	.52	47.87	2.00	.13	9.14	1.66	7.48	2.37	29.35	100%
1941	37.37	.50	37.87	2.37	.11	10.11	1.71	8.97	2.63	36.23	100%
1942	50.55	.88	51.43	1.74	.08	7.70	1.22	5.67	1.90	30.26	100%
1943	41.37	.65	42.02	2.00	.15	8.63	1.52	4.64	2.10	38.94	100%
1944	45.09	.50	45.59	1.73	.14	7.24	1.31	4.13	1.96	37.90	100%
1945	39.70	.34	40.04	2.22	.12	8.06	1.48	5.23	2.33	40.52	100%
1946	42.95	.41	43.36	2.43	.18	7.83	1.35	7.10	2.35	35.40	100%
Average 27 yrs.	53.08	.46	53.54	1.67	.13	8.30	1.46	4.32	2.31	28.27	100%

* Value to producer.

SURVEY OF PRODUCTION – ALBERTA

*** NET**

(Expressed in Percentages)

Year	Agriculture	Trapping	Total Agriculture and Trapping	Forestry	Fisheries	Mining	Electric Power	Construction	Custom and Repair	Manufactures	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1920	70.91	.57	71.48	1.18	.20	12.42	.99	1.00	1.48	11.25	100%
1921	56.57	.68	57.25	1.88	.26	19.29	1.91	2.39	2.48	14.54	100%
1922	59.73	.81	60.54	1.72	.20	16.56	1.71	3.43	2.28	13.56	100%
1923	71.55	.73	72.28	1.31	.18	12.59	1.14	1.83	1.54	9.13	100%
1924	70.18	.90	71.08	1.50	.16	10.22	1.38	1.95	1.75	11.96	100%
1925	73.49	.76	74.25	1.28	.17	9.56	1.21	.95	1.53	11.05	100%
1926	73.20	.71	73.91	1.31	.24	8.81	1.13	2.13	1.48	10.99	100%
1927	77.99	.56	78.55	1.37	.18	7.57	.92	1.26	1.26	8.89	100%
1928	70.68	.44	71.12	1.66	.21	9.26	1.12	3.31	1.55	11.77	100%
1929	51.69	.93	52.62	3.11	.29	13.99	1.77	7.63	2.81	17.78	100%
1930	44.51	.51	45.02	3.70	.22	15.75	2.39	8.39	3.60	20.93	100%
1931	52.85	.55	53.40	3.09	.09	13.58	2.69	5.37	3.20	18.58	100%
1932	60.48	.38	60.86	1.92	.09	12.88	2.84	2.35	2.75	16.31	100%
1933	62.20	.52	62.72	1.97	.10	13.04	2.85	1.22	2.33	15.77	100%
1934	64.06	.67	64.73	2.00	.14	8.64	2.59	3.16	2.54	16.20	100%
1935	62.23	.68	62.91	1.99	.14	10.70	2.92	3.53	2.61	15.20	100%
1936	61.29	.69	61.98	2.00	.19	12.17	2.83	3.28	2.42	15.13	100%
1937	65.93	.70	66.63	1.71	.21	9.94	2.30	2.86	2.64	13.71	100%
1938	61.62	.25	61.87	1.72	.24	12.18	2.57	3.43	2.95	15.04	100%
1939	58.82	.36	59.18	1.75	.21	12.81	2.73	4.42	2.85	16.05	100%
1940	59.21	.79	60.00	2.21	.19	12.30	2.41	4.76	2.45	15.68	100%
1941	49.35	.82	50.17	2.73	.19	15.25	2.67	6.66	2.96	19.37	100%
1942	64.81	1.28	66.09	1.64	.12	10.10	1.66	4.21	1.88	14.30	100%
1943	55.66	1.04	56.70	2.14	.24	12.45	2.30	4.25	2.31	19.61	100%
1944	60.91	.78	61.69	1.79	.22	10.06	1.89	4.00	2.09	18.26	100%
1945	53.89	.56	54.45	2.44	.20	12.08	2.24	4.62	2.63	21.34	100%
1946	55.32	.68	56.00	2.56	.29	11.62	2.05	5.74	2.64	19.10	100%
Average 27 yrs.	62.38	.68	63.06	1.99	.19	11.65	2.04	3.67	2.15	15.25	100%

* Gross Value, less raw materials.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION — ALBERTA — ('000,000 Dollars)



Population

POPULATION

The first census of the North-West Territories was taken in 1881. At that time the population of Alberta was 18,076 and for each succeeding decennary it has been 25,277; 73,022; 374,295; 588,454; 731,605; 796,169. In 1946, the year of the last quinquennial census, the total reached was 803,330. Of this number about 68 per cent are native Canadians; 11 per cent from the British Isles, and 21 per cent foreign-born.

In Alberta there are a fraction more than 3 persons to the square mile.

Further statistics relating to the population of Alberta are given hereunder and in the following pages:

Alberta Population

Period	Population No.	Period	Population No.	Increase No.	Per Cent Increase %
From 1881	18,076	To— 1891	25,277	7,201	39.84
From 1891	25,277	To— 1901	73,022	47,745	188.86
From 1901	73,022	To— 1906	185,195	112,173	153.62
From 1906	185,195	To— 1911	374,295	189,100	102.11
From 1911	374,295	To— 1916	496,525	122,230	32.66
From 1916	496,525	To— 1921	588,454	91,929	18.51
From 1921	588,454	To— 1926	607,599	19,145	3.25
From 1926	607,599	To— 1931	731,605	124,006	20.41
From 1931	731,605	To— 1936	772,782	41,177	5.63
From 1936	772,782	To— 1941	796,169	23,387	3.03
From 1941	796,169	To— 1946	803,330	7,161	.90

Calgary Population

Period	Population No.	Period	Population No.	Increase No.	Decrease No.	Per Cent Increase %	Per Cent Decrease %
From 1901	4,392	To— 1906	13,573	9,181	—	209.04	—
From 1906	13,573	To— 1911	43,704	30,131	—	221.99	—
From 1911	43,704	To— 1916	56,514	12,810	—	29.31	—
From 1916	56,514	To— 1921	63,305	6,791	—	12.02	—
From 1921	63,305	To— 1926	65,291	1,986	—	3.14	—
From 1926	65,291	To— 1931	83,761	18,470	—	28.29	—
From 1931	83,761	To— 1936	83,407	—	354	—	.42
From 1936	83,407	To— 1941	88,904	5,497	—	6.59	—
From 1941	88,904	To— 1946	100,044	11,140	—	12.53	—

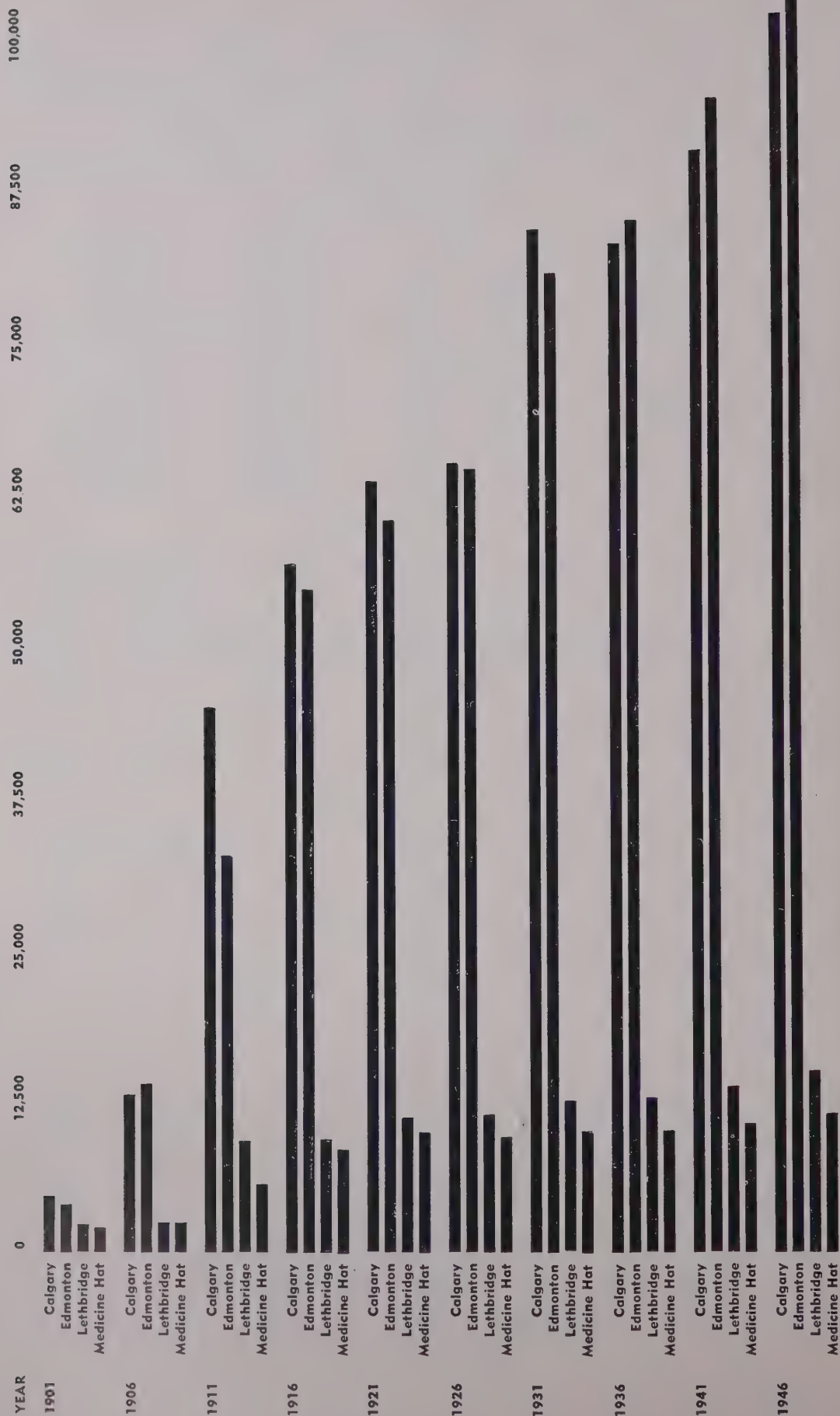
Edmonton Population

Period	Population No.	Period	Population No.	Increase No.	Decrease No.	Per Cent Increase %	Per Cent Decrease %
From 1901	4,176	To— 1906	14,088	9,912	—	237.36	—
From 1906	14,088	To— 1911	31,064	16,976	—	120.42	—
From 1911	31,064	To— 1916	53,846	22,782	—	73.32	—
From 1916	53,846	To— 1921	58,821	4,975	—	9.24	—
From 1921	58,821	To— 1926	65,163	6,342	—	10.78	—
From 1926	65,163	To— 1931	79,197	14,034	—	21.53	—
From 1931	79,197	To— 1936	85,774	6,577	—	8.30	—
From 1936	85,774	To— 1941	93,817	8,043	—	9.38	—
From 1941	93,817	To— 1946	113,116	19,299	—	20.57	—

Lethbridge Population

Period	Population No.	Period	Population No.	Increase No.	Decrease No.	Per Cent Increase %	Per Cent Decrease %
From 1901	2,072	To— 1906	2,936	864	—	41.69	—
From 1906	2,936	To— 1911	9,035	6,099	—	207.73	—
From 1911	9,035	To— 1916	9,436	401	—	4.44	—
From 1916	9,436	To— 1921	11,097	1,661	—	17.60	—
From 1921	11,097	To— 1926	10,735	—	362	—	3.26
From 1926	10,735	To— 1931	13,489	2,754	—	25.65	—
From 1931	13,489	To— 1936	13,523	34	—	.25	—
From 1936	13,523	To— 1941	14,612	1,089	—	8.05	—
From 1941	14,612	To— 1946	16,522	1,910	—	13.08	—

POPULATION — 4 CITIES — ALBERTA



Medicine Hat Population

Period	Population No.	Period	Population No.	Increase No.	Decrease No.	Per Cent Increase %	Per Cent Decrease %
From 1901	1,570	To— 1906	3,020	1,450	—	92.36	—
From 1906	3,020	To— 1911	5,608	2,588	—	85.69	—
From 1911	5,608	To— 1916	9,272	3,664	—	65.34	—
From 1916	9,272	To— 1921	9,634	362	—	3.90	—
From 1921	9,634	To— 1926	9,536	—	98	—	1.02
From 1926	9,536	To— 1931	10,300	764	—	8.01	—
From 1931	10,300	To— 1936	9,592	—	708	—	6.87
From 1936	9,592	To— 1941	10,571	979	—	10.21	—
From 1941	10,571	To— 1946	12,859	2,288	—	21.64	—

Urban Population

Period	Population No.	Period	Population No.	Increase No.	Decrease No.	Per Cent Increase %	Per Cent Decrease %
From 1901	18,533	To— 1906	57,875	39,342	—	212.28	—
From 1906	57,875	To— 1911	137,662	79,787	—	137.86	—
From 1911	137,662	To— 1916	188,749	51,087	—	37.11	—
From 1916	188,749	To— 1921	222,904	34,155	—	18.09	—
From 1921	222,904	To— 1926	233,848	10,944	—	4.91	—
From 1926	233,848	To— 1931	278,508	44,660	—	19.09	—
From 1931	278,508	To— 1936	286,447	7,939	—	2.85	—
From 1936	286,447	To— 1941	306,586	20,139	—	7.03	—
From 1941	306,586	To— 1946	354,396	47,810	—	15.59	—

Rural Population

Period	Population No.	Period	Population No.	Increase No.	Decrease No.	Per Cent Increase %	Per Cent Decrease %
From 1901	54,489	To— 1906	127,320	72,831	—	133.66	—
From 1906	127,320	To— 1911	236,633	109,313	—	85.86	—
From 1911	236,633	To— 1916	307,776	71,143	—	30.06	—
From 1916	307,776	To— 1921	365,550	57,774	—	18.77	—
From 1921	365,550	To— 1926	373,751	8,201	—	2.24	—
From 1926	373,751	To— 1931	453,097	79,346	—	21.23	—
From 1931	453,097	To— 1936	486,335	33,238	—	7.34	—
From 1936	486,335	To— 1941	489,583	3,248	—	.67	—
From 1941	489,583	To— 1946	448,934	—	40,649	—	8.30

Urban and Rural Population

The urban population of Alberta was 44.12 per cent of the total population in the census year of 1946, and the rural population for the same year was 55.88 per cent. In 1941 the figures were 38.51 per cent and 61.49 per cent respectively. Both these groups of figures contrast greatly with the statistics for the year 1901 when the percentages shown were 25.38 per cent for urban and 74.62 per cent for urban and 74.62 per cent for rural (see following tables). The inference being that while both the rural and the urban population have increased considerably since 1901, the magnet of urban life which comprises trade and industrial development has with the amenities of civilization, appealed strongly to the residents of rural communities and the immigrant population.

The urban and rural population of 1946 was distributed in the following districts:

District	Rural No.	Per Cent of Grand Total %	Urban No.	Per Cent of Grand Total %	Total No.	Per Cent of Grand Total %
Lethbridge & Medicine Hat	74,773	16.66	60,616	17.10	135,389	16.85
Per Cent of Total	55.23		44.77		100%	
Calgary	45,914	10.23	111,642	31.50	157,556	19.61
Per Cent of Total	29.14		70.86		100%	
Central East	35,422	7.89	11,225	3.17	46,647	5.81
Per Cent of Total	75.94		24.06		100%	
Red Deer & Camrose	71,107	15.84	24,842	7.01	95,949	11.94
Per Cent of Total	74.11		25.89		100%	
Edmonton	48,548	10.81	119,783	33.81	168,331	20.95
Per Cent of Total	28.84		71.16		100%	

District	Rural No.	Per Cent of Grand Total %	Urban No.	Per Cent of Grand Total %	Total No.	Per Cent of Grand Total %
North of Edmonton	102,885	22.91	14,340	4.04	117,225	14.60
Per Cent of Total	87.77		12.23		100%	
East of Edmonton	70,285	15.66	11,948	3.37	82,233	10.24
Per Cent of Total	85.47		14.53		100%	
GRAND TOTAL	448,934	100%	354,396	100%	803,330	100%
Per Cent of Total	55.88		44.12		100%	

The foregoing table reveals the fact that in the Calgary and Edmonton districts, the population has the greatest proportion of urban dwellers, and this is further borne out by the table which shows that these two districts have 65.31 per cent of the total urban population of the province. The rural population is in the proportionate ascendancy, mainly in the Central, Red Deer and Camrose districts, and those north and east of Edmonton, but it should not be overlooked that there is a fairly large rural population in the south of the province.

Of the total population, 42.27 per cent is located in the south and central portions of Alberta, and 57.73 per cent in the north. In both sections the Calgary and Edmonotn districts comprise 40.56 per cent made up as follows:

Calgary District	19.61 per cent
Edmonton District	20.95 per cent
TOTAL	40.56 per cent

Male and Female

Alberta being a comparatively new country, it is only natural that the number of males would predominate, but in this case the number is not as great as could be expected. In the northern portion of the province, especially in the pioneering districts, the males are more in excess than in the more populous parts where the cities are located. The war years made the greatest change in the situation, for in the year 1941 the proportion of males to 100 females in the City of Edmonton dropped below the 100 mark to 97.35 as compared with 101.69 in 1931, and 127.89 in 1911. In this and other respects, the following statistics will be found interesting:—

Calgary				Edmonton			
Year	Male	Female	Males to 100 females	Year	Male	Female	Males to 100 females
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
1891	2,151	1,725	124.70	1891			
1901	2,437	1,955	124.65	1901	2,237	1,939	115.37
1911	26,565	17,139	155.00	1911	17,433	13,631	127.89
1921	31,826	31,479	101.10	1921	29,609	29,212	101.36
1931	43,345	40,416	107.25	1931	39,930	29,267	101.69
1941	44,543	44,361	100.41	1941	46,279	47,538	97.35

Alberta

Year	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.
1901	41,019	32,003	73,022
Per Cent of Total	56.17	43.83	100%
1906	108,156	77,039	185,195
Per Cent of Total	58.40	41.60	100%
1911	223,792	150,503	374,295
Per Cent of Total	59.79	40.21	100%
1916	277,256	219,269	496,525
Per Cent of Total	55.84	44.16	100%
1921	324,208	264,246	588,454
Per Cent of Total	55.09	44.91	100%
1926	331,123	276,476	607,599
Per Cent of Total	54.50	45.50	100%
1931	400,199	331,406	731,605
Per Cent of Total	54.70	45.30	100%

ALBERTA (Continued)

Year	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.
1936	417,954	354,828	772,782
Per Cent of Total	54.07	45.93	100%
1941	426,458	369,711	796,169
Per Cent of Total	53.56	46.44	100%
1946	423,997	379,333	803,330
Per Cent of Total	52.78	47.22	100%

Age-Groups

The population under five years of age in 1901 was 10,842 and in 1946, an interval of 45 years, the number had reached 85,296 or nearly 8 times as much, but the percentage of total population was 14.85 per cent, and 10.62 per cent in the respective years. Before 1946 the greatest population under 5 years, was in the year 1921 when it registered 78,558 or 13.35 per cent of the total population, and in view of the fact that the years 1921 and 1946 were succeeding the periods of World War No. 1 and World War No. 2, the figures are very significant. The age-groups in each year under 5 years, comprise 14,000 to 17,000 annually. The following statistics in the foregoing and other respects are interesting:—

Age-Group	1901 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1921 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1946 No.	Per Cent of Total %
Under 5 years	10,842	14.85	78,558	13.35	85,296	10.62
5 - 19	24,348	33.34	183,740	31.23	217,289	27.04
20 - 44	28,180	38.58	235,611	40.02	298,943	37.21
45 - 69	8,345	11.43	83,076	14.11	174,305	21.70
70 - 100 and over including unspecified ages	1,307	1.80	7,469	1.29	27,497	3.43
TOTAL	73,022	100%	588,454	100%	803,330	100%

In the age groups 0-44, the percentage was higher in the earlier years, viz: 86.77 per cent in 1901, 84.60 per cent in 1921, as compared with 74.87 per cent in 1946, this leaves a balance in the age-group of 45 to 100 and over, of 13.23 per cent in 1901, 15.40 per cent in 1921, as compared with 25.13 per cent in 1946, which is an indication that the province was pioneered by a comparatively youthful generation, and that people are living a little longer than formerly.

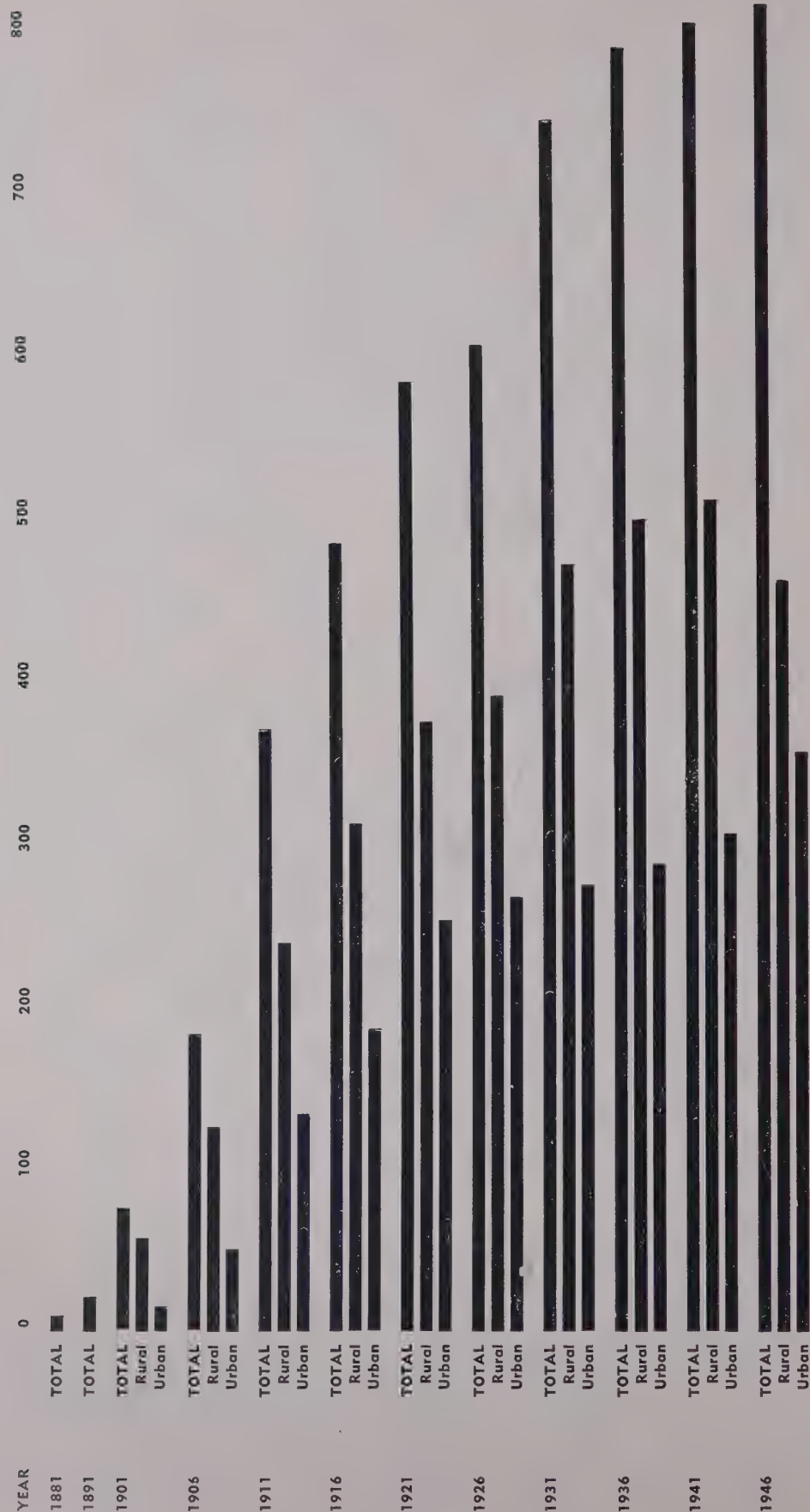
The following statistics of age-groups in the rural and urban district of the province will prove interesting when taken into conjunction with the province as a whole:—

Age-Group	1921				1946			
	Rural No.	Per Cent of Total %	Urban No.	Per Cent of Total %	Rural No.	Per Cent of Total %	Urban No.	Per Cent of Total %
Under 5 years	51,688	14.14	26,870	12.05	52,098	11.60	33,198	9.37
5 - 19	117,367	32.11	66,373	29.78	136,602	30.42	80,687	22.77
20 - 44	140,642	38.47	94,969	42.61	155,769	34.70	143,174	40.40
45 - 69	51,512	14.09	31,564	14.16	91,693	20.43	82,612	23.31
70-100 & over including unspecified ages	4,341	1.19	3,128	1.40	12,772	2.85	14,725	4.15
TOTAL	365,550	100%	222,904	100%	448,934	100%	354,396	100%

The age-group under 5 years, and from 5-19 years, in the rural areas, is more in number and percentages of total than the urban areas, but this is not the case in the group 20-44, and 45-69 years, where the percentage of total in the urban areas is larger than in the rural areas. Only once however in the above table has the number of urban population been greater than rural, and this occurred in the year 1946 (age-group 70 to 100 and over).

In the next table, statistics are given for males and females in the various age-groups:

POPULATION — ALBERTA — ('000)



Age-Group	1901				1921				1946			
	Male	Per Cent	Female	Per Cent	Male	Per Cent	Female	Per Cent	Male	Per Cent	Female	Per Cent
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 5 years	5,603	13.66	5,239	16.37	39,802	12.27	38,756	14.67	43,623	10.29	41,673	10.99
5 - 19	12,557	30.62	11,791	36.84	94,137	29.03	89,603	33.91	109,758	25.89	107,531	28.35
20 - 44	16,832	41.03	11,348	35.45	135,566	41.81	100,045	37.86	153,849	36.29	145,094	38.25
45 - 69	5,199	12.67	3,146	9.83	50,389	15.54	32,637	12.37	101,117	23.85	73,188	19.29
70 - 100 and over including unspecified ages	828	2.02	479	1.51	4,314	1.35	3,155	1.19	15,650	3.68	11,847	3.12
TOTAL	41,019	100%	32,003	100%	324,208	100%	264,246	100%	423,997	100%	379,333	100%

For the years 1901, 1921 and 1946, the percentages of females to males are as follows:—

Year	Females No.	Per Cent of Males %	Males No.
1901	32,003	78.00	41,019
1921	264,246	81.51	324,208
1946	379,333	89.47	423,997

In none of the age-groups do the number of males exceed the females, but the proportion of females to males increased from 78.00 per cent in 1901 to 89.47 per cent in 1946.

A further analysis of the above table reveals the following facts as far as age-groups are concerned for the years 1901, 1921 and 1946. Statistics are expressed in percentages of totals for males and females:

Age-Group	1901		1921		1946	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
0 - 44	85.31	88.66	83.11	86.44	72.47	77.59
45 - 69	12.67	9.83	15.54	12.37	23.85	19.29
70 - 100 and over in- cluding unspecified ages	2.02	1.51	1.35	1.19	3.68	3.12
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Racial Origin

Statistics appearing in these tables must not be confused with those of "Birthplace" on succeeding tables. Racial origin figures are given to show the racial strain coming through the male line of succession which has enriched the peoples of Alberta to a greater extent than realized.

A digest or analysis of tables reveal the following figures expressed in percentages of the total:

Year	British Origin %	European Origin %	Other %	Total %
1901	47.80	33.02	19.18	100%
1911	51.46	35.51	13.03	100%
1916	60.18	35.79	4.03	100%
1921	59.79	36.41	3.80	100%
1926	57.62	39.46	2.92	100%
1931	53.20	43.83	2.97	100%
1936	51.78	44.89	3.33	100%
1941	50.17	46.46	3.37	100%

In the British races, those of English origin comprise 20 to 30 per cent; of Irish origin 10 to 11 per cent, and of Scotch origin 13 to 16 per cent.

Those of European racial origin are creeping fast on the proportion of British origin, and if more immigrants do not come from Britain, the balance will swing in favour of the former. Of the European racial origin, the Germans comprise from 9 to 11 per cent, the Ukrainian 8 to 9 per cent and the Scandinavian close to 8 per cent, the French rank next with a little over 5 per cent, and the Polish a fraction of over 3 per cent. The Dutch register 2.50 per cent and the Russians 2.40 per cent. Through the years there has been a decrease in the Russian racial origin proportion from 3.75 per cent to 2.43 per cent, and the Austrian racial origin proportion from 3.30 per cent to .94 per cent.

In the year 1941, those of British origin settled in the following Alberta districts and to show a comparison, the peoples of other racial origins are given in total, along with a grand total for each district or division:

District	British Origin No.	Per Cent of Total %	Other Racial Origins No.	Per Cent of Total %	Total No.	Per Cent of Total %
Lethbridge & Medicine Hat	69,368	17.37	63,691	16.05	133,059	16.71
Calgary	99,131	24.81	47,859	12.06	146,990	18.46
Central East	28,904	7.24	23,307	5.88	52,211	6.56
Red Deer & Camrose	52,676	13.19	47,186	11.89	99,862	12.54
Edmonton	81,926	20.51	67,267	16.96	149,193	18.74
North of Edmonton	43,805	10.97	79,070	19.93	122,875	15.43
East of Edmonton	23,622	5.91	68,357	17.23	91,979	11.56
Total	399,432	100%	396,737	100%	796,169	100%

In the south of the Province, the people of British origin predominate, although there is a good sprinkling of German, Scandinavian and Dutch origin in the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat Districts. In the Red Deer and Camrose districts the swing to foreign origin becomes more apparent, for here the Scandinavian, German, French, Dutch, Polish and Russians are in large numbers, although those of British origin are in the ascendancy. In the Edmonton district, the population while ranking high in British origin, includes many of German, Ukrainian, French, Scandinavian, Russian and Polish descent. The scene definitely changes north and east of Edmonton where the Ukrainian, French, German and Scandinavian origin are in the majority.

Birthplace

Statistics comprising the birthplace of the population, should not be confused with those of the preceding statements relating to "racial origin". It is only natural that in a comparatively new country such as Alberta, and with restrictions on immigration in recent years, that the birthplace of those born in Canada or Alberta should be largely predominant, this is illustrated in the following table, from 1921 onwards:—

Year	Born in Alberta	Born in Other Provinces of Canada	Born Elsewhere	TOTAL POPULATION —ALBERTA—
1901	No.	Not specified		73,022
Per Cent of Total	%	Not specified		—
1906	No.	48,319	98,594	185,412
Per Cent of Total	%	26.06	53.18	100%
1911	No.	88,424	212,426	374,295
Per Cent of Total	%	23.62	56.76	100%
1916	No.	115,754	255,168	496,525
Per Cent of Total	%	23.31	51.39	100%
1921	No.	120,565	273,364	588,454
Per Cent of Total	%	20.48	46.46	100%
1926	No.	110,446	258,054	607,599
Per Cent of Total	%	18.18	42.47	100%
1931	No.	125,667	305,738	731,605
Per Cent of Total	%	17.18	41.79	100%
1936	No.	125,446	281,326	772,782
Per Cent of Total	%	16.23	36.41	100%
1941	No.	123,327	258,387	796,169
Per Cent of Total	%	15.50	32.45	100%
1946	No.	129,906	225,425	803,330
Per Cent of Total	%	16.18	28.06	100%

Of the population born in the British Isles, from the standpoint of number, the zenith was reached in 1931, viz: 106,781, but the percentage of the total population was the greatest in 1911 when it reached 18.23 per cent. Persons born in the British Isles according to the 1946 census, indicated a rather sharp decline, the number being 74,624, the lowest since 1911 when the number was 68,252. Those born in England are more than 2½ times greater than those born in Scotland; the Irish came next, along with a small number born in Wales. Of the 10 per cent to 18 per cent born in the British Isles, the English registered in a 45 year period, from 5 per cent to over 11 per cent.

The population born in Europe constituted 11 per cent to 16 per cent of the total population, and

in this respect Austria, Hungary, Russia, Poland, Germany, Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia were in the majority.

Those born in the United States constitute a large proportion of the Alberta population, and their number is liable to be overlooked because of the following factors:

1.—They do not appear on the "racial origin" table as being of "United States origin," consequently the immigrants from that country to Canada are listed under the race to which they originally belonged. At this juncture it should be noted that the proportion of the population "born in Canada" are not listed as "Canadians" on the table of "racial origin" and are treated in precisely the same manner.

2.—The people born in the United States are classified as "foreign born" and being in the same category as Europeans, etc., confusion often results.

However the United States-born have made a very distinct contribution to the welfare and up-building of Canada including Alberta, their number reached the highest point in 1921, viz: 99,879, but the percentage of the total population was the greatest in 1906 and 1911 when it was 23.33 per cent and 21.74 per cent respectively. In later years the percentage declined to 7.1 per cent in 1946.

On succeeding tables particulars are given in greater detail concerning locations where the population reside according to birthplace, but at this point a summary will suffice:

Year - 1946

District:	Born in Canada	Per Cent of Total	Other British Countries	Per Cent of Total	United States	Per Cent of Total	Europe	Per Cent of Total	Other Countries	Per Cent of Total	TOTAL	Per Cent of Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lethbridge & Medicine Hat	95,363	16.50	10,904	14.35	13,500	23.67	14,002	15.82	1,620	42.08	135,389	16.85
Per Cent of Total	70.44		8.05		9.97		10.34		1.20		100%	
Calgary	109,833	19.00	24,453	32.17	10,453	18.33	12,005	13.55	812	21.09	157,556	19.61
Per Cent of Total	69.71		15.52		6.63		7.62		.52		100%	
Central East	32,897	5.69	4,236	5.57	4,516	7.92	4,880	5.51	118	3.06	46,647	5.81
Per Cent of Total	70.52		9.08		9.68		10.46		.26		100%	
Red Deer & Camrose	68,733	11.89	7,719	10.16	9,896	17.34	9,321	10.53	280	7.27	95,949	11.94
Per Cent of Total	71.63		8.04		10.31		9.71		.31		100%	
Edmonton	122,502	21.21	18,979	24.97	8,149	14.29	18,076	20.42	625	16.23	168,331	20.95
Per Cent of Total	72.78		11.27		4.84		10.74		.37		100%	
North of Edmonton	85,984	14.88	6,101	8.03	7,279	12.76	17,549	19.82	312	8.11	117,225	14.60
Per Cent of Total	73.35		5.20		6.21		14.97		.27		100%	
East of Edmonton	62,593	10.83	3,609	4.75	3,245	5.69	12,703	14.35	83	2.16	82,233	10.24
Per Cent of Total	76.12		4.39		3.95		15.44		.10		100%	
TOTAL	577,905	100%	76,001	100%	57,038	100%	88,536	100%	3,850	100%	803,330	100%
Per Cent of Total	71.94		9.46		7.10		11.02		.48		100%	

The population "born in Canada" resident in the south of the province is 41.19 per cent and in the north of the province 58.81 per cent. In proportion to the total population, the percentage is a little over 70.

Those "born in British Countries" (British Isles, British Possessions and at Sea) register a greater percentage of their total than those "born in Canada", in the south of the province, viz: 52.09 per cent which leaves a remainder in the north of the province of 47.91 per cent. The proportion to the total population is about 10 per cent.

As between the north and south of the province, those "born in the United States" are about half and half. The proportion to the total population is about 7 per cent.

The population "born in Europe" was of the lowest percentage of any of the classifications registered in the south, viz: 34.88 per cent, the north of the province being more favoured for settlement. The proportion to the total population is about 11 per cent.

The "other countries" comprised those of the population born in Armenia, China, Japan, Syria, Turkey, South America, etc., and are small in number; they predominate in the south of the province, and only constitute .48 per cent of the total population.

In most of the classifications the population concentrated in the wake of the cities or large urban centres where markets were available for produce.

The tables of the "birthplace of the population" reveal to a great extent the manner in which the children of those previously termed "British born" and "Foreign born", along with those "born in Canada", have joined together in making such a large section of the population registered in Alberta for the year 1946; in other words many of the nationalities have been welded into a Canadian citizen-

ship. It should not be forgotten however that these tables should be taken in conjunction with those shown for "racial origin" as the characteristics of parents are often found in the children and these may be very determining factors in the future of Canada.

Religious Denominations

Of all the religious denominations the United Church of Canada is the largest, being 24 per cent of the total population, the Roman Catholic ranks next with 19 per cent, and with the inclusion of Greek Catholic, the percentage is 24, same as the United Church of Canada, the Anglican and Lutheran follow with 14 per cent and nearly 11 per cent respectively. The Presbyterians comprise 8.65 per cent, and the Greek Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Baptist Churches make up between 4 per cent and 5 per cent for each of these religious denominations.

In the succeeding tables entitled "Population by Religious Denominations", the United Church of Canada comprises former Congregationalists, Methodists and some Presbyterians, and prior to 1941, Greek Catholics were included under the caption of Roman Catholics. In addition Hutterites were included under Mennonites and there may be a few more minor combinations.

The following table indicates a few of the main religious denominations, by districts:

DISTRICT:	United Church of Canada		Greek and Roman Catholic		Anglican	Per Cent of Total	Lutheran	Per Cent of Total	Other	Per Cent of Total	TOTAL	
	No.	Per Cent of Total	No.	Per Cent of Total							No.	Per Cent of Total
Lethbridge & Medicine Hat ..	34,385	17.75	25,391	13.27	16,836	14.86	12,189	14.40	44,258	20.75	133,059	16.71
Per Cent of Total	25.84		19.08		12.65		9.17		33.26		100%	
Calgary	41,203	21.28	20,893	10.92	31,026	27.39	10,014	11.83	43,854	20.56	146,990	18.46
Per Cent of Total	28.03		14.21		21.11		6.81		29.84		100%	
Central East	17,742	9.16	9,268	4.84	7,162	6.32	7,702	9.10	10,337	4.85	52,211	6.56
Per Cent of Total	33.98		17.75		13.72		14.75		19.80		100%	
Red Deer & Camrose	29,617	15.29	14,769	7.72	12,717	11.22	19,949	23.57	22,810	10.70	99,862	12.54
Per Cent of Total	29.66		14.79		12.73		19.98		22.84		100%	
Edmonton	33,500	17.30	34,820	18.20	24,408	21.55	16,127	19.06	40,338	18.91	149,193	18.74
Per Cent of Total	22.45		23.34		16.36		10.81		27.04		100%	
North of Edmonton	23,177	11.97	46,641	24.38	14,795	13.06	13,259	15.67	25,003	11.73	122,875	15.43
Per Cent of Total	18.86		37.96		12.04		10.79		20.35		100%	
East of Edmonton	14,040	7.25	39,561	20.67	6,335	5.60	5,390	6.37	26,653	12.50	91,979	11.56
Per Cent of Total	15.26		43.01		6.89		5.86		28.98		100%	
TOTAL	193,664	100%	191,343	100%	113,279	100%	84,630	100%	213,253	100%	796,169	100%
Per Cent of Total	24.32		24.03		14.23		10.63		26.79		100%	

The United Church of Canada is fairly evenly divided as between the north and south of the province, although the north has a slight advantage being 51.81 per cent.

The combined Greek and Roman Catholic Churches are much stronger in the north than in the south, the percentages being 70.97 per cent in the north and 29.03 in the south.

The Anglican Church as between the north and south is in much the same proportion as the United Church of Canada, being 51.43 per cent in the north and 48.57 per cent in the south.

The Lutheran Church is much stronger in the north than in the south, the percentage being 64.67 in the former, and of this amount 23.57 per cent is located in the Red Deer and Camrose districts.

In all the districts, the concentration of religious denominations is the greatest in the cities and other urban centres.

POPULATION — URBAN AND RURAL

URBAN	1901 No.	1906 No.	1911 No.	1916 No.	1921 No.	1926 No.	1931 No.	1936 No.	1941 No.	1946 No.
Cities	4,091	30,119	90,252	133,319	147,246	154,630	194,203	199,650	215,894	251,887
Per Cent of Total	5.60	16.26	24.12	26.85	25.02	25.45	26.54	25.84	27.12	31.36
Towns	9,164	16,104	25,881	36,541	50,145	51,604	50,155	49,914	53,623	60,740
Per Cent of Total	12.55	8.70	6.91	7.36	8.52	8.49	6.86	6.46	6.74	7.56
Villages	5,278	11,652	21,529	18,889	25,513	27,614	34,150	36,883	37,069	41,769
Per Cent of Total	7.23	6.29	5.75	3.81	4.34	4.55	4.67	4.77	4.65	5.20
Total Urban	18,533	57,875	137,662	188,749	222,904	233,848	278,508	286,447	306,586	354,396
Per Cent of Total	25.38	31.25	36.78	38.02	37.88	38.49	38.07	37.07	38.51	44.12
Rural	54,489	127,320	236,633	307,776	365,550	373,751	453,097	486,335	489,583	448,934
Per Cent of Total	74.62	68.75	63.22	61.98	62.12	61.51	61.93	62.93	61.49	55.88
Total of Urban and Rural	73,022	185,195	374,295	496,525	588,454	607,599	731,605	772,782	796,169	803,330

DETAILS OF URBAN POPULATION

The following statement is an endeavour to show the urban population prior to 1941 and for 1946 on the same basis of cities, towns and villages as outlined in the 1941 census publication, and consequently figures do not agree with the totals shown in the above classifications which were given on their respective basis in the census years:

Cities	1901 No.	1906 No.	1911 No.	1916 No.	1921 No.	1926 No.	1931 No.	1936 No.	1941 No.	1946 No.
Census Division No. 1—Medicine Hat	1,570	3,020	5,608	9,272	9,634	9,536	10,300	9,592	10,571	12,859
Census Division No. 2—Lethbridge	2,072	2,936	9,035	9,436	11,097	10,735	13,489	13,523	14,612	16,522
Census Division No. 6—Calgary	4,392	13,573	43,704	56,514	63,305	65,291	83,761	83,407	88,904	100,044
Drumheller	—	—	—	312	2,499	2,578	2,987	2,912	2,748	2,659
Census Division No. 8—Red Deer	323	1,418	2,118	2,203	2,328	2,021	2,344	2,384	2,924	4,042
Wetaskiwin	550	1,652	2,411	2,048	2,061	1,884	2,125	2,058	2,318	2,645
Census Division No. 11—Edmonton	4,176	14,088	31,064	53,846	58,821	65,163	79,197	85,774	93,817	113,116
Towns										
Census Division No. 1—Bow Island	—	—	307	320	427	299	314	308	291	432
Irvine	—	200	372	421	356	210	234	278	240	261
Taber	—	578	1,400	1,412	1,705	1,342	1,279	1,341	1,331	1,760
Census Division No. 2—Blairmore	231	449	1,137	1,219	1,552	1,609	1,629	1,682	1,731	1,767
Cardston	639	1,001	1,207	1,370	1,612	2,034	1,672	1,711	1,864	2,334
Claresholm	—	680	809	687	963	956	1,156	1,051	1,265	1,306
Coleman	—	915	1,557	1,559	1,590	2,044	1,704	2,129	1,870	1,809
Diamond City	—	—	510	147	198	290	119	143	—	—
Granum	—	104	250	292	279	272	329	255	238	238
Macleod	796	1,144	1,844	1,811	1,723	1,715	1,447	1,365	1,912	1,649
Magrath	424	884	995	938	1,069	1,202	1,224	1,217	1,207	1,295
Pincher Creek	335	589	1,027	1,026	888	1,003	1,024	999	994	1,148
Raymond	—	1,568	1,465	1,205	1,394	1,799	1,849	2,094	2,089	2,116
Census Division No. 3—Bassano	—	—	540	569	799	777	615	574	582	590
Brooks	—	—	486	290	499	511	708	697	888	1,091
Redcliff	—	—	220	1,294	1,137	916	1,192	990	1,111	1,289
Census Division No. 4—High River	153	1,018	1,182	1,182	1,198	1,377	1,459	1,359	1,430	1,674
Nanton	—	382	571	590	710	729	739	709	718	873
Okotoks	245	508	516	525	448	579	760	571	591	694
Stavelly	—	129	245	268	292	285	303	301	273	299
Vulcan	—	—	—	415	641	775	803	869	732	786
Census Division No. 5—Hanna	—	—	—	711	1,364	1,400	1,490	1,405	1,622	1,756
Census Division No. 6—Didsbury	112	477	726	640	842	785	801	846	892	980
Gleichen	101	199	583	591	668	510	514	458	435	477
Olds	218	554	917	730	764	1,003	1,056	1,197	1,337	1,521
Strathmore	—	—	531	511	584	540	523	531	560	603
Three Hills	—	—	—	224	471	584	581	659	706	952
Census Division No. 7—Castor	—	—	1,659	755	710	651	634	592	625	647
Coronation	—	—	—	456	645	713	738	605	581	633
Hardisty	—	—	351	357	517	500	428	524	457	494
Wainwright	—	—	788	818	975	1,028	1,147	1,048	980	1,261
Census Division No. 8—Big Valley	—	—	—	297	1,057	767	455	359	291	Villages
Camrose	—	412	1,586	1,692	1,892	2,002	2,258	2,263	2,598	2,967
Daysland	—	288	349	384	441	490	404	366	438	464
Innisfail	317	643	602	838	941	944	1,024	1,124	1,223	1,272
Lacombe	499	1,015	1,029	1,047	1,133	1,151	1,259	1,414	1,603	1,808
Ponoka	151	473	642	604	712	842	836	1,045	1,306	1,468
Stettler	—	570	1,444	1,168	1,416	1,127	1,219	1,202	1,295	1,499
Census Division No. 9—Rocky Mountain House	—	—	—	191	375	467	646	652	800	1,017
Sylvan Lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	971
Census Division No. 10—Lloydminster (pt)	—	130	222	294	286	400	539	498	572	698
Vegreville	—	344	1,029	1,156	1,479	1,721	1,659	1,672	1,696	1,563
Vermilion	—	623	625	929	1,272	1,203	1,270	1,291	1,408	1,630
Census Division No. 11—Beverly	—	—	—	813	1,039	931	1,111	998	981	1,171
Fort Saskatchewan	306	585	782	993	982	943	1,001	899	903	921
Leduc	112	391	523	584	756	832	900	926	871	920
Morinville	49	203	385	331	460	562	570	554	580	735
St. Albert	472	543	614	655	800	684	825	811	697	804
Stony Plain	—	—	505	293	360	456	497	499	566	720
Tofield	—	—	586	455	500	506	497	544	551	608
Census Division No. 12—Edson	—	—	497	500	1,138	1,493	1,547	1,600	1,499	1,571
Census Division No. 12—St. Paul de Metis	—	—	—	324	869	933	938	950	1,018	1,187
Census Division No. 14—Athabasca	268	407	227	497	425	435	573	608	578	747
Census Division No. 15—Peace River	—	—	—	742	980	582	864	883	873	997
Census Division No. 16—Grande Prairie	—	—	—	337	1,061	917	1,464	1,478	1,724	2,267

Villages	1901 No.	1906 No.	1911 No.	1916 No.	1921 No.	1926 No.	1931 No.	1936 No.	1941 No.	1946 No.
Census Division No. 1—Burdett	—	—	—	95	182	112	121	90	123	110
Grassy Lake	—	—	247	185	161	110	—	—	—	—
Milk River	—	—	—	—	181	211	350	326	335	437
Walsh	—	—	—	130	74	86	—	—	—	—
Warner	—	—	321	310	281	313	342	309	296	370
Dunmore	—	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	—	—
Census Division No. 2—Coaldale	—	—	—	—	142	164	251	255	290	413
Coalhurst	—	—	—	742	928	796	953	774	—	—
Commerce	—	—	—	212	360	55	—	—	—	—
Cowley	—	78	142	119	107	148	151	141	125	94
Frank	19	1,178	806	622	401	299	268	258	204	194
Monarch	—	—	105	100	41	97	117	103	—	—
Pincher City	—	—	116	91	73	50	45	38	—	—
Sterling	349	438	514	294	294	326	376	392	437	446
Mountain View	86	128	89	99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lille (I.D. 71) ..	—	413	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Census Division No. 3—Alderson	—	—	162	123	111	79	81	—	—	—
Bow City	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Duchess	—	—	—	—	116	136	114	150	149	207
Empress	—	—	—	426	394	374	314	303	341	417
Enchant	—	—	—	—	92	70	92	83	76	—
Jenner	—	—	—	—	98	44	62	49	27	—
Retlaw	—	—	—	107	154	91	84	60	—	—
Suffield	—	—	—	143	89	76	—	—	193	192
Census Division No. 4—Arrowwood	—	—	—	—	—	210	293	252	251	206
Barons	—	—	75	184	253	256	284	264	233	270
Black Diamond ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	683	657	890	1,380
Blackie	—	—	—	185	204	289	251	225	223	222
Carmangay	—	—	286	332	300	290	279	234	229	229
Cayley	—	48	126	130	135	191	127	135	133	140
Champion	—	—	103	235	338	287	310	328	320	279
Lomond	—	—	—	139	194	147	176	127	129	138
Milo	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	136	129	108
Nobleford	—	—	—	—	142	136	143	117	111	126
Turner Valley	—	—	—	—	—	—	656	475	676	1,157
Picture Butte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	689
Census Division No. 5—Cereal	—	—	—	89	180	150	185	131	142	111
Chinook	—	—	—	189	241	198	176	134	142	130
Craigmyle	—	—	—	—	231	232	236	214	186	140
Delia	—	—	—	179	312	329	286	279	315	231
Morrin	—	—	—	—	164	162	149	146	216	177
Munson	—	—	92	149	207	223	164	146	139	93
Oyen	—	—	—	286	390	346	410	298	326	339
Richdale	—	—	—	—	109	58	44	38	—	—
Rumsey	—	—	—	—	116	89	83	81	90	98
Youngstown	—	—	—	305	410	457	372	187	188	235
Census Division No. 6—Acme	—	—	181	148	237	220	234	291	285	282
Airdrie	—	—	164	156	160	191	198	214	191	198
Albert Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332	—	—
Beiseker	—	—	—	—	183	212	230	230	240	272
Carbon	—	—	—	440	312	426	355	374	409	369
Carstairs	20	297	270	348	328	381	387	356	371	385
Cluny	—	—	—	—	—	192	134	142	138	151
Cochrane	92	158	395	284	268	282	293	336	298	405
Crossfield	—	—	262	244	211	317	321	333	409	433
Forest Lawn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	471	899	646
Hussar	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	104	116	130
Irricana	—	—	—	124	99	132	161	160	172	150
Langdon	—	—	159	161	128	94	83	101	95	—
Newcastle	—	—	—	—	—	281	304	1,278	—	—
Rockyford	—	—	—	—	228	188	194	211	201	226
Rosebud	—	—	—	—	130	152	101	114	99	—
Standard	—	—	—	—	—	221	218	205	212	244
Swalwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	112	114	—
Trochu	—	—	353	276	537	453	506	464	480	515
Census Division No. 7—Alliance	—	—	—	—	246	278	260	263	233	243
Cadogan	—	—	—	55	106	116	128	84	99	—
Chauvin	—	—	—	153	219	269	269	321	343	383
Compeer	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	88	—	—
Consort	—	—	—	131	166	196	299	252	265	325
Czar	—	—	—	—	71	117	140	138	139	121
Edgerton	—	—	—	—	176	182	189	222	258	273
Forestburg	—	—	—	—	181	209	291	226	231	243
Galahad	—	—	—	—	124	142	150	152	145	166
Hughenden	—	—	—	—	173	159	191	203	164	168
Irma	—	—	—	80	157	190	196	240	273	345

Villages—continued

	1901 No.	1906 No.	1911 No.	1916 No.	1921 No.	1926 No.	1931 No.	1936 No.	1941 No.	1946 No.
Killam	—	—	197	290	394	365	326	329	347	430
Lougheed	—	—	—	239	256	265	218	217	195	171
Monitor	—	—	—	210	149	139	137	99	82	—
Provost	—	—	329	420	465	476	533	490	518	645
Sedgewick	—	—	331	363	397	362	338	353	320	417
Strome	—	—	192	297	240	182	172	210	233	233
Veteran	—	—	—	102	157	167	180	180	190	191
Viking	—	—	153	227	357	447	492	480	491	526
Census Division No. 8—Alix	—	—	267	182	282	229	241	333	360	428
Bashaw	—	—	—	227	433	418	385	423	494	511
Bawlf	—	—	270	187	150	184	183	236	227	231
Bittern Lake	—	54	67	64	48	37	47	32	50	38
Blackfalds	—	156	150	105	93	105	84	105	113	119
Botha	—	—	—	77	130	128	107	98	111	112
Clive	—	—	—	115	232	208	215	242	224	227
Delburne	—	—	—	104	215	151	193	236	308	379
Donalda	—	—	—	125	248	191	169	182	206	220
Edberg	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	110	132	163
Elnora	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	149	195	201
Erskine	—	—	131	114	198	160	174	164	172	—
Ferintosh	—	—	76	93	144	126	161	120	169	186
Gadsby	—	—	213	153	150	162	144	139	141	120
Gull Lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	39
Halkirk	—	—	—	97	146	165	160	139	118	121
Heisler	—	—	—	—	118	113	125	156	—	—
Millet	—	85	162	173	208	241	300	357	325	348
Mirror	—	—	—	285	381	431	534	585	570	562
New Norway	—	—	61	97	137	137	142	177	169	179
Ohaton	—	—	55	72	60	74	69	46	53	—
Penhold	—	76	94	96	127	161	125	94	183	134
Big Valley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209
Census Division No. 9—Bentley	—	—	—	146	222	211	233	250	279	362
Bowden	12	171	178	139	222	202	233	270	234	273
Eckville	—	—	—	—	—	178	169	159	135	195
Evarts	—	25	25	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Red Deer	—	—	304	354	325	293	318	359	524	698
Rimbey	—	—	—	—	319	280	304	313	410	634
Sylvan Lake	—	—	—	115	180	295	416	652	805	See Towns
Census Division No. 10—Andrew	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	137	326	369
Bruderheim	—	—	132	182	255	328	280	253	237	232
Chipman	—	—	—	134	225	330	284	249	240	194
Derwent	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	144	171	207
Holden	—	—	111	140	192	214	230	273	361	382
Innisfree	—	—	100	300	226	219	227	245	253	258
Islay	—	—	90	117	166	172	141	155	132	—
Kitscoty	—	—	85	120	274	266	280	254	234	240
Lamont	—	—	197	335	419	506	507	470	438	468
Lavoy	—	60	127	91	98	143	151	151	178	127
Manville	—	—	169	241	275	314	307	370	396	472
Minburn	—	—	—	—	175	139	119	132	129	198
Mundare	—	—	152	284	497	820	832	777	756	727
Myrnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	159	216	308
Ranfurly	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	112	129	—
Ryley	—	—	110	142	242	220	236	268	323	338
Two Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	200	210	289
Willingdon	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	395	420	436
Hairy Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235
Census Division No. 11—Alberta Beach ..	—	—	—	—	75	9	38	57	59	101
Hay Lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	156	154	199
Onoway	—	—	—	—	—	70	149	128	156	175
Sangudo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	236
Seba Beach	—	—	—	—	35	45	41	59	84	77
Census Division No. 11—Spruce Grove ..	—	—	16	23	—	—	76	—	—	—
Wabamun	—	—	—	153	99	194	164	198	201	—
Census Division No. 12—Entwistle	—	—	140	47	219	170	189	150	218	—
Mayerthorpe	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	209	217	303
Tollerton (I.D. 525)	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Census Division No. 13—Bellis	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	127	128	—
Bonnyville	—	—	—	—	—	—	362	433	603	730
Elk Point	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	307	338
Vilna	—	—	—	—	—	131	151	253	311	322
Census Division No. 14—Barrhead	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	307	399	739
Clyde	—	—	—	53	154	177	186	153	160	150
Lac La Biche	—	—	—	—	75	437	313	410	517	642

Villages—continued	1901 No.	1906 No.	1911 No.	1916 No.	1921 No.	1926 No.	1931 No.	1936 No.	1941 No.	1946 No.
Legal	—	—	—	200	318	308	350	394	462	445
Smoky Lake	—	—	—	—	—	310	366	428	430	457
Waskatenau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	237	258
Westlock	—	—	—	97	321	393	536	507	590	854
Radway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179
Census Division No. 15—Falher	—	—	—	—	—	128	253	284	244	279
Grouard	—	—	447	268	375	348	261	185	347	—
High Prairie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	643
McLennan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	823
Census Division No. 16—Beaver Lodge ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	203	331	443
Berwyn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	308
Clairmont	—	—	—	—	130	75	110	104	102	—
Fairview	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	393	432	487
Grimshaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	129	169	287
Hythe	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	260	247	288
Census Division No. 16—Sexsmith	—	—	—	—	—	—	304	298	325	302
Spirit River	—	—	—	—	210	167	232	234	276	362
Wembley	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	173	188	237
Rycroft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272

POPULATION—ALBERTA—BY CENSUS DIVISIONS

Census Division	1901		1911		1921		1926		1931		1936		1941		1946	
	No.	Per Cent of Total %	No.	Per Cent of Total %	No.	Per Cent of Total %	No.	Per Cent of Total %	No.	Per Cent of Total %	No.	Per Cent of Total %	No.	Per Cent of Total %	No.	Per Cent of Total %
Southern Alberta																
1.....	3,144	4.31	24,738	6.61	30,664	5.21	25,624	4.22	28,849	3.94	29,699	3.84	29,595	3.72	31,256	3.89
2.....	11,357	15.55	38,989	10.42	46,823	7.96	51,103	8.41	57,186	7.82	57,499	7.44	58,563	7.36	60,982	7.59
3.....	278	.38	9,330	2.49	17,404	2.96	12,149	2.00	15,066	2.06	14,742	1.90	15,518	1.95	14,749	1.84
4.....	2,536	3.47	18,375	4.91	23,302	3.96	24,775	4.08	29,067	3.97	28,285	3.66	29,383	3.69	28,402	3.54
5.....	75	.10	13,170	3.52	33,719	5.73	27,247	4.48	26,651	3.64	21,359	2.77	18,926	2.38	16,719	2.08
6.....	11,358	15.56	73,178	19.55	110,190	18.73	114,841	18.90	140,624	19.22	141,839	18.35	146,990	18.46	157,556	19.61
7.....	59	.08	22,107	5.90	37,143	6.30	35,991	5.92	38,106	5.21	37,647	4.88	33,285	4.17	29,928	3.72
	28,807	39.45	199,887	53.40	299,245	50.85	291,730	48.01	335,549	45.86	331,070	42.84	332,260	41.73	339,592	42.27
Northern Alberta																
8.....	11,904	16.30	42,976	11.48	56,820	9.66	57,693	9.50	61,016	8.34	65,439	8.47	67,630	8.49	64,789	8.07
9.....	1,747	2.39	13,043	3.48	17,728	3.01	20,024	3.30	24,503	3.35	29,899	3.86	32,232	4.05	31,160	3.88
10.....	5,694	7.80	29,378	7.85	45,827	7.79	51,835	8.53	58,049	7.93	61,358	7.94	58,807	7.39	51,881	6.46
11.....	18,491	25.32	58,703	15.68	95,086	16.16	106,592	17.54	126,832	17.34	139,017	17.99	149,193	18.74	168,331	20.95
12.....	—	—	3,197	.85	8,750	1.49	10,968	1.81	13,815	1.89	15,951	2.07	17,431	2.19	16,718	2.08
13.....	1,490	2.04	7,273	1.95	16,288	2.77	17,174	2.83	24,936	3.41	30,602	3.96	33,172	4.17	30,352	3.78
14.....	1,012	1.39	9,998	2.67	25,299	4.30	29,062	4.78	39,508	5.40	45,790	5.93	47,899	6.02	44,546	5.54
15.....	—	—	951	.25	6,358	1.08	6,328	1.04	13,664	1.87	15,739	2.04	17,484	2.20	17,097	2.13
16.....	—	—	273	.08	12,131	2.06	11,352	1.87	27,945	3.82	29,204	3.78	30,349	3.81	28,733	3.58
17.....	3,877	5.31	8,616	2.31	4,922	.83	4,841	.79	5,788	.79	8,713	1.12	9,712	1.21	10,131	1.26
	44,215	60.55	174,408	46.60	289,209	49.15	315,869	51.99	396,056	54.14	441,712	57.16	463,909	58.27	463,738	57.73
Total—Alberta.....	73,022	100%	374,295	100%	588,454	100%	607,599	100%	731,605	100%	772,782	100%	796,169	100%	803,330	100%

POPULATION OF ALBERTA, RURAL AND URBAN, BY CENSUS DIVISIONS

Census Division:	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1946
	Rural No.	Total No.	Rural No.	Total No.	Rural No.	Total No.
1.	17,663	13,001	30,664	12,133	25,624	15,909
Per Cent of Total	57.60	42.40	100%	55.15	44.85	100%
2.	22,112	24,711	46,823	25,587	51,103	29,383
Per Cent of Total	47.22	52.78	100%	49.93	50.07	100%
3.	13,915	3,489	17,404	3,074	12,149	11,804
Per Cent of Total	79.95	20.05	100%	74.70	25.30	100%
4.	18,447	4,855	23,302	19,434	5,341	21,666
Per Cent of Total	79.16	20.84	100%	78.44	21.56	100%
5.	27,496	6,223	33,719	21,029	6,218	27,247
Per Cent of Total	81.54	18.46	100%	77.18	22.82	100%
6.	40,735	69,455	110,190	42,402	72,439	114,841
Per Cent of Total	36.97	63.03	100%	36.92	63.08	100%
7.	30,262	6,881	37,143	28,838	7,153	35,991
Per Cent of Total	81.47	18.53	100%	80.13	19.87	100%
8.	40,457	16,363	56,820	41,992	15,701	57,693
Per Cent of Total	71.20	28.80	100%	72.79	27.21	100%
9.	16,085	1,643	17,728	18,103	1,921	20,024
Per Cent of Total	90.73	9.27	100%	90.40	9.60	100%
10.	39,746	6,081	45,827	44,844	6,991	51,835
Per Cent of Total	86.72	13.28	100%	86.52	13.48	100%
11.	31,159	63,927	95,086	35,880	70,712	106,592
Per Cent of Total	32.77	67.23	100%	33.66	66.34	100%
12.	7,393	1,357	8,750	9,305	1,663	10,968
Per Cent of Total	84.49	15.51	100%	84.84	15.16	100%
13.	15,419	869	16,288	16,110	1,064	17,174
Per Cent of Total	94.66	5.34	100%	93.80	6.20	100%
14.	24,006	1,293	25,299	27,061	2,001	29,062
Per Cent of Total	84.89	5.11	100%	93.11	6.89	100%
15.	5,003	1,355	6,358	5,582	746	6,328
Per Cent of Total	78.68	21.32	100%	88.21	11.79	100%
16.	10,730	1,401	12,131	10,248	1,104	11,352
Per Cent of Total	88.45	11.55	100%	90.26%	9.74	100%
17.	4,922	—	4,922	4,841	—	4,841
Per Cent of Total	100	—	100%	100	—	100%
TOTAL	365,550	222,904	588,454	373,751	233,848	607,599
Per Cent of Total	62.12	37.88	100%	61.51	38.49	100%
1946	Urban No.	Rural No.	Total No.	Urban No.	Rural No.	Total No.
1.	16,229	15,027	29,595	13,187	16,408	29,699
Per Cent of Total	51.93	48.07	100%	44.56	55.44	100%
2.	31,331	29,651	58,563	28,838	29,725	57,499
Per Cent of Total	51.38	48.62	100%	49.24	50.76	100%
3.	3,786	10,963	15,518	3,367	12,151	14,742
Per Cent of Total	14,749	74.33	100%	21.70	78.30	100%
4.	25,67	19,132	29,383	7,068	22,315	28,285
Per Cent of Total	32.64	67.36	100%	24.05	75.95	100%
5.	3,310	13,409	18,926	3,366	15,560	21,359
Per Cent of Total	16,719	80.20	100%	17.79	82.21	100%
6.	111,642	45,914	146,990	100,311	46,679	148,339
Per Cent of Total	70.86	29.14	100%	68.24	31.76	100%
7.	7,915	22,013	33,285	7,169	26,116	37,647
Per Cent of Total	26.45	73.55	100%	21.55	78.45	100%
8.	20,692	44,097	67,630	18,337	49,293	65,439
Per Cent of Total	31.94	68.06	100%	27.11	72.89	100%
9.	4,150	27,010	32,232	3,187	29,045	29,899
Per Cent of Total	13.32	86.68	100%	9.89	90.11	100%
10.	9,371	42,510	58,807	8,825	49,982	61,358
Per Cent of Total	18.08	81.92	100%	15.00	85.00	100%
11.	119,783	48,548	149,193	99,793	49,400	139,017
Per Cent of Total	71.16	28.84	100%	66.89	33.11	100%
12.	1,874	14,844	17,431	1,934	15,497	15,951
Per Cent of Total	11.21	88.79	100%	11.09	88.91	100%
13.	2,577	27,775	33,172	2,367	30,805	30,602
Per Cent of Total	8.49	91.51	100%	7.14	92.86	100%
14.	4,471	40,075	47,899	3,373	44,526	45,790
Per Cent of Total	10.04	89.96	100%	7.04	92.96	100%
15.	2,742	14,355	17,464	1,464	15,739	15,739
Per Cent of Total	16.04	83.96	100%	8.37	91.63	100%
16.	5,253	23,480	30,349	4,000	26,349	29,204
Per Cent of Total	18.28	81.72	100%	13.18	86.82	100%
17.	—	10,131	9,712	—	9,712	—
Per Cent of Total	—	100	100%	—	100	100%
TOTAL	354,396	448,934	796,169	306,586	489,583	772,782
Per Cent of Total	44.12	55.88	100%	38.51	61.49	100%

POPULATION — MALE AND FEMALE

	1901 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1906 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1911 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1916 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1921 No.	Per Cent of Total %
ALBERTA	73,022	100	185,195	100	374,295	100	496,525	100	588,454	100
Male	41,019	56.17	108,156	58.40	223,792	59.79	277,256	55.84	324,208	55.09
Female	32,003	43.83	77,039	41.60	150,503	40.21	219,269	44.16	264,246	44.91
	1926 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1931 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1936 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1941 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1946 No.	Per Cent of Total %
ALBERTA	607,599	100	731,605	100	772,782	100	796,169	100	803,330	100
Male	331,123	54.50	400,199	54.70	417,954	54.07	426,458	53.56	423,997	52.78
Female	276,476	45.50	331,406	45.30	354,828	45.93	369,711	46.44	379,333	47.22

POPULATION—MALE AND FEMALE—BY CENSUS DIVISIONS

Census Division	1921			1926			1931		
	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.
1	16,632	14,032	30,664	13,646	11,978	25,624	15,781	13,068	28,849
2	25,998	20,825	46,823	28,058	23,045	51,103	31,370	25,816	57,186
3	10,155	7,249	17,404	7,075	5,074	12,149	8,665	6,401	15,066
4	13,148	10,154	23,302	14,174	10,601	24,775	16,343	12,724	29,067
5	19,598	14,121	33,719	15,419	11,828	27,247	14,989	11,662	26,651
6	58,841	51,349	110,190	60,685	54,156	114,841	74,964	65,660	140,624
7	20,819	16,324	37,143	19,930	16,061	35,991	20,951	17,155	38,106
8	31,235	25,585	56,820	31,519	26,174	57,693	32,891	28,125	61,016
9	10,204	7,524	17,728	11,388	8,636	20,024	14,158	10,345	24,503
10	24,888	20,939	45,827	28,335	23,500	51,835	31,449	26,600	58,049
11	49,553	45,533	95,086	55,494	51,098	106,592	66,667	60,165	126,832
12	5,584	3,166	8,750	6,815	4,153	10,968	8,285	5,530	13,815
13	8,954	7,334	16,288	9,406	7,768	17,174	13,775	11,161	24,936
14	14,410	10,889	25,299	16,371	12,691	29,062	22,167	17,341	39,508
15	3,737	2,621	6,358	3,556	2,772	6,328	7,985	5,679	13,664
16	7,474	4,657	12,131	6,545	4,807	11,352	16,400	11,545	27,945
17	2,978	1,944	4,922	2,707	2,134	4,841	3,359	2,429	5,788
TOTAL	324,208	264,246	588,454	331,123	276,476	607,599	400,199	331,406	731,605

Census Division	1936			1941			1946		
	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.
1	16,066	13,633	29,699	15,830	13,765	29,595	16,365	14,891	31,256
2	31,002	26,497	57,499	31,302	27,261	58,563	31,967	29,015	60,982
3	8,321	6,421	14,742	8,687	6,831	15,518	8,094	6,655	14,749
4	15,991	12,294	28,285	16,269	13,114	29,383	15,427	12,975	28,402
5	11,944	9,415	21,359	10,684	8,242	18,926	9,424	7,295	16,719
6	74,609	67,230	141,839	76,447	70,543	146,990	80,319	77,237	157,556
7	20,648	16,999	37,647	18,148	15,137	33,285	16,324	13,604	29,928
8	35,540	29,899	65,439	36,366	31,264	67,630	34,370	30,419	64,789
9	17,005	12,894	29,899	18,077	14,155	32,232	17,257	13,903	31,160
10	33,156	28,202	61,358	31,494	27,313	58,807	27,784	24,097	51,881
11	72,295	66,722	139,017	76,903	72,290	149,193	85,491	82,840	168,331
12	9,296	6,655	15,951	10,177	7,254	17,431	9,654	7,064	16,718
13	16,669	13,933	30,602	17,855	15,317	33,172	16,368	13,984	30,352
14	25,182	20,608	45,790	26,90	21,709	47,999	24,354	20,192	44,546
15	8,811	6,928	15,739	9,807	7,677	17,484	9,340	7,757	17,097
16	16,599	12,605	29,204	16,957	13,392	30,349	16,028	12,705	28,733
17	4,820	3,893	8,713	5,265	4,447	9,712	5,431	4,700	10,131
TOTAL	417,954	354,828	772,782	426,458	369,711	796,169	423,997	379,333	803,330

POPULATION PERCENTAGES—MALE AND FEMALE—BY CENSUS DIVISIONS

Census Division	1921		1926		1931		1936		1941		1946	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
1	54.24	45.76	53.25	46.75	54.70	45.30	54.10	45.90	53.49	46.51	52.36	47.64
2	55.52	44.48	54.90	45.10	54.85	45.15	53.92	46.08	53.45	46.55	52.42	47.58
3	58.35	41.65	58.24	41.76	57.51	42.49	56.44	43.56	55.98	44.02	54.88	45.12
4	56.42	43.58	57.21	42.79	56.23	43.77	56.54	43.46	55.37	44.63	54.32	45.68
5	58.12	41.88	56.59	43.41	56.24	43.76	55.92	44.08	56.45	43.55	56.37	43.63
6	53.40	46.60	52.84	47.16	53.31	46.69	52.60	47.40	52.01	47.99	50.98	49.02
7	56.04	43.96	55.37	44.63	54.99	45.01	54.85	45.15	54.52	45.48	54.54	45.46
8	54.97	45.03	54.63	45.37	53.91	46.09	54.31	45.69	53.77	46.23	53.05	46.95
9	57.56	42.44	56.87	43.13	57.78	42.22	56.87	43.13	56.08	43.92	55.38	44.62
10	54.31	45.69	54.66	45.34	54.18	45.82	54.04	45.96	53.55	46.45	53.55	46.45
11	52.11	47.89	52.06	47.94	52.56	47.44	52.00	48.00	51.55	48.45	50.79	49.21
12	63.82	36.18	62.14	37.86	59.97	40.03	58.28	41.72	58.38	41.62	57.74	42.26
13	54.97	45.03	54.77	45.23	55.24	44.76	54.47	45.53	53.83	46.17	53.93	46.07
14	56.96	43.04	56.33	43.67	56.11	43.89	54.99	45.01	54.68	45.32	54.67	45.33
15	58.78	41.22	56.19	43.81	58.44	41.56	55.98	44.02	56.09	43.91	54.63	45.37
16	61.61	38.39	57.66	42.34	58.69	41.31	56.84	43.16	55.88	44.12	55.78	44.22
17	60.50	39.50	55.92	44.08	58.03	41.97	55.32	44.68	54.21	45.79	53.60	46.40

POPULATION — BY AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUPS	1901	1906	1911	1916	1921	1926	1931	1936	1941	1946	Per Cent of Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0-1	2,039	3,693	10,187	13,174	12,514	15,156	14,703	15,208	14,543	15,208	1.91
1	2,219	5,419	9,463	14,302	15,954	15,214	13,826	14,543	14,543	14,543	1.83
2	2,198	5,477	9,867	15,302	15,570	14,456	16,164	15,477	15,456	15,456	1.94
3	2,185	5,197	9,683	14,051	15,932	14,911	15,851	15,877	15,133	15,133	1.90
4	2,201	4,799	9,179	13,513	16,171	15,747	15,987	16,140	14,561	14,561	1.83
Under 5	10,842	24,585	48,379	70,342	78,558	70,902	78,372	76,023	74,901	85,296	10.62
5-9	9,740	21,463	39,510	57,902	75,830	75,418	81,104	80,063	75,848	73,467	9.15
10-14	7,828	18,403	32,340	46,240	59,251	69,803	79,484	80,168	77,703	71,906	8.94
15-19	6,780	16,759	30,983	39,171	48,659	56,942	74,151	78,696	78,358	71,916	8.95
20-24	6,637	20,211	42,240	42,366	44,744	47,206	65,098	71,934	73,614	69,451	8.65
25-29	6,311	19,530	44,509	49,306	49,040	42,772	57,936	61,887	65,520	66,144	8.23
30-34	5,806	15,491	36,483	47,803	51,963	43,695	50,834	53,640	57,018	60,511	7.53
35-39	5,151	13,193	27,622	40,435	50,514	48,920	50,071	50,465	53,139	55,049	6.85
40-44	4,275	10,525	20,560	29,325	39,350	44,027	49,732	46,100	45,798	47,788	5.95
45-49	3,058	8,229	15,169	22,574	28,503	34,632	45,024	47,014	44,123	43,222	5.38
50-54	2,181	6,062	12,384	17,030	21,620	25,047	34,745	41,961	43,473	38,523	4.80
55-59	1,368	3,591	7,707	11,889	14,642	16,938	22,917	30,973	37,765	37,738	4.70
60-64	1,114	2,659	5,270	8,358	11,408	12,931	16,363	21,013	27,668	31,898	3.97
65-69	624	1,500	2,967	4,743	6,903	8,818	11,521	14,404	18,503	22,924	2.85
70-74	366	986	1,635	2,587	3,843	5,232	7,867	9,474	11,518	14,118	1.76
75-79	179	421	889	1,284	1,822	2,678	3,894	5,466	6,542	7,821	.97
80-84	98	211	350	545	841	1,060	1,673	2,380	3,214	3,663	.46
85-89	22	77	130	194	302	390	544	803	1,161	1,491	.19
90-94	12	33	38	42	50	92	113	148	260	347	.04
95-99	9	16	14	16	19	17	34	39	43	57	.01
100 and over			3)	5)	7)	5)	10	12)			
Unspecified ages	72,401	183,945	369,182	492,157	587,869	607,525	731,487	772,663	796,169	803,330	100
	621	1,250	5,113	4,368	585	74	118	119	—	—	—
TOTAL	73,022	185,195	374,295	496,525	588,454	607,599	731,605	772,782	796,169	803,330	100%

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS—RURAL

AGE GROUP	1936				1941				1946				Per Cent of Total				
	Male No.	Female No.	Per Cent of Total %	Total No.	Male No.	Female No.	Per Cent of Total %	Total No.	Male No.	Female No.	Per Cent of Total %	Total No.					
0-4	27,257	26,426	12.38	53,683	11.04	26,212	9.64	25,429	11.68	51,641	10.55	26,664	10.75	25,434	12.66	52,098	11.60
5-9	27,880	27,100	12.70	54,980	11.30	26,628	9.79	25,855	11.88	52,483	10.72	23,955	9.66	23,160	11.53	47,115	10.49
10-14	27,137	26,248	12.30	53,385	10.98	26,539	9.76	25,767	11.84	52,306	10.68	23,727	9.56	22,759	11.33	46,486	10.35
15-19	26,384	23,799	11.15	50,183	10.32	26,299	9.67	23,952	11.00	50,251	10.26	22,963	9.26	20,038	9.98	43,001	9.55
20-24	24,564	19,490	9.13	44,054	9.06	23,576	8.67	18,968	8.71	42,544	8.69	20,546	8.28	15,918	7.92	36,464	8.12
25-29	22,171	15,869	7.44	38,040	7.82	20,395	7.50	16,674	7.66	37,069	7.57	17,934	7.23	15,459	7.70	33,393	7.44
30-34	19,854	13,447	6.30	33,299	6.85	18,472	6.79	14,449	6.64	32,921	6.72	16,537	6.67	14,029	6.98	30,566	6.81
35-39	18,380	12,681	5.94	31,061	6.39	18,622	6.85	13,370	6.14	31,992	6.53	15,930	6.42	12,854	6.40	28,784	6.41
40-44	16,136	11,088	5.19	27,224	5.60	16,105	5.92	11,514	5.29	27,619	5.64	15,318	6.17	11,244	5.60	26,562	5.92
45-49	16,741	10,351	4.85	27,092	5.57	15,339	5.64	10,419	4.79	25,758	5.26	14,127	5.69	9,971	4.96	24,098	5.37
50-54	15,157	8,755	4.10	23,912	4.92	15,430	5.68	9,381	4.31	24,811	5.07	12,381	4.99	8,302	4.13	20,683	4.61
55-59	11,454	6,538	3.06	17,992	3.69	13,779	5.07	7,725	3.55	21,504	4.39	12,294	4.96	7,223	3.60	19,517	4.35
60-64	7,940	4,507	2.11	12,447	2.55	10,013	3.68	5,615	2.58	15,628	3.19	10,497	4.23	5,583	2.78	16,080	3.58
65-69	5,569	3,125	1.46	8,694	1.78	6,942	2.55	3,887	1.79	10,829	2.22	7,258	2.93	4,057	2.02	11,315	2.52
70-74	3,425	2,017	.95	5,442	1.11	4,041	1.49	2,317	1.06	6,358	1.31	4,254	1.72	2,437	1.21	6,691	1.49
75-79	1,875	1,169	.55	3,044	.63	2,123	.79	1,326	.60	3,449	.70	2,208	.89	1,343	.67	3,551	.79
80-84	709	510	.24	1,219	.25	949	.35	700	.31	1,649	.34	977	.39	653	.33	1,630	.37
85-89	230	185	.09	415	.09	316	.12	280	.13	596	.12	404	.16	310	.15	714	.16
90-94	32	33	.03	65	.02	79	.03	67	.03	146	.03	83	.03	73	.04	156	.03
95 over	19	17	.01	36	.01	13	.01	16	.01	29	.01	18	.01	12	.01	30	.01
Unspecified ages	46	22	.02	68	.02												
TOTAL	272,960	213,375	100%	486,335	100%	271,872	100%	217,711	100%	489,583	100%	248,075	100%	200,859	100%	448,934	100%

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS — URBAN

AGE GROUP	1936				1941				1946			
	Male No.	Per Cent of Total %	Total No.	Per Cent of Total %	Male No.	Per Cent of Total %	Total No.	Per Cent of Total %	Female No.	Per Cent of Total %	Total No.	Per Cent of Total %
0-4	11,383	7.85	22,340	7.77	11,763	7.61	11,497	7.56	16,239	9.64	33,198	9.37
5-9	12,630	8.71	25,083	8.76	11,797	7.63	11,568	7.61	13,132	7.51	26,352	7.44
10-14	13,172	9.08	26,783	9.35	12,659	8.20	12,738	8.38	12,712	7.22	25,420	7.17
15-19	13,505	9.31	28,513	9.95	13,036	8.43	15,071	9.92	15,730	7.49	28,915	8.16
20-24	12,146	8.38	27,880	9.73	13,948	9.02	17,122	11.26	19,105	7.89	32,987	9.31
25-29	11,045	7.62	23,847	8.33	13,289	8.59	15,162	9.98	17,625	8.60	32,751	9.24
30-34	10,185	7.02	20,341	7.10	11,799	7.63	12,298	8.09	14,209	8.08	29,945	8.45
35-39	9,939	6.87	19,404	6.77	10,992	7.11	10,155	6.68	13,130	7.46	26,265	7.41
40-44	9,842	6.79	18,876	6.59	9,405	6.08	8,774	5.77	11,237	6.39	21,226	5.99
45-49	11,051	7.62	19,922	6.95	9,701	6.28	8,664	5.70	9,954	5.66	19,124	5.40
50-54	10,414	7.18	18,049	6.30	10,415	6.74	8,247	5.43	9,308	5.29	17,840	5.03
55-59	7,531	5.19	12,981	4.53	9,302	6.02	6,959	4.58	9,920	5.64	18,221	5.14
60-64	4,866	3.36	8,566	2.99	6,845	4.43	5,195	3.42	8,965	5.10	15,818	4.46
65-69	3,160	2.18	5,710	1.99	4,208	2.72	3,466	2.28	6,413	3.65	11,609	3.28
70-74	2,048	1.41	4,032	1.41	2,716	1.76	2,444	1.61	3,994	2.27	7,427	2.10
75-79	1,247	.86	2,422	.86	1,612	1.04	1,481	.97	2,271	1.29	4,270	1.20
80-84	561	.39	1,161	.42	784	.51	781	.51	989	.56	2,033	.57
85-89	197	.13	388	.14	254	.16	311	.20	358	.20	777	.22
90-94	34	.02	83	.03	54	.03	60	.04	81	.05	191	.05
95 and over	7	.01	15	.01	7	.01	7	.01	13	.01	27	.01
Unspecified Ages	31	.02	51	.02								
TOTAL	144,994	100%	286,447	100%	154,586	100%	152,000	100%	175,922	100%	354,396	100%

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS — URBAN — 30,000 AND OVER

AGE GROUP	1936				1941				1946							
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female					
	No.	Per Cent of Total %	No.	Per Cent of Total %	No.	Per Cent of Total %	No.	Per Cent of Total %	No.	Per Cent of Total %	No.	Per Cent of Total %				
0-4	6,351	7.50	6,051	7.16	12,402	7.33	6,547	7.21	6,544	7.12	13,091	7.16	9,655	8.43	18,803	8.82
5-9	6,911	8.16	6,776	8.02	13,687	8.09	6,590	7.26	6,410	6.98	13,000	7.11	7,043	6.62	14,226	6.67
10-14	7,307	8.63	7,503	8.88	14,810	8.75	7,053	7.77	7,002	7.62	14,055	7.69	7,016	6.35	13,901	6.52
15-19	7,646	9.03	8,563	10.13	16,209	9.58	7,443	8.20	8,706	9.47	16,149	8.84	7,517	7.18	16,521	7.75
20-24	7,242	8.55	7,893	11.71	17,135	10.13	8,193	9.02	10,772	11.72	18,965	10.38	8,603	8.22	21,104	9.90
25-29	6,640	7.84	7,936	9.39	14,576	8.61	8,071	8.89	9,545	10.39	17,616	9.64	9,625	9.20	20,992	9.85
30-34	6,064	7.13	6,173	7.31	12,237	7.23	7,102	7.82	7,648	8.32	14,750	8.07	8,788	9.16	18,722	8.78
35-39	5,888	6.95	5,863	6.94	11,751	6.94	6,567	7.23	6,253	6.80	12,820	7.02	7,877	7.53	15,941	7.48
40-44	5,901	6.97	5,568	6.59	11,469	6.78	5,637	6.21	5,504	5.99	11,141	6.10	6,787	6.48	13,038	6.12
45-49	6,630	7.83	5,574	6.60	12,204	7.21	5,833	6.42	5,387	5.86	11,220	6.14	6,116	5.84	11,896	5.58
50-54	6,353	7.50	4,947	5.85	11,300	6.68	6,320	6.96	5,275	5.74	11,595	6.34	5,732	5.48	11,181	5.25
55-59	4,612	5.45	3,451	4.08	8,063	4.77	5,724	6.30	4,473	4.87	10,197	5.58	6,183	4.86	11,461	5.38
60-64	3,004	3.56	2,341	2.77	5,345	3.16	4,175	4.60	3,238	3.52	7,413	4.06	5,620	3.98	9,933	4.66
65-69	1,907	2.26	1,523	1.80	3,430	2.03	2,553	2.81	2,151	2.34	4,704	2.57	3,847	3.68	7,009	3.29
70-74	1,129	1.34	1,145	1.35	2,274	1.34	1,606	1.77	1,420	1.55	3,026	1.66	2,259	2.16	4,309	2.02
75-79	640	.77	685	.80	1,325	.78	846	.92	856	.93	1,702	.93	1,235	1.18	2,397	1.12
80-84	290	.34	348	.41	638	.39	385	.41	475	.52	860	.47	522	.51	1,159	.54
85-89	105	.12	119	.14	224	.13	140	.15	197	.21	337	.19	182	.17	434	.20
90-94	27	.04	34	.04	61	.04	32	.04	37	.04	69	.04	51	.05	118	.06
95 and over	3	.01	6	.01	9	.01	5	.01	6	.01	11	.01	5	.01	15	.01
Unspecified Ages	19	.02	13	.02	32	.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	84,669	100%	84,512	100%	169,181	100%	90,822	100%	91,899	100%	182,721	100%	104,663	100%	213,160	100%

POPULATION BY RACIAL ORIGINS

RACIAL ORIGINS:

	1901	Per Cent of Total %	1911	Per Cent of Total %	1916	Per Cent of Total %	1921	Per Cent of Total %	1926	Per Cent of Total %	1931	Per Cent of Total %	1936	Per Cent of Total %	1941	Per Cent of Total %
British Isles	34,903	47.80	192,629	51.46	298,811	60.18	351,820	59.79	350,086	57.62	389,238	53.20	400,135	51.78	399,432	50.17
'English	16,490	22.58	97,922	26.16	154,660	31.14	180,478	30.67	178,546	29.38	188,456	25.76	198,174	25.64	191,934	24.11
'Irish	8,161	11.18	36,721	9.81	58,068	11.69	68,246	11.60	68,092	11.21	79,978	10.93	81,591	10.56	83,876	10.53
Scotch	9,866	13.51	54,866	14.66	81,344	16.38	96,062	16.32	96,339	15.86	110,720	15.13	110,252	14.27	112,540	14.13
Other	386	.53	3,120	.83	4,739	.97	7,034	1.20	7,109	1.17	10,084	1.38	10,118	1.31	11,082	1.40
Europe	24,110	33.02	132,921	35.51	177,705	35.79	214,257	36.41	239,736	39.46	320,648	43.83	346,880	44.89	369,862	46.46
Asia	248	.34	2,097	.56	3,101	.62	4,262	.72	3,671	.60	4,929	.67	4,110	.53	4,204	.52
Others	13,456	18.43	12,381	3.31	15,247	3.07	15,605	2.65	14,106	2.32	16,176	2.21	21,523	2.79	22,303	2.80
Not Stated	305	.41	34,267	9.16	1,661	.34	2,510	.43	—	—	614	.09	134	.01	368	.05
TOTAL	73,022	100%	374,295	100%	496,525	100%	588,454	100%	607,599	100%	731,605	100%	772,782	100%	796,169	100%

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION — EUROPEAN RACES

EUROPEAN RACES:

	1901	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	1911	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	1916	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	1921	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	1926	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	1931	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	1936	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	1941	Per Cent of Alberta Total %
German	7,836	10.73	36,862	9.85	33,997	6.85	35,333	6.00	47,114	7.75	74,450	10.18	90,961	11.77	77,721	9.76
Ukrainian	3,940	5.40	28,046	7.49	24,026	4.84	23,827	4.05	35,819	5.89	55,872	7.64	63,073	8.16	71,868	9.03
Scandinavian					35,809	7.21	44,545	7.57	47,013	7.74	59,461	8.13	61,183	7.92	63,494	7.97
Danish					4,753	.96	6,772	1.15	7,872	1.30	11,403	1.56	11,626	1.50	12,284	1.54
Icelandic					700	.14	507	.09	775	.13	870	.12	1,033	.13	1,077	.14
Norwegian					17,105	3.44	21,323	3.62	22,058	3.63	27,360	3.74	28,435	3.68	29,628	3.72
Swedish					13,251	2.67	15,943	2.71	16,308	2.68	19,828	2.71	20,089	2.61	20,505	2.57
French	4,511	6.18	19,792	5.29	24,286	4.89	30,913	5.25	31,582	5.20	38,377	5.25	39,800	5.15	42,979	5.40
Polish			2,243	.60	4,676	.94	7,172	1.22	11,668	1.92	21,157	2.89	24,060	3.11	26,845	3.37
Dutch	369	.51	2,951	.79	6,429	1.29	9,490	1.61	9,740	1.60	13,665	1.87	12,977	1.68	20,429	2.57
Russian					18,647	3.75	21,212	3.60	20,161	3.32	16,381	2.24	12,675	1.64	19,316	2.43
Czech and Slovak							2,537	.43	3,942	.65	6,404	.88	7,321	.95	8,177	1.03
Hungarian					1,435	.29	1,045	.18	2,022	.33	5,502	.75	6,066	.78	7,892	.97
Austrian					15,069	3.03	19,430	3.30	10,929	1.80	6,737	.92	6,363	.82	7,513	.94
Italian	109	.15	2,139	.57	2,920	.59	4,028	.68	4,070	.67	4,766	.65	4,802	.62	4,872	.61
Roumanian					986	.20	2,017	.34	3,534	.58	4,712	.64	4,634	.60	4,206	.53
Belgian			1,269	.34	1,983	.40	2,590	.44	2,354	.39	2,726	.37	2,679	.35	2,919	.37
Bulgarian	154	.21			75	.02	80	.01			146	.02			118	.02
Finnish			1,588	.42	2,245	.45	2,926	.50	3,077	.51	3,318	.45	3,135	.41	3,452	.43
Greek			129	.03	238	.05	350	.06	416	.07	601	.08			605	.08
Jewish (Hebrew)	17	.02	1,486	.40	2,843	.57	3,242	.55	1,900	.31	3,722	.51	3,332	.43	4,164	.52
Lettish							156	.03	173	.03						
Lithuanian							94	.02	203	.04	678	.09	806	.11	943	.12
Swiss	132	.18	1,200	.32	1,726	.35	2,468	.42	2,487	.41			1,454	.19	1,704	.22
Yugoslavia					315	.07	802	.15	705	.12	1,973	.27	1,559	.20	645	.09
Other (European Races)	7,042	9.64	35,216	9.41					827	.13						
TOTAL EUROPEAN RACES	24,110	33.02	132,921	35.51	177,705	35.79	214,257	36.41	239,736	39.46	320,648	43.83	346,880	44.89	369,862	46.46

POPULATION—RACIAL ORIGINS BY CENSUS DIVISIONS—1941

Census Division No.	Total	Total British Isles			English	British Isles Irish	Scotch	Other	French	German	Italian	Dutch	Polish	Russian	Scandi- navian	Ukrain- ian	Asiatic	Indian and Eskimo	Other	Not Stated
1.	29,595	13,221	6,768	2,697	3,447	309	648	7,517	257	908	455	1,145	2,529	254	190	13	2,451	7		
2.	58,563	30,700	17,323	4,439	7,855	1,083	1,713	4,709	1,474	2,858	1,617	1,349	3,643	1,477	835	2,031	6,087	70		
3.	15,518	6,321	2,963	1,487	1,714	157	437	3,984	44	610	285	331	2,055	200	122	—	1,128	1		
4.	29,383	19,126	8,607	4,316	5,640	563	952	2,268	84	1,052	205	785	2,791	166	200	80	1,672	2		
5.	18,926	10,683	4,658	2,537	3,177	311	406	2,319	138	426	530	1,083	1,700	474	88	—	1,076	3		
6.	146,990	99,131	48,520	18,465	29,520	2,626	4,011	9,651	1,128	4,486	2,587	5,539	8,228	2,139	1,188	1,691	7,158	53		
7.	33,285	18,221	8,669	4,495	4,636	421	1,439	4,360	5	758	916	840	4,886	615	144	3	1,093	3		
8.	67,630	34,835	16,500	7,675	9,335	1,325	1,883	9,044	111	1,733	1,809	1,602	11,025	1,579	290	1,183	2,498	38		
9.	32,232	17,841	8,304	3,969	5,092	476	1,041	2,338	498	801	675	541	4,548	533	98	191	3,120	7		
10.	58,807	17,492	8,187	4,180	4,716	409	1,026	3,604	13	616	3,098	625	3,005	26,686	96	8	2,535	3		
11.	149,193	81,926	38,701	16,954	24,194	2,077	9,533	16,021	482	2,536	5,902	2,806	7,819	11,243	661	889	9,332	43		
12.	17,431	8,299	3,966	1,813	2,158	362	589	1,688	204	332	1,117	566	1,695	1,472	42	1	1,425	1		
13.	33,172	6,130	2,749	1,824	1,404	153	7,479	1,114	188	336	1,657	335	2,167	9,372	62	1,818	2,512	2		
14.	47,899	14,212	7,011	3,346	3,511	344	5,579	4,367	167	955	4,067	686	2,211	11,710	74	18	3,850	3		
15.	17,484	5,659	2,446	1,670	1,422	121	4,145	861	25	529	381	179	1,061	1,142	23	1,226	2,245	8		
16.	30,349	14,055	5,887	3,615	4,267	286	1,615	3,500	44	1,011	1,340	818	3,786	2,376	66	188	1,545	5		
17.	9,712	1,580	675	394	452	59	483	376	10	482	204	86	345	430	25	3,229	2,462	—		
TOTAL	796,169	399,432	191,934	83,876	112,540	11,082	42,979	77,721	4,872	20,429	26,845	19,316	63,494	71,868	4,204	12,569	52,189	251		
Per Cent of Total	100%	50.17	24.11	10.53	14.13	1.40	5.40	9.76	.61	2.57	3.37	2.43	7.97	9.03	.53	1.58	6.55	.03		

POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE

BIRTHPLACE	1901	Per Cent of Total	1906	Per Cent of Total	1911	Per Cent of Total	1916	Per Cent of Total	1921	Per Cent of Total	1926	Per Cent of Total	1931	Per Cent of Total	1936	Per Cent of Total	1941	Per Cent of Total	1946	Per Cent of Total
British Born	45,109	61.77	111,199	59.97	231,584	61.87	329,495	66.36	414,482	70.44	448,933	73.88	534,632	73.08	589,018	76.22	624,276	78.41	653,906	81.40
Canada	37,281	51.05	86,818	46.82	161,869	43.24	241,357	48.61	315,090	53.54	349,545	57.53	425,867	58.21	491,456	63.59	537,782	67.55	577,905	71.94
British Isles	7,681	10.52	23,809	12.84	68,252	18.23	86,700	17.46	97,505	16.57	97,509	16.05	106,781	14.60	95,831	12.40	84,900	10.66	74,624	9.29
British Possessions	147	.20	568	.30	1,416	.38	1,438	.29	1,847	.32	1,816	.29	1,898	.26	1,663	.23	1,516	.19	1,322	.16
At Sea	—	—	4	.01	47	.02	—	—	40	.01	63	.01	86	.01	68	.01	78	.01	55	.01
Foreign-Born	23,478	32.15	73,612	39.70	142,711	38.13	167,030	33.64	173,972	29.56	158,666	26.12	196,973	26.92	183,764	23.78	171,846	21.56	149,424	18.60
United States	11,119	15.23	43,251	23.33	81,357	21.74	91,674	18.46	99,879	16.97	78,167	12.86	78,959	10.79	72,761	9.42	65,682	8.25	57,038	7.10
Europe	12,045	16.49	28,869	15.58	58,771	15.70	71,580	14.42	69,765	11.86	77,052	12.68	113,636	15.53	107,601	13.92	102,717	12.90	88,536	11.02
Asia	251	.34	1,014	.55	2,216	.59	3,042	.61	3,979	.68	3,255	.54	4,121	.56	3,188	.41	3,140	.40	3,327	.41
South America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	.02	125	.02	141	.01	157	.02
Other Countries	63	.09	478	.24	367	.10	734	.15	349	.05	192	.04	118	.02	89	.01	166	.02	366	.05
Not Stated	4,435	6.08	601	.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	.01	—	—
TOTAL	73,022	100%	185,412	100%	374,295	100%	496,525	100%	588,454	100%	607,599	100%	731,605	100%	772,782	100%	796,169	100%	803,330	100%

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BORN IN CANADA

ALBERTA POPULATION BORN IN CANADA	1901		1906		1911		1916		1921		1926		1931		1936		1941		1946	
	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %
Prince Edward Island	942	.51	2,085	1.12	5,003	1.34	2,105	.42	2,458	.42	2,305	.38	2,353	.32	2,224	.29	2,066	.26	1,815	.23
Nova Scotia	2,085	1.12	5,003	1.34	5,991	1.21	5,991	1.21	7,423	1.26	6,757	1.11	7,033	.96	6,541	.85	5,859	.74	5,762	.72
New Brunswick	1,336	.72	2,876	.77	3,534	.71	3,534	.71	4,041	.69	3,613	.59	3,846	.53	3,508	.45	3,209	.40	2,972	.37
Quebec	4,716	2.54	10,112	2.70	12,697	2.56	12,697	2.56	14,970	2.54	12,944	2.13	14,247	1.95	12,865	1.66	11,760	1.48	10,673	1.33
Ontario	30,486	16.44	57,530	15.37	65,742	13.24	65,742	13.24	68,919	11.71	59,797	9.84	59,194	8.09	54,849	7.10	48,987	6.15	43,889	5.46
Manitoba	3,335	1.80	5,530	1.48	7,436	1.50	7,436	1.50	9,285	1.58	10,089	1.66	14,406	1.97	15,076	1.95	15,943	2.00	17,030	2.12
Saskatchewan	670	.36	1,743	.47	3,638	.73	3,638	.73	6,997	1.19	9,343	1.54	16,991	2.32	22,658	2.93	27,836	3.50	36,034	4.49
Alberta	38,499	20.76	73,445	19.62	125,603	25.30	125,603	25.30	194,525	33.06	239,099	39.35	300,200	41.03	366,010	47.36	414,455	52.05	447,999	55.76
British Columbia	755	.41	1,441	.38	2,845	.57	2,845	.57	4,940	.83	4,912	.81	6,768	.93	6,842	.88	7,444	.93	11,491	1.42
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	.01	30	.01	26	.02	348	.05	131	.02	49	.01
North-West Territories	768	.42	261	.07	39	.01	39	.01	70	.02	173	.03	103	.03	700	.09	65	.01	191	.03
Not Stated	3,226	1.74	2,071	.54	11,704	2.35	11,704	2.35	1,435	.23	483	.08	700	.09	535	.07	65	.01	—	—
TOTAL	37,281	51.05	86,818	46.82	161,869	43.24	241,357	48.61	315,090	53.54	349,545	57.53	425,867	58.21	491,456	63.59	537,782	67.55	577,905	71.94

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BORN IN BRITISH ISLES

ALBERTA POPULATION BORN IN THE BRITISH ISLES	1901		1906		1911		1916		1921		1926		1931		1936		1941		1946	
	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %
England	15,934	8.59	2,147	1.16	5,320	1.42	6,638	1.34	7,374	1.25	8,302	1.37	9,634	1.32	8,610	1.11	7,505	.94	6,429	.80
Ireland	5,295	2.86	16,183	4.32	21,445	4.32	21,445	4.32	24,408	4.15	25,980	4.28	28,344	3.87	25,588	3.31	22,892	2.88	19,790	2.46
Scotland	381	.20	1,439	.38	2,067	.42	2,067	.42	2,607	.44	2,969	.49	4,296	.59	3,869	.50	3,398	.43	2,850	.35
Wales	52	.03	291	.08	388	.07	388	.07	446	.08	521	.08	578	.08	553	.08	444	.05	275	.04
Lesser Isles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not Stated	2,413	.65	2,413	.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7,681	10.52	23,809	12.84	68,252	18.23	86,700	17.46	97,505	16.57	97,509	16.05	106,781	14.60	95,831	12.40	84,900	10.66	74,624	9.29

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BORN IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS

ALBERTA POPULATION BORN IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS	1901		1906		1911		1916		1921		1926		1931		1936		1941		1946	
	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %	No.	Per Cent of Alberta Total %
Australia	147	.08	105	.05	205	.05	212	.04	300	.05	318	.05	365	.04	212	.03	174	.02	97	.02
India	114	.06	332	.09	414	.08	414	.08	653	.11	635	.09	623	.08	583	.08	548	.07	212	.03
Newfoundland	38	.02	131	.04	193	.04	193	.04	230	.04	265	.04	267	.04	251	.03	223	.03	586	.06
South Africa	57	.03	73	.02	75	.02	75	.02	110	.02	93	.02	89	.01	67	.01	59	.01	187	.02
West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	.01
Other British Possessions	40	.02	40	.02	206	.06	199	.04	163	.03	138	.03	137	.02	232	.03	243	.03	181	.02
At Sea	4	.01	47	.01	—	—	—	—	40	.01	63	.01	86	.01	68	.01	78	.01	55	.01
New Zealand	67	.04	126	.04	126	.04	138	.03	140	.03	122	.02	140	.02	(Included in the other British Possessions)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	147	.20	572	.31	1,463	.40	1,438	.29	1,887	.33	1,879	.30	1,984	.27	1,731	.23	1,594	.20	1,377	.17

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BORN IN EUROPE

ALBERTA POPULATION BORN IN EUROPE

	1901	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1906	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1911	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1916	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1921	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1926	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1931	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1936	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1941	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1946	Per Cent of Alberta Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Austria			11,041	5.95	10,583	2.83	11,372	2.29	9,981	1.70	5,929	.98	4,083	.56	5,833	.75	7,293	.92	7,070	.88
Belgium			413	.22	1,007	.27	1,482	.30	1,552	.28	1,438	.24	1,528	.21	1,352	.17	1,223	.15	1,037	.13
Bulgaria			—	—	3,563	.95	69	.01	53	.01	80	.01	76	.01	—	—	62	.01	61	.01
Czechoslovakia			—	—	381	.10	542	.11	1,106	.19	2,058	.34	4,496	.61	4,630	.60	4,496	.56	4,102	.51
Denmark			679	.37	1,380	.37	1,902	.38	2,352	.40	3,015	.50	5,500	.75	4,725	.61	4,321	.54	3,724	.46
Finland			—	—	1,019	.27	1,194	.24	1,264	.21	1,270	.21	1,330	.18	1,187	.15	1,098	.14	913	.10
France			854	.46	1,843	.49	1,982	.40	2,151	.37	1,884	.31	1,759	.23	1,521	.20	1,402	.18	1,152	.14
Germany			3,216	1.73	6,102	1.63	5,325	1.07	4,606	.78	5,199	.86	8,121	1.11	7,529	.97	5,867	.74	5,164	.64
Greece			3	.01	97	.03	173	.03	217	.04	232	.04	270	.04	249	.03	190	.02	207	.03
Hungary			—	—	1,171	.31	776	.16	693	.12	1,324	.22	4,367	.60	4,296	.56	5,005	.63	3,823	.48
Iceland			295	.16	235	.06	285	.06	241	.04	250	.04	214	.03	196	.03	170	.02	156	.02
Italy			702	.38	1,825	.49	1,999	.40	2,486	.42	2,204	.36	2,321	.32	2,117	.27	1,959	.25	1,690	.21
Lithuania			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	639	.09	638	.09	702	.09	619	.08
Netherlands			177	.10	1,136	.30	1,721	.35	1,765	.30	1,833	.30	2,466	.34	2,309	.30	2,142	.26	1,919	.24
Norway			—	—	5,761	1.54	6,369	1.28	6,681	1.14	6,811	1.12	8,820	1.21	7,885	1.02	6,927	.87	5,848	.73
Poland			—	—	—	—	—	—	2,959	.50	5,132	.84	31,756	4.34	31,024	4.01	28,487	3.58	23,690	2.95
Roumania			78	.04	—	—	—	—	3,073	.52	4,558	.75	8,202	1.12	6,873	.89	5,245	.66	3,930	.49
Russia (U.S.S.R.)			5,823	3.14	10,011	2.67	14,733	2.97	11,572	1.97	12,197	2.01	15,561	2.13	15,765	2.04	17,745	2.23	16,536	2.06
Spain			19	.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	.01	—	—	24	.01	16	.01
Sweden			—	—	6,345	1.70	6,360	1.28	6,535	1.11	6,349	1.04	7,431	1.02	6,649	.86	5,831	.73	4,796	.60
Switzerland			247	.14	—	—	—	—	739	.13	880	.14	1,091	.15	993	.13	926	.12	805	.09
Yugoslavia			—	—	—	—	—	—	282	.05	588	.10	1,231	.16	1,244	.16	1,212	.15	980	.12
Other Countries			—	—	496	.13	906	.18	385	.07	513	.08	582	.07	586	.08	390	.04	298	.04
Ukraine			—	—	—	—	—	—	2,165	.36	6,522	1.07	1,767	.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galicia			—	—	5,816	1.56	9,389	1.90	6,807	1.15	6,786	1.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway and Sweden			5,322	2.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	12,045	16.47	28,869	15.58	58,771	15.70	71,580	14.42	69,765	11.86	77,052	12.68	113,636	15.53	107,601	13.92	102,717	12.90	89,536	11.02

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BORN IN ASIA

ALBERTA POPULATION BORN IN ASIA

	1901	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1906	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1911	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1916	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1921	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1926	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1931	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1936	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1941	Per Cent of Alberta Total	1946	Per Cent of Alberta Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Armenia			952	.51	1,784	.47	2,716	.54	3,422	.58	2,725	.45	3,535	.48	2,732	.35	2,667	.33	1,935	.24
China			32	.02	244	.07	193	.04	374	.06	326	.05	353	.04	238	.03	202	.03	1,158	.14
Japan			15	.01	68	.02	54	.01	109	.02	115	.02	124	.02	125	.02	140	.02	119	.01
Syria			4	.01	27	.01	55	.01	54	.01	48	.01	59	.01	93	.01	67	.01	59	.01
Turkey			—	—	93	.02	24	.01	20	.01	41	.01	46	.01	—	—	57	.01	52	.01
Other Countries			11	.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	251	.34	1,014	.55	2,216	.59	3,042	.61	3,979	.68	3,255	.54	4,121	.56	3,188	.41	3,140	.40	3,327	.41

BIRTHPLACE OF POPULATION BY CENSUS DIVISIONS (1946)

Census Division No.	CANADA										Other British Countries	United States	Europe	Asia	Not Stated		TOTAL
	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon & N.W. Territories	Canada	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1.	356	126	1,249	567	2,267	16,398	611	1	21,575	2,377	3,468	3,559	264	13	31,256	100%	31,256
Per Cent of Total	1.14	.40	4.00	1.81	7.25	52.46	1.95	.01	69.02	7.61	11.10	11.39	.84	.04	100%		100%
2.	785	324	2,247	985	2,084	34,583	1,995	5	43,008	5,300	5,223	6,570	858	23	60,982	100%	60,982
Per Cent of Total	1.29	.53	3.68	1.62	3.42	56.71	3.27	.01	70.53	8.69	8.56	10.77	1.41	.04	100%		100%
3.	108	82	561	190	1,258	7,504	147	1	9,851	986	1,679	2,133	99	1	14,749	100%	14,749
Per Cent of Total	.73	.56	3.80	1.29	8.53	50.88	1.00	.01	66.80	6.69	11.38	14.46	.66	.01	100%		100%
4.	400	306	2,033	633	1,115	15,568	871	3	20,929	2,241	3,130	1,740	344	18	28,402	100%	28,402
Per Cent of Total	1.41	1.08	7.16	2.23	3.93	54.81	3.06	.01	73.69	7.89	11.02	6.13	1.21	.06	100%		100%
5.	232	138	1,241	304	780	8,593	140	—	11,428	1,609	1,522	2,113	36	11	16,719	100%	16,719
Per Cent of Total	1.39	.83	7.42	1.82	4.66	51.39	.83	—	68.34	9.62	9.10	12.64	.23	.07	100%		100%
6.	3,288	1,777	12,056	5,031	8,573	76,342	2,743	23	109,833	24,453	10,453	12,005	714	98	157,556	100%	157,556
Per Cent of Total	2.09	1.13	7.65	3.19	5.44	48.45	1.74	.02	69.71	15.52	6.63	7.62	.45	.07	100%		100%
7.	329	329	2,083	420	1,237	16,862	208	1	21,469	2,627	2,994	2,767	58	13	29,928	100%	29,928
Per Cent of Total	1.10	1.10	6.96	1.40	4.13	56.34	.70	.01	71.74	8.78	10.00	9.25	.19	.04	100%		100%
8.	677	413	3,483	864	2,390	38,683	589	5	47,104	4,874	6,665	5,947	146	53	64,789	100%	64,789
Per Cent of Total	1.04	.64	5.37	1.33	3.69	59.71	.91	.01	72.70	7.52	10.28	9.18	.23	.09	100%		100%
9.	358	212	1,490	498	1,218	17,344	504	5	21,629	2,845	3,231	3,374	41	40	31,160	100%	31,160
Per Cent of Total	1.15	.68	4.78	1.60	3.91	55.66	1.62	.01	69.41	9.13	10.37	10.83	.13	.13	100%		100%
10.	293	274	1,613	523	2,004	33,879	176	7	38,769	2,874	1,834	8,349	49	6	51,881	100%	51,881
Per Cent of Total	.56	.53	3.11	1.01	3.86	65.28	.34	.01	74.70	5.55	3.54	16.10	.10	.01	100%		100%
11.	2,448	2,589	10,650	4,218	7,464	92,883	2,130	120	122,502	18,979	8,149	18,076	537	88	168,331	100%	168,331
Per Cent of Total	1.45	1.54	6.33	2.51	4.43	55.18	1.27	.06	72.77	11.27	4.84	10.74	.32	.06	100%		100%
12.	244	116	738	283	631	8,794	198	2	11,006	1,409	1,285	2,981	25	12	16,718	100%	16,718
Per Cent of Total	1.46	.69	4.41	1.69	3.77	52.60	1.18	.02	65.82	8.43	7.69	17.83	.15	.08	100%		100%
13.	115	1,300	546	267	812	20,666	110	8	23,824	735	1,411	4,354	24	4	30,352	100%	30,352
Per Cent of Total	.38	4.28	1.80	.88	2.68	68.07	.37	.03	78.49	2.42	4.65	14.34	.08	.02	100%		100%
14.	304	809	1,292	457	973	27,363	301	10	31,509	2,009	2,447	8,511	52	18	44,546	100%	44,546
Per Cent of Total	.68	1.82	2.90	1.03	2.18	61.43	.67	.02	70.73	4.51	5.49	19.11	.12	.04	100%		100%
15.	206	1,306	641	487	758	10,321	160	3	13,882	617	1,084	1,489	14	11	17,097	100%	17,097
Per Cent of Total	1.20	7.64	3.75	2.85	4.43	60.37	.93	.02	81.19	3.61	6.34	8.72	.08	.06	100%		100%
16.	361	462	1,771	1,095	1,989	14,328	561	8	20,575	1,869	2,186	4,006	56	41	28,733	100%	28,733
Per Cent of Total	1.26	1.61	6.16	3.81	6.92	49.86	1.95	.04	71.61	6.50	7.61	13.95	.19	.14	100%		100%
17.	45	110	195	208	481	7,888	47	38	9,012	197	277	562	10	73	10,131	100%	10,131
Per Cent of Total	.44	1.09	1.92	2.05	4.75	77.86	.46	.38	88.95	1.95	2.73	5.55	.10	.72	100%		100%
TOTAL	10,549	10,673	43,889	17,030	36,034	447,999	11,491	240	577,905	76,001	57,038	88,536	3,327	523	803,330	100%	803,330
Per Cent of Total	1.31	1.33	5.46	2.12	4.48	55.77	1.44	.03	71.94	9.46	7.10	11.02	.41	.07	100%		100%

POPULATION—BY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS	1901 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1911 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1921 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1931 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1941 No.	Per Cent of Total %
Adventist	215	.29	1,825	.49	3,533	.60	4,213	.58	4,697	.59
Anglican	9,634	13.19	55,602	14.86	98,395	16.72	112,979	15.44	113,279	14.23
Baptist	3,010	4.12	19,491	5.21	27,829	4.73	30,496	4.17	32,268	4.05
Brethren	75	.10	464	.12	1,103	.19	1,192	.16	1,014	.13
United Brethren	526	.72	—	—	1,012	.17	124	.02	32	.01
Buddhist	.84	.12	—	—	393	.07	366	.05	373	.05
Christian	241	.33	2,360	.63	2,298	.39	2,315	.32	1,372	.17
Christian Science	33	.05	—	—	1,932	.33	2,075	.28	1,713	.22
Church of Christ Disciples	16	.02	516	.14	777	.13	1,251	.17	2,103	.26
Church of God	30	.04	—	—	595	.10	943	.13	1,392	.17
Confucian	11	.02	—	—	2,154	.37	1,728	.24	1,799	.23
Doukhobor	—	—	—	—	306	.05	786	.11	822	.10
Evangelical Church	74	.10	—	—	1,626	.28	2,133	.29	4,165	.52
Greek Catholic	—	See Roman	Catholic	—	—	—	—	—	39,278	4.93
Greek Orthodox	4,633	6.34	18,149	4.85	35,815	6.09	26,427	3.61	34,991	4.39
International Bible Students' Association	—	—	—	—	627	.11	1,252	.17	1,010	.13
Jewish	242	.33	1,207	.32	3,186	.54	3,663	.50	4,052	.51
Lutheran	5,925	8.11	43,311	11.58	59,543	10.12	82,411	11.26	84,630	10.63
Mennonite (inc. Hutterites)	522	.71	1,524	.41	3,125	.53	8,289	1.13	12,097	1.52
Moravian	—	—	—	—	648	.11	1,448	.20	1,522	.19
Mormon	3,212	4.40	9,793	2.62	11,373	1.93	13,185	1.80	14,960	1.88
Pentecostal	—	—	—	—	1,048	.18	3,655	.50	8,451	1.06
Plymouth Brethren	16	.02	—	—	426	.07	528	.07	464	.06
Presbyterian	11,597	15.88	66,344	17.73	120,991	20.56	72,069	9.81	68,910	8.65
Protestant	388	.53	4,042	1.08	3,252	.55	1,931	.26	917	.12
Reformed Church	—	—	—	—	781	.13	776	.11	1,100	.14
Roman Catholic	15,464	21.19	61,902	16.54	97,432	16.56	168,408	23.03*	152,065	19.10
Salvation Army	90	.13	1,082	.29	1,773	.30	2,024	.29	2,103	.26
United Church of Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	176,816	24.18	193,664	24.32
Other Religious Denominations	3,308	4.53	17,556	4.69	12,263	2.08	7,099	.98	9,468	1.19
Not Stated	3,187	4.36	4,662	1.24	1,155	.20	1,023	.14	1,458	.19
Congregationalists	364	.51	2,621	.69	3,340	.57	See United Church of Canada			—
Methodists	10,125	13.86	61,844	16.51	89,723	15.24	See United Church of Canada			—
TOTAL	73,022	100%	374,295	100%	588,454	100%	731,605	100%	769,169	100%

* See Greek Catholic

POPULATION—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS—BY CENSUS DIVISIONS—1941

CENSUS DIVISION	ADVENTIST	ANGLICAN	BAPTIST	BRETHREN AND UNITED BRETHREN	CONFUCIAN AND BUDDHIST	CHRISTIAN	CHURCH OF CHRIST DISCIPLES	CHRISTIAN SCIENCE	EVANGELICAL CHURCH	GREEK ORTHODOX	INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION	JEWISH	LUTHERAN	MENNONITE	MORMON	PENTECOSTAL	PRESBYTERIAN	PROTESTANT	GREEK AND ROMAN CATHOLIC	SALVATION ARMY	UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA	OTHER	NOT STATED	TOTAL
1.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
% of Total ...	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2.	210	3,486	1,221	11	94	15	72	115	868	111	12	78	4,105	894	1,845	140	3,046	55	5,420	103	6,751	916	27	29,595
% of Total ...	.71	11.78	4.13	.04	.32	.05	.24	.39	2.93	.38	.04	.26	13.87	3.02	6.23	.47	10.29	.19	18.31	.35	22.81	3.10	.09	100%
3.	160	7,620	1,166	40	619	133	145	102	31	329	9	183	2,491	3,788	10,055	492	4,118	23	13,763	219	11,683	1,269	125	58,563
% of Total ...	.27	13.01	1.99	.07	1.06	.23	.25	.17	.05	.56	.02	.31	4.25	6.47	17.17	.84	7.03	.04	23.50	.37	19.95	2.17	.22	100%
4.	185	1,692	872	15	72	12	87	22	196	102	32	13	3,072	1,080	235	40	1,446	6	2,531	6	3,507	286	9	15,518
% of Total ...	.19	10.90	5.62	.10	.46	.08	.56	.14	1.26	.66	.21	.08	19.80	6.96	1.51	.26	9.32	.04	16.31	.04	22.60	1.84	.06	100%
5.	128	4,038	1,099	201	112	62	230	37	169	39	37	58	2,521	256	610	385	2,277	7	3,677	53	12,444	909	34	29,383
% of Total ...	.44	13.74	3.74	.68	.38	.21	.78	.13	.58	.13	.13	.20	8.58	.87	2.08	1.31	7.75	.02	12.51	.18	42.35	3.09	.12	100%
6.	149	2,583	819	102	36	31	188	35	137	218	3	43	2,652	203	27	365	1,662	6	2,903	69	4,462	212	21	18,926
% of Total ...	.79	13.65	4.33	.54	.19	.16	.99	.19	.72	1.15	.02	.24	14.01	1.07	.14	1.93	8.78	.03	15.34	.36	34.14	1.12	.11	100%
7.	878	31,026	9,282	306	582	179	379	618	1,040	982	159	1,829	10,014	3,155	884	1,320	18,789	130	20,893	706	41,203	2,196	440	146,990
% of Total ...	.60	21.11	6.31	.21	.40	.12	.26	.42	.71	.67	.11	1.24	6.81	2.15	.60	.90	12.78	.09	14.21	.48	28.03	1.49	.30	100%
8.	76	4,579	1,263	33	48	81	41	32	72	132	56	34	5,050	225	274	497	2,468	8	6,365	11	11,280	644	16	33,285
% of Total ...	.23	13.76	3.79	.10	.14	.24	.12	.10	.22	.40	.17	.11	15.17	.68	.82	1.49	7.41	.03	19.12	.03	33.89	1.93	.05	100%
9.	580	8,231	3,806	62	108	261	269	67	192	349	52	89	13,829	191	139	1,012	5,284	77	10,161	133	21,029	1,614	95	67,630
% of Total ...	.86	12.17	5.63	.09	.16	.39	.40	.10	.28	.52	.08	.13	20.45	.28	.21	1.50	7.81	.11	15.02	.20	31.09	2.39	.13	100%
10.	449	4,486	1,284	38	52	91	69	29	88	365	52	12	6,120	133	72	654	4,273	11	4,608	65	8,588	472	221	32,232
% of Total ...	.139	13.92	3.98	.12	.16	.28	.21	.09	.27	1.13	.16	.04	18.99	.41	.22	2.03	13.26	.03	14.30	.20	26.64	1.47	.70	100%
11.	470	4,868	707	19	68	106	92	42	345	12,775	45	120	3,573	372	136	93	2,771	135	21,749	64	9,270	972	15	58,807
% of Total ...	.80	8.28	1.20	.03	.12	.18	.16	.07	.59	21.72	.08	.20	6.08	.63	.23	.16	4.71	.23	36.98	.11	15.76	1.65	.03	100%
12.	573	24,408	7,489	126	267	208	258	433	503	5,796	361	1,464	16,127	392	468	1,843	15,917	153	34,820	455	33,500	3,269	363	149,193
% of Total ...	.38	16.36	5.02	.08	.18	.14	.17	.29	.34	3.88	.24	.98	10.81	.27	.31	1.24	10.67	.11	23.34	.30	22.45	2.20	.24	100%
13.	178	2,738	574	2	25	22	47	30	39	781	27	20	2,502	20	25	145	1,262	82	4,644	13	3,988	249	18	17,431
% of Total ...	1.02	15.71	3.29	.01	.14	.13	.27	.17	.22	4.48	.15	.11	14.36	.11	.14	.83	7.25	.47	26.65	.07	22.89	1.43	.10	100%
14.	54	1,467	533	—	20	38	62	36	305	4,695	23	50	1,817	4	63	607	576	20	17,812	10	4,770	206	4	33,172
% of Total ...	.16	4.42	1.61	—	.06	.11	.19	.11	.92	14.15	.07	.15	5.48	.01	.19	1.83	1.74	.06	53.70	.03	14.38	.62	.01	100%
15.	102	4,710	748	81	19	49	64	29	87	5,961	21	30	4,870	22	76	562	2,153	.41	19,197	50	7,943	1,062	22	47,899
% of Total ...	.21	9.83	1.56	.17	.04	.10	.13	.06	.18	12.44	.04	.06	10.17	.05	.16	1.17	4.49	.09	40.08	.10	16.59	2.23	.05	100%
16.	55	2,031	455	2	6	25	45	27	2	573	30	4	957	234	26	80	631	23	9,262	25	2,828	144	19	17,484
% of Total ...	.31	11.62	2.60	.01	.03	.14	.26	.15	.01	3.28	.17	.02	5.47	1.34	.14	.46	3.61	.13	52.98	.14	16.18	.83	.12	100%
17.	433	4,016	895	8	35	59	47	56	80	1,622	69	22	4,627	690	24	213	2,099	129	7,033	118	7,733	317	24	30,349
% of Total ...	1.43	13.23	2.95	.03	.12	.19	.15	.18	.26	5.34	.23	.07	15.25	2.27	.09	.70	6.91	.43	23.17	.39	25.48	1.04	.09	100%
18.	17	1,300	55	—	9	—	—	8	3	161	22	3	303	438	1	3	138	11	6,505	3	685	31	5	9,712
% of Total ...	.18	13.39	.57	—	.09	—	.08	.03	.11	1.66	.23	.03	3.12	4.51	.01	.03	1.42	.11	66.98	.03	7.05	.32	.05	100%
TOTAL	4,697	113,279	32,268	1,046	2,172	1,372	2,103	1,713	4,165	34,991	1,010	4,052	84,630	12,097	14,960	8,451	68,910	917	191,343	2,103	193,664	14,768	1,458	796,169
% of Total ...	.59	14.23	4.05	.14	.28	.17	.26	.22	.52	4.39	.13	.51	10.63	1.52	1.88	1.06	8.65	.12	24.03	.26	24.32	1.85	.19	100%

Immigration

IMMIGRATION

The subject of Immigration is usually associated with some policy or policies of the Dominion Government, but in later years Provincial Governments have taken more than a passing interest in the matter by reason of the fact that those who have not succeeded in establishing themselves have become charges on local governments. It should be remembered that in Alberta at least, the various Municipal Acts place squarely upon the Council the responsibility for taking care of indigent persons. Bearing this in mind, the Post-War Reconstruction Committee appointed a few years ago by the Government of the Province of Alberta, made the following recommendations:—

1. A nationally constructive and rigidly selective immigration policy is needed and machinery should be set up immediately with a view to the formation of a policy destined to attract to Canada, those elements in the population of Europe and of other countries, who would best contribute to the economic stability and cultural growth of this Dominion, without imperilling the free institutions, standard of living and time-honoured traditions which we properly desire to maintain.
2. A true definition of citizenship so that a person may become a Canadian in name as well as in fact.
3. Immediate development of an immigration policy on a selective basis, of persons of different skills and abilities, giving preference to those of like racial background and ideals and adaptable to many forms of productive activity.
4. The development of a formal programme of assimilation which would assist in properly integrating such immigrants with our national life. An educational programme should be developed by the Government and supplemented by the assistance of local organizations so that the immigrant learning to become a citizen, may feel he has a part and place in a great national body of which it is a privilege to become a member.
5. The immigrant after a probationary period, should be encouraged to apply for citizenship and should participate in the above training programme. This encouragement should be progressive and continuous until citizenship is applied for and secured.
6. Preference should be given to immigrants in the following order:—
 - a—British Isles and Eire
 - b—Northern Europeans
 - c—French, Slavics, etc.
 - d—Southern Europeans
7. Some heed should be paid to providing work for European immigrants and steps should be taken to keep them at their work.

GENERAL

Immigrants to Canada come from the British Isles, British Possessions, Foreign Countries such as Europe, Asia, United States, etc., and in this connection the undermentioned table will be very revealing, for in addition to the immigrant population, the natural increase is indeed significant:—

ALBERTA

Year	Immigrant Population No.	Per Cent of Total Population %	Total Population No.
1906	99,042	53.48	185,195
1911	212,426	56.75	374,295
1916	255,168	51.39	496,525
1921	273,364	46.45	588,454
1926	258,004	42.46	607,599
1931	305,738	41.79	731,605
1936	281,326	36.40	772,782
1941	264,708	33.25	796,169
1946	225,425	28.06	803,330

It should be borne in mind that a table of this nature comprises the factor that not all the immigrants which come to Alberta stay in the province, and this applies to all the countries of the world in the same manner. In a recent bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, entitled "Inter-provincial Migration in Canada", the following figures were given for Alberta in the period, 1931 - 1941 (inc.):

Population, 1931	No. 731,605
Natural Increase 1931-1941	106,405
Immigrants	838,010
	53,934
Out Immigrants (deduct)	891,944
	95,775
Population — 1941	796,169

Immigration is therefore Alberta's greatest need.

A study of past immigration shows that of the immigrant population in 1941, 32.68 per cent were British-born and 64.92 per cent were Foreign-born, according to the birthplace of immigrant, these figures should not be confused with those of the same year which show 50.17 per cent of British racial origin, and 49.78 per cent of Foreign racial origin in respect to the total population of Alberta.

In 1941 the immigrant population is distributed in the following periods:—

	No.	Per Cent of Total %
Before 1911	92,495	34.94
1911 - 1920	75,247	28.43
1921 - 1930	80,535	30.42
1931 - 1935	8,030	3.03
1936 - 1939	5,703	2.15
1940 - 1941 (5 Mos.)	1,082	.41
Not Stated	1,616	.62
Total Immigrant Population 1941	264,708	100%

Of the 32.68 per cent British-born, 32.07 per cent came from the British Isles and .61 per cent from the British Possessions. Of the 64.92 per cent Foreign-born, 24.81 per cent came from the United States, 38.80 per cent from Europe, and of the European immigrant population, 10.76 per cent were born in Poland, 6.70 per cent in Russia (USSR) and 2.76 per cent in Austria. Of the immigrant population living in 1941, 63.37 per cent were settled before 1920, fifteen years after the formation of the province in 1905, while 30.42 per cent settled between 1921 and 1930. During the next ten-year period only 6.21 per cent of the immigrant population were registered in Alberta.

Of the foregoing immigrants, 38.07 per cent settled in the Calgary and Edmonton Districts. In the south of the province (Census Divisions 1 to 7) there was 44.43 per cent, of which the Calgary District absorbed 19.83 per cent, the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat Districts 17.95 per cent, and 6.65 per cent in the central districts. In the north of the province (Census Divisions 8 to 17) there was 55.57 per cent, of which the Edmonton District took 18.24 per cent, and the Red Deer and Camrose Districts 12.79 per cent, while north of Edmonton 14.81 per cent of the immigrant population was settled, and east of Edmonton there was 9.73 per cent.

Although there were 264,708 immigrants in the Province in 1941, in the forty-three years that Alberta has been a province (1905-1948) Dominion Government records show that 581,699 immigrants came through custom ports destined for Alberta, and of this figure, 356,176 immigrants or 61.23 per cent came from the United States. According to their figures, 71.21 per cent arrived prior to 1920, but distinction should be made between those who came and those who actually settled; this is difficult however owing to the lack of information regarding the number who left and those who died between census periods. It should be stated however that before 1905, there were close to 100,000 immigrants in Alberta and from the years 1940-41 to 1947-48, there were at least 13,509

immigrants who came to Alberta. The latter were however included in the figures specified for the 43 years (1905-1948), but they could be taken in conjunction with the immigrant population as shown in 1941, viz: 264,708.

The Government of the Province of Alberta is however more than aware of the need of immigrants, and for this purpose an ambitious programme has been formulated which included the establishment of an Agent General's Office in London, England, to investigate and interview prospective immigrants, preference being given to those who have the means to establish industries in Alberta. Present restrictions on capital being transferred from Great Britain to Canada, have temporarily slowed up the programme, but resumption is expected when conditions are more favourable. In addition, a staff employed by the Department of Economic Affairs at Edmonton, is engaged in administrative work relating to Immigration.

IMMIGRATION

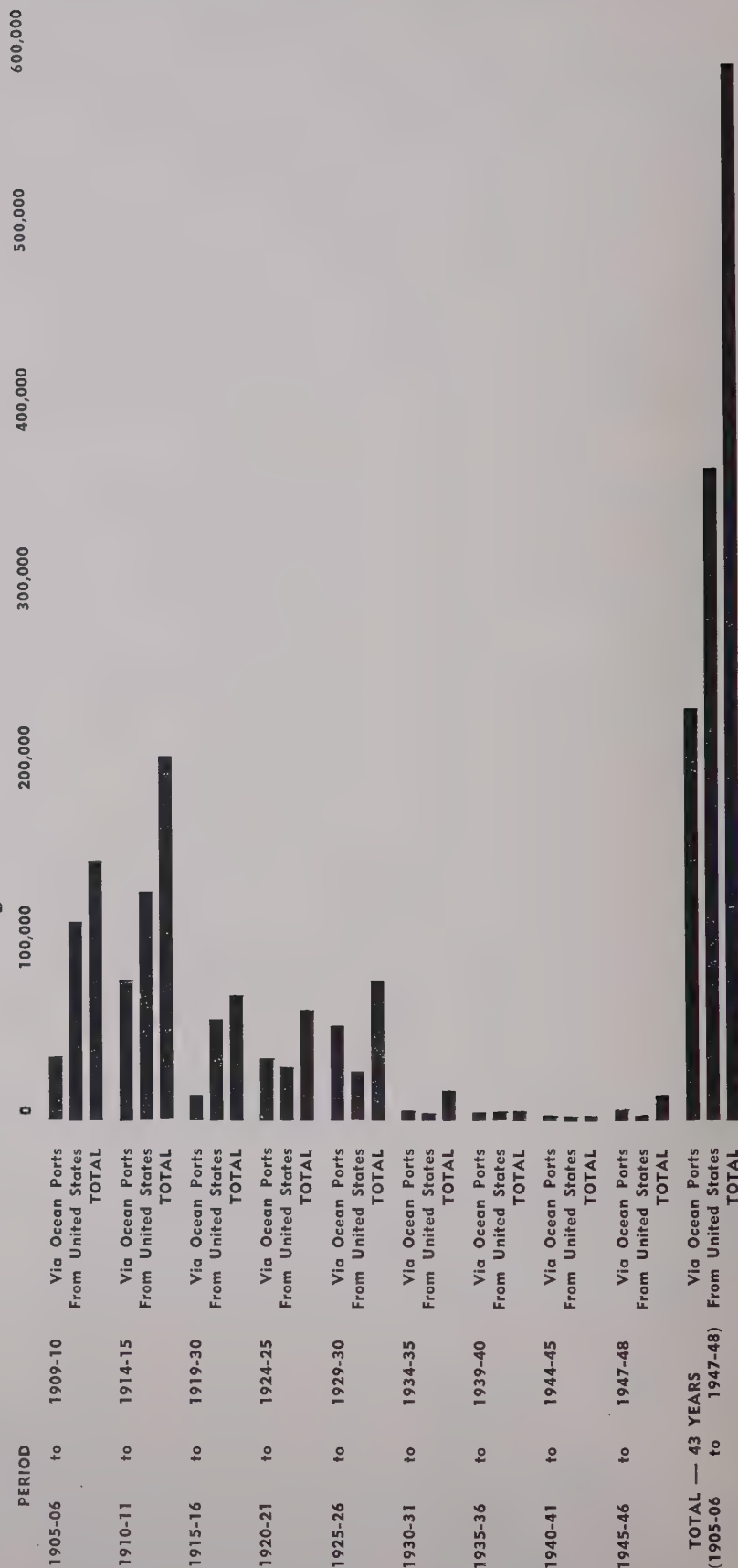
— ALBERTA

Year	Via Ocean Ports No.	From United States No.	Total No.	Year	Via Ocean Ports No.	From United States No.	Total No.
1905-1906	5,671	20,506	26,177	1910-1911	14,923	29,859	44,782
Per Cent of Total	21.66	78.34	100%	Per Cent of Total	33.32	66.68	100%
1906-1907	3,474	14,085	17,559	1911-1912	17,386	28,571	45,957
Per Cent of Total	19.79	80.21	100%	Per Cent of Total	37.83	62.17	100%
1907-1908	9,405	22,072	31,477	1912-1913	19,513	28,560	48,073
Per Cent of Total	29.88	70.12	100%	Per Cent of Total	40.58	59.42	100%
1908-1909	6,100	21,551	27,651	1913-1914	19,730	24,011	43,741
Per Cent of Total	22.06	77.94	100%	Per Cent of Total	45.11	54.89	100%
1909-1910	7,946	34,563	42,509	1914-1915	6,506	11,757	18,263
Per Cent of Total	18.69	81.31	100%				
TOTAL 5 Year Period				TOTAL 5 Year Period			
1905-1906 to 1909-1910 ..	32,596	112,777	145,373	1910-1911 to 1914-1915 ..	78,058	122,758	200,816
Per Cent of Total	22.42	77.58	100%	Per Cent of Total	35.62	64.38	100%
1920-1921	7,097	10,684	17,781	Per Cent of Total	38.87	61.13	100%
Per Cent of Total	39.89	60.11	100%				
1921-1922	5,243	6,582	11,825	1925-1926	8,222	4,318	12,540
Per Cent of Total	44.34	55.66	100%	Per Cent of Total	65.57	34.43	100%
1922-1923	4,113	4,685	8,798	1926-1927	11,780	4,587	16,367
Per Cent of Total	46.75	53.25	100%	Per Cent of Total	71.97	28.03	100%
1923-1924	6,640	3,790	10,430	1927-1928	10,895	4,578	15,473
Per Cent of Total	63.66	36.34	100%	Per Cent of Total	70.41	29.59	100%
1924-1925	7,505	3,447	10,952	1928-1929	10,926	5,317	16,243
Per Cent of Total	68.53	31.47	100%	Per Cent of Total	67.27	32.73	100%
TOTAL 5 Year Period				1929-1930	10,193	4,777	14,970
1920-1921 to 1924-1925 ..	30,598	29,188	59,786	Per Cent of Total	68.09	31.91	100%
Per Cent of Total	51.18	48.82	100%				
1935-1936	409	359	768	TOTAL 5 Year Period			
Per Cent of Total	53.26	46.74	100%	1925-1926 to 1929-1930 ..	52,016	23,577	75,593
1936-1937	570	353	923	Per Cent of Total	68.81	31.19	100%
Per Cent of Total	61.76	38.24	100%				
1937-1938	935	285	1,220	1940-1941	91	330	421
Per Cent of Total	76.64	23.36	100%	Per Cent of Total	21.62	78.38	100%
1938-1939	1,331	336	1,667	1941-1942	35	249	284
Per Cent of Total	79.84	20.16	100%	Per Cent of Total	12.32	87.68	100%
1939-1940	1,171	396	1,567	1942-1943	56	235	291
Per Cent of Total	74.73	25.27	100%	Per Cent of Total	19.24	80.76	100%
TOTAL 5 Year Period				1943-1944	135	200	335
1935-1936 to 1939-1940 ..	4,416	1,729	6,145	Per Cent of Total	40.30	59.70	100%
Per Cent of Total	71.86	28.14	100%	1944-1945	571	221	792
				Per Cent of Total	72.10	27.90	100%
				TOTAL 5 Year Period			
				1940-1941 to 1944-1945 ..	888	1,235	2,123
				Per Cent of Total	41.83	58.17	100%
				TOTAL 3 Year Period			
				1945-1946 to 1947-1948 ..	9,525	1,861	11,386
				Per Cent of Total	83.65	16.35	100%

SUMMARY

PERIOD (Fiscal Year)	Via Ocean Ports No.	Per Cent of Total 43 yrs. %	From United States No.	Per Cent of Total 43 yrs. %	Total No.	Per Cent of Total 43 yrs. %	PERIOD (Fiscal Year)	Via Ocean Ports No.	Per Cent of Total 43 yrs. %	From United States No.	Per Cent of Total 43 yrs. %	Total No.	Per Cent of Total 43 yrs. %
1905-6 to 1909-10 Per Cent of Total	32,596 22.42	14.45	112,777 77.58	31.66	145,373 100%	24.98	1930-31 to 1934-35 Per Cent of Total	6,925 55.92	3.07	5,458 44.08	1.53	12,383 100%	2.13
1910-11 to 1914-15 Per Cent of Total	78,058 38.87	34.61	122,758 61.13	34.46	200,816 100%	34.52	1935-36 to 1939-40 Per Cent of Total	4,416 71.86	1.96	1,729 28.14	.48	6,145 100%	1.06
1915-16 to 1919-20 Per Cent of Total	10,501 15.42	4.66	57,593 84.58	16.17	68,094 100%	11.71	1940-41 to 1944-45 Per Cent of Total	888 41.83	.39	1,235 58.17	.35	2,123 100%	.36
1920-21 to 1924-25 Per Cent of Total	30,598 51.18	13.57	29,188 48.82	8.19	59,786 100%	10.28	1945-46 to 1947-48 Per Cent of Total	9,525 83.65	4.23	1,861 16.35	.54	11,386 100%	1.96
1925-26 to 1929-30 Per Cent of Total	52,016 68.81	23.06	23,577 31.19	6.62	75,593 100%	13.00	TOTAL 43 YEARS Per Cent of Total	225,523 38.77	100%	356,176 61.23	100%	581,699 100%	100%

IMMIGRATION — ALBERTA (Immigrants booked direct for Alberta)



IMMIGRATION POPULATION—1941—BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION AND BIRTHPLACE

BIRTHPLACE OF IMMIGRANT	TOTAL No.	Per Cent of Total %	Before 1911 No.	1911-20 Per Cent of Total %	No.	1921-30 Per Cent of Total %	No.	1931-35 Per Cent of Total %	No.	1936-39 Per Cent of Total %	1940-41 (41.5 mos.) No.	Per Cent of Total %	Not Stated No.	Per Cent of Total %
Immigrant Population	264,708	100%	92,495	100%	75,247	100%	80,535	100%	5,703	100%	1,082	100%	1,616	100%
Repatriated Canadians	6,321	2.39	1,545	1.76	1,545	2.05	1,765	2.19	586	7.30	201	18.58	91	5.63
British Born	86,494	32.68	30,131	32.58	29,659	39.42	23,494	29.17	1,169	14.56	405	37.43	1,067	66.03
British Isles	84,900	32.07	29,482	31.87	29,228	38.84	23,120	28.71	1,113	13.86	384	35.48	1,027	63.55
England and Wales	54,059	20.42	19,533	21.12	19,360	25.73	13,147	16.32	716	8.92	314	29.02	629	38.95
Ireland	7,505	2.84	2,244	2.43	1,983	2.64	3,005	3.73	127	1.58	8	.74	85	5.25
Scotland	22,892	8.65	7,553	8.17	7,744	10.29	6,822	8.47	270	3.36	62	5.72	310	19.17
Lesser Isles	444	.16	152	.15	141	.18	146	.19	—	—	—	—	3	.18
British Possessions	1,594	.61	649	.71	431	.58	374	.46	56	.70	21	1.95	40	2.48
Newfoundland	548	.20	198	.21	162	.22	128	.16	35	.35	4	.37	17	1.05
Other	1,046	.41	451	.50	269	.36	246	.30	28	.35	17	1.58	23	1.43
Foreign Born	171,846	64.92	60,721	65.65	44,042	58.53	55,273	68.63	4,635	78.14	476	43.99	424	26.24
United States	65,682	24.81	30,278	32.73	22,596	30.03	9,354	11.61	2,002	24.93	378	34.93	199	12.31
Europe	102,717	38.80	29,161	31.53	20,178	26.82	45,247	56.18	4,179	52.04	77	7.12	212	13.11
Austria	7,293	2.76	3,147	3.40	1,756	2.33	2,111	2.62	157	1.95	1	.09	6	.37
Belgium	1,223	.46	442	.48	479	.64	281	.35	12	.15	—	—	7	.43
Czechoslovakia	4,496	1.70	516	.56	338	.45	2,563	3.18	571	7.11	492	8.63	13	.80
Denmark	4,321	1.63	649	.70	846	1.12	2,660	3.30	103	1.28	36	.63	23	1.42
Finland	1,098	.41	404	.44	327	.43	330	.41	30	.37	2	.03	3	.18
France	1,402	.53	668	.72	494	.67	198	.25	22	.27	14	.25	6	.37
Germany	5,867	2.21	1,514	1.64	1,125	1.50	2,880	3.58	274	3.41	58	1.02	4	.37
Hungary	5,005	1.89	374	.40	156	.21	3,608	4.48	530	6.60	318	5.58	9	.83
Italy	1,959	.74	593	.64	665	.88	607	.75	61	.76	29	.51	1	.09
Netherlands	2,142	.81	417	.45	638	.85	953	1.18	38	.47	76	1.33	6	.37
Norway	6,927	2.62	2,519	2.72	1,853	2.46	2,419	3.00	82	1.03	26	.46	24	1.49
Poland	28,487	10.76	6,965	7.53	3,854	5.12	14,242	17.68	1,462	18.22	1,905	33.40	4	1.30
Roumania	5,245	1.98	2,576	2.79	1,098	1.46	1,411	1.75	96	1.16	56	.98	18	1.68
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	17,745	6.70	5,084	5.50	4,296	5.71	7,532	9.35	471	5.87	332	5.82	8	.74
Sweden	5,831	2.20	2,542	2.75	1,629	2.16	1,563	1.94	62	.78	18	.31	15	1.18
Yugoslavia	1,212	.46	86	.09	122	.16	775	.97	106	1.33	118	2.07	1	.09
Other	2,464	.94	665	.72	502	.67	1,114	1.39	102	1.28	66	1.16	4	.26
Asia	3,140	1.19	1,208	1.31	1,180	1.57	616	.76	88	1.10	24	.42	11	.69
China	2,667	1.01	1,059	1.14	1,034	1.37	467	.58	72	.90	33	.33	7	.43
Japan	202	.08	56	.06	73	.10	59	.07	19	.24	9	.02	3	.18
Other	271	.10	93	.11	73	.10	90	.11	4	.05	1	.01	1	.08
Other Countries	307	.12	74	.08	88	.11	56	.08	6	.07	73	1.28	2	.13
Not Stated	47	.01	8	.01	1	—	3	.01	—	—	—	—	34	2.10

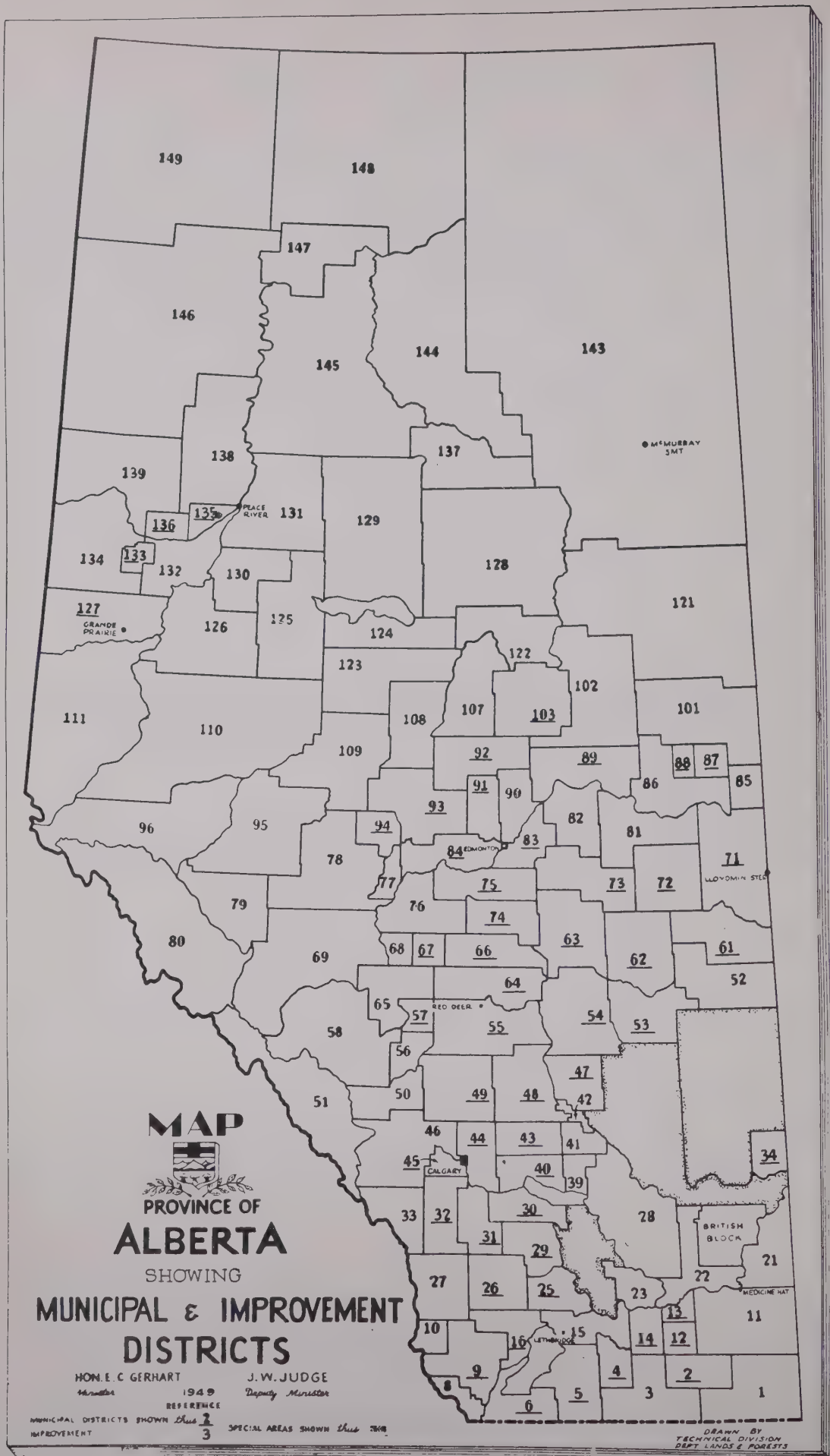
S U M M A R Y

BIRTHPLACE OF IMMIGRANT	TOTAL No.	Per Cent of Total %	Before 1911 No.	1911-20 Per Cent of Total %	No.	1921-30 Per Cent of Total %	No.	1931-35 Per Cent of Total %	No.	1936-39 Per Cent of Total %	1940-41 (41.5 mos.) No.	Per Cent of Total %	Not Stated No.	Per Cent of Total %
British Born	86,494	32.68	30,131	32.58	29,659	39.42	23,494	29.17	1,169	14.56	405	37.43	1,067	66.03
British Isles	84,900	32.07	29,482	31.87	29,228	38.84	23,120	28.71	1,113	13.86	384	35.48	1,027	63.55
British Possessions	1,594	.61	649	.71	431	.58	374	.46	56	.70	21	1.95	40	2.48
Foreign Born	171,846	64.92	60,721	65.65	44,042	58.53	55,273	68.63	4,635	78.14	476	43.99	424	26.24
United States	65,682	24.81	30,278	32.73	22,596	30.03	9,354	11.61	2,002	24.93	378	34.93	199	12.31
Europe	102,717	38.80	29,161	31.53	20,178	26.82	45,247	56.18	4,179	52.04	77	7.12	212	13.11
Asia	3,140	1.19	1,208	1.31	1,180	1.57	616	.76	88	1.10	24	.42	11	.69
Other Countries	307	.12	74	.08	88	.11	56	.08	6	.07	73	1.28	2	.13
Not Stated	47	.01	8	.01	1	—	3	.01	—	—	—	—	34	2.10
Repatriated Canadians	6,321	2.39	1,545	1.76	1,545	2.05	1,765	2.19	586	7.30	201	18.58	91	5.63
TOTAL	264,708	100%	92,495	100%	75,247	100%	80,535	100%	5,703	100%	1,082	100%	1,616	100%

IMMIGRANT POPULATION—1941—BY CENSUS DIVISIONS

CENSUS DIVISION No.	TOTAL No.	Per Cent of Total %	Before 1911 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1911-20 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1921-30 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1931-35 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1936-39 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1940-41 (41, 5 mos.) No.	Per Cent of Total %	Not Stated of Total No.	Per Cent %
1.....	10,850	4.10	4,720	5.10	3,058	4.06	2,208	2.74	552	6.87	220	3.86	39	3.60	53	3.28
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		43.50		28.18		20.35		5.09		2.03		.36		.49	
2.....	20,920	7.90	7,594	8.21	5,256	6.98	6,429	7.98	904	11.26	473	8.29	94	8.69	170	10.52
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		36.30		25.13		30.73		4.32		2.26		.45		.81	
3.....	6,244	2.36	1,667	1.80	1,986	2.64	2,179	2.71	215	2.68	128	2.24	43	3.97	26	1.61
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		26.70		31.80		34.90		3.44		2.05		.69		.42	
4.....	9,495	3.59	4,124	4.46	2,404	3.19	2,345	2.91	283	3.52	243	4.26	44	4.07	52	3.22
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		43.43		25.32		24.70		2.98		2.56		.46		.55	
5.....	6,726	2.54	2,423	2.62	2,167	2.88	1,836	2.28	189	2.35	79	1.39	8	.74	24	1.49
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		36.02		32.22		27.30		2.81		1.17		.12		.36	
6.....	52,503	19.83	17,555	18.98	17,748	23.59	14,500	18.00	1,178	14.67	703	12.33	370	34.20	449	27.79
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		33.44		33.80		27.62		2.24		1.34		.70		.86	
7.....	10,879	4.11	4,643	5.02	3,333	4.43	2,574	3.20	168	2.09	91	1.60	22	2.03	48	2.97
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		42.68		30.64		23.66		1.54		.84		.20		.44	
8.....	22,055	8.33	9,880	10.68	5,425	7.21	5,635	7.00	472	5.88	400	7.01	115	10.62	128	7.92
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		44.80		24.60		25.55		2.14		1.81		.52		.58	
9.....	11,798	4.46	4,121	4.46	3,385	4.50	3,587	4.45	407	5.07	212	3.72	35	3.23	51	3.16
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		34.93		28.69		30.40		3.45		1.80		.30		.43	
10.....	17,349	6.55	7,962	8.61	3,583	4.76	5,063	6.29	388	4.83	272	4.77	23	2.12	58	3.59
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		45.89		20.65		29.18		2.24		1.57		.13		.34	
11.....	48,308	18.24	15,866	17.15	14,304	19.01	15,274	18.97	1,270	15.81	986	17.29	226	20.89	382	23.64
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		32.85		29.61		31.62		2.62		2.04		.47		.79	
12.....	7,146	2.70	1,575	1.70	1,943	2.58	2,801	3.48	336	4.18	459	8.05	5	.46	27	1.66
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		22.04		27.19		39.20		4.70		6.42		.07		.38	
13.....	8,427	3.18	2,313	2.50	2,290	3.04	3,112	3.86	353	4.40	334	5.86	11	1.02	14	.87
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		27.45		27.17		36.93		4.19		3.96		.13		.17	
14.....	16,326	6.17	4,578	4.95	4,160	5.53	6,269	7.78	700	8.72	564	9.89	14	1.30	41	2.54
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		28.04		25.48		38.40		4.29		3.45		.09		.25	
15.....	4,203	1.59	998	1.08	1,125	1.50	1,747	2.17	190	2.37	108	1.89	11	1.02	24	1.49
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		23.74		26.77		41.57		4.52		2.57		.26		.57	
16.....	10,180	3.85	2,190	2.36	2,859	3.81	4,442	5.52	361	4.50	257	4.51	11	1.02	60	3.70
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		21.51		28.08		43.63		3.55		2.53		.11		.59	
17.....	1,299	.50	286	.32	221	.29	534	.66	64	.80	174	3.04	11	1.02	9	.55
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		22.02		17.01		41.11		4.93		13.39		.85		.69	
TOTAL.....	264,708	100%	92,495	100%	75,247	100%	80,535	100%	8,030	100%	5,703	100%	1,082	100%	1,616	100%
Per Cent of Total.....	100%		34.94		28.43		30.42		3.03		2.16		.41		.61	

Municipalities



MUNICIPALITIES

Under the provisions of the British North America Act, the several provinces have jurisdiction and control over their respective organizations of municipal government. While the main types of municipalities are common to most provinces, there is little or no similarity from the standpoint of prerequisites to incorporation, either as to area or population. In fact, some provinces have no specific requirements in this regard. There are, nevertheless, two main divisions into which incorporated municipalities may be grouped—urban and rural—each of which displays more or less distinct characteristics. The urban comprises cities, towns and villages, and the rural—municipal districts and improvement districts. The improvement districts are very similar to rural municipalities except that they enjoy a lesser degree of local services and are not self-governing, the Provincial Government administers the services, and also levy and collect the necessary taxes.

STATISTICS — 1947

Alberta	Assessment Municipal \$	Tax Levy Current Year \$	Mill Rate
Cities			
Calgary	69,205,728	3,861,716.92	50.50
Drumheller	2,227,814	122,199.22	54.00
Edmonton	87,751,805	4,916,663.60	49.50
Lethbridge	14,420,100	684,846.57	43.00
Medicine Hat	8,865,090	528,062.97	47.25
Red Deer	2,835,361	112,453.77	*46.00
Wetaskiwin	2,472,678	114,916.98	42.00
TOTAL—7 Cities	\$187,778,576	\$10,340,860.03	

* Includes 10 mill rate only applicable to sub-divisions added to city—Jan. 1st, 1946.

Towns			
Athabasca	443,925	33,279.90	80.
Barrhead	685,980	27,066.64	45.
Bassano	307,538	22,231.40	71.
Beverly	312,147	15,754.56	50.
Blairmore	909,680	38,553.35	46.
Bow Island	228,349	9,638.19	35.
Brooks	880,455	50,524.70	52.
Camrose	2,662,081	108,905.64	36.
Cardston	1,238,804	82,214.78	60.
Castor	393,541	21,380.61	55.
Claresholm	1,333,935	52,767.42	40.
Coleman	696,855	44,990.26	67.
Coronation	444,390	32,125.39	75.
Daysland	241,595	13,984.12	59.
Didsbury	942,177	42,557.38	44.
Edson	709,789	45,948.30	61.
Fort Saskatchewan	468,557	26,463.07	55.
Gleichen	262,642	16,744.69	63.
Grande Prairie	1,794,869	118,444.09	63.
Granum	263,730	10,271.30	40.
Hanna	1,165,247	54,667.02	45.
Hardisty	234,090	12,885.30	63.
High River	1,179,690	68,423.65	50.
Innisfail	1,013,087	65,060.60	60.
Irvine	203,704	7,570.17	34.
Lacombe	1,562,700	81,524.28	48.
Leduc	490,730	28,476.93	55.
Macleod	1,017,895	48,221.27	43.
Magrath	587,586	39,876.28	59.
Morinville	414,720	23,048.03	45.
Nanton	795,366	26,452.40	30.
Okotoks	527,955	26,437.75	50.

Towns—continued	Assessment Municipal \$	Tax Levy Current Year \$	Mill Rate
Olds	1,269,470	60,036.39	47.
Peace River	695,320	44,113.00	66.
Pincher Creek	917,188	33,955.70	43.
Ponoka	1,213,779	58,900.08	53.
Raymond	1,221,535	63,833.73	51.
Redcliff	598,221	40,813.41	60.
Rocky Mt. House	673,690	28,256.29	41.
St. Albert	244,601	17,895.09	70.
Stavely	288,071	15,517.10	55.
Stettler	1,534,083	58,870.81	42.
Stony Plain	585,095	22,753.20	40.
St. Paul	869,710	49,167.46	59.
Strathmore	400,460	17,011.77	44.
Sylvan Lake	535,990	27,505.38	50.
Taber	1,386,227	67,736.87	58.5
Three Hills	794,179	35,823.89	53.5
Tofield	331,156	22,333.38	65.
Vegreville	1,543,062	72,927.70	50.
Vermilion	1,529,015	72,019.00	53.
Vulcan	742,364	35,651.01	55.
Wainwright	878,100	50,041.13	58.
Westlock	581,814	29,468.01	50.
TOTAL—54 Towns	\$43,246,939	\$ 2,221,119.87	

Villages			
Acme	235,737	11,622.95	36.
Airdrie	186,680	6,395.40	30.
Alberta Beach (S.V.)	160,850	8,242.77	55.
Alix	312,411	8,178.34	40.
Alliance	165,940	8,566.25	50.
Andrew	433,170	18,780.98	44.
Arrowwood	119,810	7,079.29	55.
Barons	224,230	10,616.68	49.
Bashaw	465,280	18,066.13	38.
Bawlf	141,930	6,593.67	44.
Beaverlodge	314,571	15,661.73	52.
Beiseker	175,845	9,672.05	57.
Bentley	298,920	10,149.94	35.
Berwyn	167,075	7,455.36	46.
Big Valley	109,475	9,915.16	95.
Bittern Lake	49,883	1,117.47	23.
Black Diamond	740,565	23,422.01	37.
Blackfalds	45,737	3,177.79	70.
Blackie	198,027	6,292.93	32.
Bonnyville	486,215	28,645.70	60.
Botha	52,770	3,174.90	60.
Bowden	300,196	12,151.53	45.
Bruderheim	231,893	6,868.79	30.
Burdett	62,655	2,864.23	46.
Carbon	301,560	10,282.98	34.5
Carmangay	117,759	6,158.25	50.
Carstairs	381,329	17,457.16	40.
Cayley	138,390	3,799.69	29.
Cereal	91,395	4,610.25	50.
Champion	182,794	9,328.95	45.
Chauvin	252,490	11,609.97	40.
Chinook	76,535	1,126.48	15.
Chipman	142,480	6,734.75	48.

Villages—continued	Assessment Municipal \$	Tax Levy Current Year \$	Mill Rate
Clive	183,155	5,490.15	30.
Cluny	69,779	3,613.66	40.
Clyde	135,250	7,150.75	55.
Coaldale	44,404	12,260.50	50.
Cochrane	248,058	10,782.34	45.
Consort	130,830	7,949.43	55.
Cowley	71,827	2,712.56	35.
Craigmyle	111,250	4,589.62	37.
Crossfield	335,304	14,201.03	44.
Czar	54,615	4,941.39	80.
Delburne	245,916	7,247.34	30.
Delia	200,887	10,317.37	43.
Derwent	260,681	8,464.47	33.
Donalds	205,031	8,061.54	40.
Duchess	152,522	7,428.17	49.
Eckville	154,775	9,938.71	50.
Edberg	122,290	3,879.12	24.
Edgerton	196,217	7,367.90	38.
Elk Point	202,157	12,345.79	53.
Elnora	174,355	8,706.07	50.
Empress	149,146	6,269.35	40.
Fairview	359,740	14,508.60	40.
Falher	254,430	16,313.70	65.
Ferintosh	97,260	3,320.81	38.
Forestburg	145,571	10,919.44	60.
Forest Lawn	469,860	13,348.37	28.
Frank	76,708	3,068.32	40.
Gadsby	120,979	5,376.61	41.
Galahad	128,623	5,740.27	39.
Grimshaw	233,885	11,654.67	53.
Gull Lake (S. V.)	45,375	2,268.75	50.
Hairy Hill	255,889	10,826.42	43.
Halkirk	91,757	3,815.78	40.
Hay Lakes	160,108	5,705.45	37.
High Prairie	445,602	21,697.60	74.
Holden	362,806	16,087.72	45.
Hughenden	158,495	7,798.16	51.
Hussar	86,410	3,782.59	35.
Hythe	213,206	10,352.56	50.
Innisfree	316,712	8,678.93	28.
Irma	284,945	10,238.05	36.
Irricana	135,885	3,274.11	26.
Kapasiwin (S. V.)	18,175	1,817.50	100.
Killam	227,217	12,626.66	50.
Kitscoty	114,377	5,081.27	47.
Lac La Biche	436,440	25,836.40	60.
Lakeview (S. V.)	3,925	173.70	44.
Lamont	419,575	16,739.80	40.
Lavoy	143,275	5,554.50	40.5
Legal	256,618	11,386.46	46.
Lomond	154,548	4,520.14	30.
Lougheed	252,282	6,983.27	43.
Mannville	464,165	18,769.62	40.
Mayerthorpe	187,995	12,326.63	70.
McMurray	1,495,060	46,428.92	32.
McLennan	458,931	25,355.40	60.
Milk River	48,535	18,428.54	587.
Millet	324,782	11,765.76	37.
Milo	213,892	4,503.08	21.
Minburn	127,235	4,291.27	34.
Mirror	401,364	16,662.24	40.

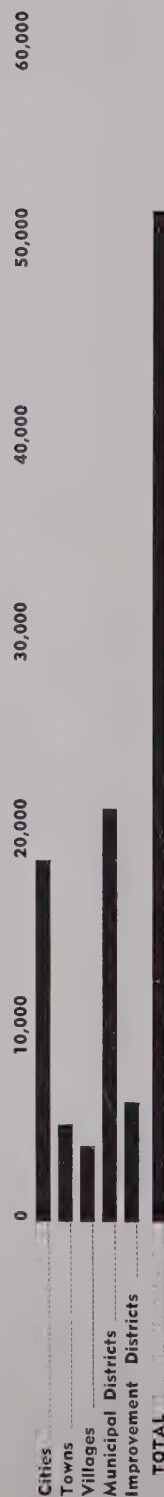
MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT — ALBERTA — 1947 (‘000 Dollars)



TAX LEVY — ALBERTA — 1947 (‘000 Dollars)



TOTAL TAXES DUE — ALBERTA — 1947 (‘000 Dollars)



Villages—continued	Assessment Municipal \$	Tax Levy Current Year \$	Mill Rate
Morrin	226,597	6,746.51	30.
Mundare	412,000	22,098.55	46.
Munson	105,054	2,578.10	31.
Myrnam	164,260	13,511.84	67.
New Norway	90,600	3,930.00	45.
Nobleford	139,051	3,523.91	31.
North Red Deer	201,981	9,967.43	50.
Onoway	101,960	4,613.17	47.
Oyen	252,228	10,184.36	35.
Penhold	161,734	4,118.61	26.
Picture Butte	943,941	33,243.67	33.
Provost	584,220	28,324.20	50.
Radway	144,590	6,476.55	45.
Rimbey	497,701	26,037.30	54.
Rochon Sands (S. V.)	8,674	393.45	45.
Rockyford	141,024	9,225.38	72.
Rumsey	64,120	2,470.70	41.
Rycroft	213,740	9,831.57	50.
Ryley	228,813	12,250.81	56.
Sangudo	31,188	6,042.08	235.
Seba Beach	94,953	5,520.25	59.
Sedgewick	301,100	14,008.33	42.
Sexsmith	273,361	13,587.46	52.
Smoky Lake	261,690	12,724.50	50.
Spirit River	216,955	10,847.75	50.
Standard	154,969	7,206.19	42.
Stirling	141,613	6,551.92	40.
Strome	142,493	6,877.32	50.
Tilley	87,815	5,307.01	60.
Trochu	463,050	17,733.02	39.50
Turner Valley	209,410	11,330.88	53.0
Two Hills	311,281	16,340.29	55.
Veteran	156,910	7,074.18	45.
Viking	471,053	25,905.86	50.
Vilna	190,040	9,007.92	48.
Warner	207,375	11,459.50	50.
Waskatenau	244,257	7,423.51	30.
Wembley	174,498	7,262.20	36.
Willingdon	266,514	17,659.66	55.
Youngstown	98,773	3,290.59	35.
TOTAL—134 Villages	\$30,187,269	\$ 1,350,252.39	

N.B. Some of the Larger Mill Rates include only, the Single Tax on Land.

Municipal Districts

No.	Name			
2	Burlington	1,706,408	59,137.47	35.0
4	Warner	3,112,330	95,044.05	28.9
5	Sugar City	8,631,590	285,176.88	31.2
6	Cochrane	4,143,500	177,210.07	39.4
9	Pincher Creek	3,408,485	129,098.49	36.9
12	Forty Mile	858,796	29,196.99	34.0
13	Bow Island	690,460	24,737.77	36.0
14	Eureka	1,249,245	68,395.69	55.0
16	Bright	3,370,500	100,949.82	29.7
25	Barons	4,680,560	156,461.43	36.0
26	Argyle	7,829,100	240,185.47	30.8
29	Vulcan	6,409,475	188,382.68	27.2
30	Blackie	5,392,550	141,643.93	25.0
31	Highwood	7,465,750	222,993.86	29.2

Municipal Districts (continued)		Assessment	Tax Levy	Mill Rate
No.	Name	Municipal \$	Current Year \$	
32	Turner Valley	8,948,045	242,039.71	28.1
34	Acadia	978,660	33,819.60	34.0
40	Bow Valley	5,090,380	156,014.64	28.9
43	Serviceberry	5,016,953	161,680.05	33.9
44	Conrich	7,835,265	219,914.18	26.9
45	Springbank	3,603,090	135,866.52	33.9
47	Starland	5,850,790	180,451.17	29.4
48	Kneehill	12,448,127	374,037.89	29.0
49	Mountain View	12,501,086	468,139.82	36.4
52	Provost	5,505,645	187,126.73	34.8
53	Paintearth	4,741,110	200,456.92	39.8
54	Stettler	8,419,025	338,368.64	38.4
55	Red Deer	13,026,440	487,999.95	38.6
56	Waterloo	614,585	30,757.05	56.8
57	Raven	1,071,145	54,730.80	49.8
61	Wainwright	5,345,284	212,116.88	38.2
62	Flagstaff	9,198,100	334,273.31	41.2
63	Camrose	13,019,895	465,478.65	39.2
64	Lacombe	9,237,395	383,532.78	40.9
66	Ponoka	5,708,564	255,833.97	42.0
67	Last West	1,054,660	53,311.23	50.0
71	Vermilion	13,423,899	564,119.99	42.2
72	Minburn	7,401,059	308,191.83	40.3
73	Beaver	7,912,899	367,881.87	46.5
74	Wetaskiwin	6,670,818	202,807.40	28.9
75	Leduc	10,058,650	426,745.24	38.5
81	Eagle	9,741,875	456,728.40	45.7
82	Lamont	9,479,210	332,990.85	34.6
83	Strathcona	7,211,180	319,285.34	44.0
84	Stony Plain	6,037,450	285,314.04	48.0
86	St. Paul	4,089,890	249,253.59	53.3
87	Bonnyville	858,375	41,724.02	47.6
88	St. Vincent	662,110	33,963.75	58.5
89	Smoky Lake	6,176,340	283,789.35	44.2
90	Sturgeon	6,805,830	201,939.07	27.8
91	Morinville	5,913,830	208,530.77	34.2
92	Westlock	6,696,295	242,851.41	36.0
93	Lac Ste Anne	5,131,472	245,490.81	57.0
94	Pembina	868,589	40,920.41	44.8
103	Athabasca	3,164,967	146,010.54	44.0
127	Grande Prairie	7,333,475	300,602.15	39.6
133	Spirit River	1,278,040	62,819.16	50.0
135	Peace	1,578,813	76,360.87	47.3
136	Fairview	2,177,157	85,831.19	40.0
Total—58 Mun. Districts		\$328,835,216	\$12,378,717.14	

Improvement Districts		Assessment	Tax Levy	Mill Rate
Number		Improvement Districts \$	Current Year \$	
1		666,610	13,610.45	24.9
3		4,179,550	105,725.17	45.5
10		3,620,255	128,106.62	51.0
11		3,914,848	95,535.52	43.9
15		7,164,880	223,127.10	58.2
21		1,479,565	42,307.67	43.7
22		322,675	9,241.97	58.0
23		1,134,180	37,644.92	34.7
27		586,435	8,586.26	22.5

Improvement Districts (continued)	Assessment Improvement Districts	Tax Levy Current Year	Mill Rate
Number	\$	\$	
28	4,116,709	166,020.47	69.5
33	8,225	93.30	8.0
39	728,590	16,441.40	27.8
41	1,288,250	31,874.56	28.2
42	2,739,115	138,990.28	90.1
46	5,732,185	134,728.60	41.3
50	401,810	10,230.30	27.4
51	98,070	829.87	8.0
58	83,410	1,006.69	32.0
65	2,019,200	79,202.02	59.5
68	124,490	1,600.35	26.4
69	1,126,900	14,203.35	30.2
76	2,324,510	70,952.32	32.3
77	509,075	21,018.21	41.8
78	1,098,920	34,435.14	36.6
79	3,881,250	128,320.95	32.8
80	61,810	767.52	12.0
85	68,570	3,290.52	55.2
95	1,103,055	30,639.31	35.8
96	107,315	2,235.46	28.0
101	1,880,823	64,709.08	35.3
102	1,232,533	43,503.95	35.6
107	1,146,139	36,425.15	61.3
108	595,155	21,963.90	40.0
109	853,400	25,062.16	58.5
110	192,640	1,926.40	10.0
111	131,270	2,916.27	34.9
121	139,410	2,843.33	37.2
122	131,015	3,868.05	85.2
123	11,380	125.38	10.0
124	969,015	38,522.20	38.9
125	1,348,907	44,847.78	55.2
126	460,335	19,120.13	70.1
128	28,140	592.18	20.0
129	25,785	558.74	20.0
130	1,978,010	77,545.94	65.8
131	880,487	41,129.46	66.5
132	1,315,675	49,515.70	38.1
134	1,182,645	41,726.77	58.8
137	9,700	74.75	7.0
138	1,574,749	61,427.52	46.3
139	1,029,932	36,599.53	57.9
143	476,640	10,330.00	24.5
144	31,685	397.35	12.0
145	10,100	253.03	21.0
146	39,700	1,478.98	35.8
147	231,035	10,388.85	82.9
148	1,310	32.61	17.0
149	47,890	486.74	10.0
TOTAL—			
58 Improvement Districts	\$68,645,962	\$ 2,189,138.23	

SUMMARY — 1947

	Assessment Municipal	Tax Levy Current Year	Total Taxes Due
	\$	\$	\$
Cities	187,778,576	10,340,860.03	18,308,116
Towns	43,246,939	2,221,119.87	4,614,907

SUMMARY 1947 (Continued)

	Assessment Municipal \$	Tax Levy Current Year \$	Mill Rate
Villages	30,187,269	1,350,252.39	2,276,441
Municipal Districts	328,835,216	12,378,717.14	21,447,033
Improvements Districts	68,645,962	2,189,138.23	5,857,962
TOTAL	\$658,693,962	\$28,480,087.66	\$52,504,459

	Population 1946 No.	Farmers No.	Assessable Acreage Acres
Cities	251,887	—	—
Towns	61,635	—	—
Villages	41,476	—	—
Municipal Districts	305,624	79,751	27,864,300
Improvement Districts	112,857	20,767	8,768,721

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, (CAPITAL) — 1947

	Debenture Debt \$	INDEBTEDNESS Other Liabilities \$	Total \$	* Reserves (included in Total Indebtedness) \$
Cities	29,295,322	6,373,587	35,668,909	4,429,421
Towns	2,592,536	2,824,297	5,416,833	749,872
Villages	105,330	1,076,316	1,181,646	41,049
Municipal Districts	—	12,607,804	12,607,804	1,167,581
TOTAL	\$31,993,188	\$22,882,004	\$54,875,192	\$ 6,387,923

* Reserve for retirement of Sinking Fund Debentures

The Municipal Indebtedness (Capital) 1947, is offset by commensurate assets.

General	\$ 971,148
Public Utilities	76,189
Total	\$1,047,337

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, (INCOME) — 1947

	Reserves \$	Surplus \$	Other Liabilities \$	Total \$
Cities	8,668,249	2,365,878	9,770,190	20,804,317
Towns	1,481,070	1,460,149	778,742	3,719,961
Villages	413,380	824,609	118,459	1,356,448
Municipal Districts	2,631,073	8,377,710	1,635,030	12,643,813
TOTAL	\$13,193,772	\$13,028,346	\$12,302,421	\$38,524,539

The Municipal Indebtedness (Income) 1947, is offset by commensurate assets.

DETAILS OF ASSESSMENT FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES — 1947

	Cities \$	Towns \$	Villages \$	Municipal Districts \$	Local Improvement Districts \$
Land	62,086,172	8,869,021	4,022,276	302,911,163	44,368,314
Buildings & Improvements	113,310,982	29,255,809	21,194,160	17,221,230	10,696,538
Business	9,464,952	3,635,672	958,960	487,975	—
Personal Property	2,343,230	56,965	2,858,413	7,954,273	13,581,110
Stock-in-Trade	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Light & Power	573,240	1,400,362	1,132,700	—	—
Other	—	29,110	20,760	260,575	—
TOTAL	\$187,778,576	\$43,246,939	\$30,187,269	\$328,835,216	\$68,645,962

DETAILS OF THE PURPOSE FOR ASSESSMENT — 1947

	Cities \$	Towns \$	Villages \$	Municipal Districts \$	Local Improvement Districts \$
Municipal Purposes	187,778,576	43,246,939	30,187,269	328,835,216	68,645,962
School Purposes	172,583,122	39,331,185	30,784,750	326,401,635	67,958,137
Municipal Hospital District Purposes	67,754,277	26,185,941	9,077,135	154,844,231	18,950,619
REQUISITIONS					
School	4,645,716	950,189	682,889	5,606,832	1,237,560
Municipal Hospital District	208,735	109,048	37,459	619,188	78,641

DETAILS OF TAXATION — 1947

	Cities	Towns	Villages	Municipal Districts	Local Improvement Districts
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current Levy	10,340,860	2,221,120	1,350,252	12,378,717	2,189,138
Arrears from Previous Years	7,823,968	2,359,189	883,874	8,506,234	3,408,445
Penalties and Costs	53,279	20,653	18,815	256,418	184,508
Taxes Reinstated	90,009	13,945	23,500	305,664	93,871
TOTAL DUE	\$18,308,116	\$4,614,907	\$2,276,441	\$21,447,033	\$5,875,962
Less	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Collections	10,898,321	2,134,892	1,279,107	12,161,954	2,380,949
Discounts	157,305	124,932	65,563	618,613	246,689
Cancellations	43,035	147,645	85,797	1,162,130	396,566
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	\$11,098,661	\$2,407,469	\$1,430,467	\$13,942,697	\$3,024,204
Uncollected Taxes at End of Year	\$ 7,209,455	\$2,207,438	\$ 845,974	\$ 7,504,336	\$2,851,758

DETAILS OF REVENUE — 1947

Taxation for Municipal and School Services Tax & Hospital Purposes					
Real Property	9,376,243	2,023,805	1,216,750	12,113,036	
Personal Property	13,330	2,071	96,192	234,571	
Business	822,513	165,029	19,930	13,274	
Poll	1,648	14,840	5,233	15,271	
Other	81,485	15,375	12,148	2,566	
	\$10,295,219	\$2,221,120	\$1,350,253	\$12,378,718	
Licenses and Permits	323,617	20,907	5,886	362	
Rents, concessions and Franchises ..	353,442	25,647	11,815	11,130	
Law Enforcement	85,496	25,297	669	560	
Investment Earnings	183,728	48,005	25,210	349,639	
Service Charges	212,400	29,141	4,315	8,856	
Recreation & Community Services ..	113,663	21,940	16,338	1,198	
Grant & Subsidies from other Governments	64,214	25,503	3,074	1,281,493	
Debtenture Charges Recoverable	1,206,273	96,655	5,709	—	
Public Utilities surplus taken into revenue	2,065,155	87,058	2,052	—	
Other Revenue	194,883	81,434	30,492	237,020	
TOTAL REVENUE	\$15,098,090	\$2,682,707	\$1,455,813	\$14,268,976	

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE — 1947

	Cities	Towns	Villages	Municipal Districts
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Provisions for Reserves	36,839	29,117	15,015	244,750
General Government	1,042,746	227,321	112,620	563,434
Protection to Persons and Property	2,151,546	239,877	111,100	157,692
Public Works	946,756	333,301	185,254	4,325,643
Sanitation and Waste Removal	843,739	100,714	21,852	8,097
Conservation of Health	179,546	19,213	8,291	51,306
Public Welfare	890,245	200,922	87,159	1,219,789
Education	4,687,833	950,189	682,890	5,606,832
Recreation and Community Services ..	734,033	76,919	48,937	9,586
Debt Charges (including Discounts on Current Taxes)	3,186,633	284,211	79,323	641,438
Public Utilities	159,745	53,170	—	—
Municipal Levy for Utilities	253,195	25,891	—	—
Capital Expenditures provided out of Revenue	72,663	239,741	83,240	1,780,704
Special Expenditures	44,709	—	—	—
Educational and/or Wild Land Tax	—	—	—	9,965
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$15,230,228	\$2,780,586	\$1,435,681	\$14,619,236



Alberta's Principal Cities

Agriculture

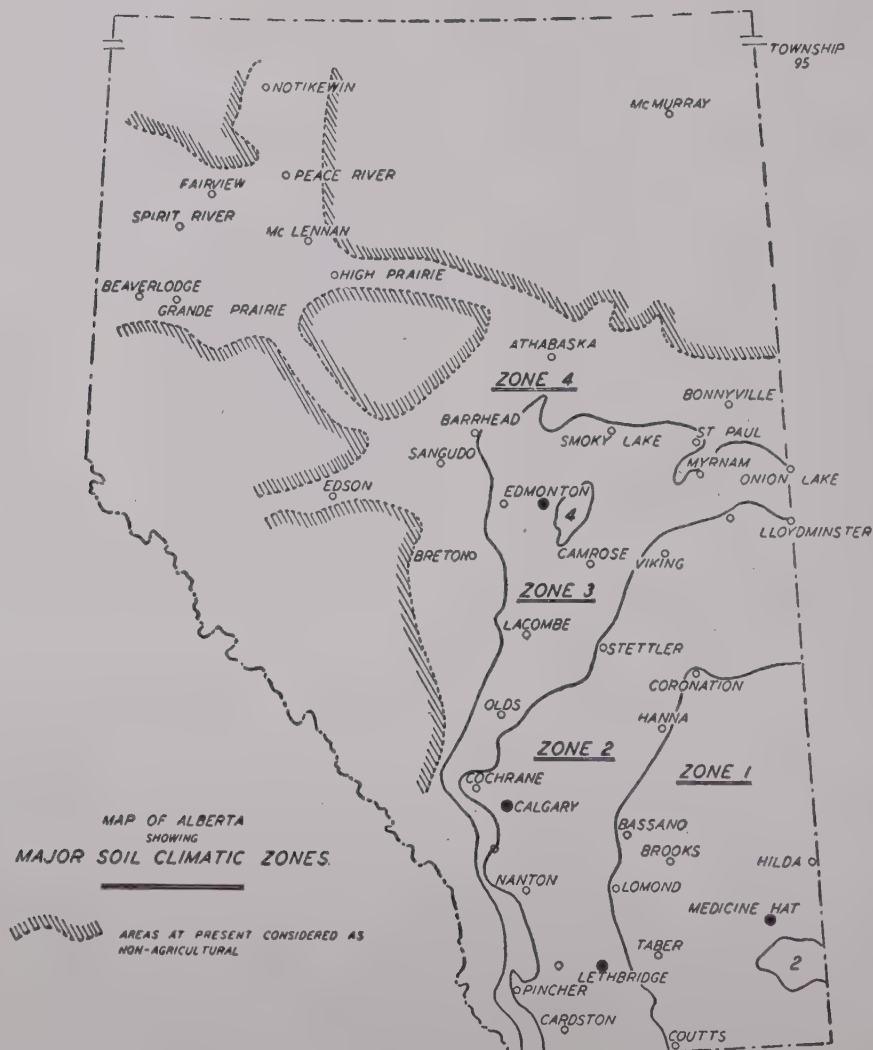
AGRICULTURE

The early years of Alberta saw the passing of the purely pastoral stage of agriculture, which was in existence before the province came into being. In the 70's and 80's cattlemen of the continent were attracted to this part of the West by the nutritive grasses of the foothills and the great wide prairies of the Southern part of the province which resulted in the country quickly becoming famous for its ranches and beef cattle. Many of these ranches have been absorbed by the grain farms of latter days, but there still remains a great area for ranching and the production of a high quality of livestock that has brought Alberta into prominence in many parts of the world.

The forty-three years that have elapsed since the formation of the province have seen the development of agriculture along two distinct lines—

1. The purely grain farming.
2. The more diversified class of farming that has revealed the possibilities of Alberta as a dairy and mixed farming country.

The land resources are a revelation to the newcomer, especially in relation to the great number of different kinds of work that may be undertaken throughout the whole scale of farm land enterprises, such as open pastoral work, small proprietary ranching, broad grain farming, mixed farming, special dairy farming, special pure-bred stock raising, and farming under irrigation.



- Zone 1—The brown soil zone.
 Zone 2—The dark brown and shallow black soil zone.
 Zone 3—The black and gray-black soil zone.
 Zone 4—The gray wooded (podsol) soil zone.

In the growing of grain, Alberta has come to the front very rapidly, not only in the matter of the extremely heavy yields obtained, but also for the high quality of grain produced.

Prior to March 24th, 1939, homesteads were granted in Alberta by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to settlers under certain conditions, but afterwards lands were obtainable only by purchase or lease. On October 1st, 1930, the control of Crown Lands in Alberta was transferred by the Dominion Government to the Provincial Government. On January 1, 1930, the area under homesteads, including military homesteads, in Alberta was 21,003,220 acres, the area under pre-emptions, purchased homesteads, sales, half-breed scrip, bounty grants, special grants, etc., was 3,542,471 acres, area granted to railway companies was 13,032,697 acres, and area granted to Hudson's Bay Company was 2,404,152 acres. In addition, the area of school land endowment (one-eighteenth of area surveyed in sections) was 3,769,400 acres, making a total of 43,751,940 acres. Lands patented as at September 30, 1930, totalled 42,930,000 acres.

The National Parks and Indian Reservations were not included in transfers to the Provincial Government but remained under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government as in the older provinces of Canada.

Irrespective of the conditions of land settlement, farming enterprises commencing in most cases on a small scale gradually assumed larger proportions, and this would not have been possible if the growers of grain (basic to all types of farming) had not related the variety of grains to the soils best suited for growing.

The soils of Alberta may be divided broadly into four major soil belts:—

Zone 1—Brown soil zone or bald prairie section.

Zone 2—Dark brown and shallow black soil zone or open parkland section.

Zone 3—Black and gray black soil zone or parkland section.

Zone 4—Gray wooded soil zone or wooded section.

ZONE 1—Brown soil zone.

Characteristics:—Semi-arid or bald prairie section of Alberta.

Area:—12,500,000 acres (approx.) of which 2,000,000 acres are classed as fair to arable.

Location:—South and east of a line starting at Coutts on the International Boundary and then running through or near Taber, Lomond, Crowfoot, Hanna, Coronation and then into Saskatchewan near Bodo.

General:—Except in Irrigated Districts, moisture is usually the limiting factor in crop production. This zone has a long frost-free period, viz. 110 to 130 days; and consequently medium late varieties are commonly grown. In the Cypress Hills area earlier varieties are advisable.

Crop Varieties—Zone 1.

Wheat—Marquis, Thatcher

Flax—Royal

Oats—Ajax, Victory

Feed Barley:—(Dry Land) Compana and Titan

ZONE 2—Dark Brown and Shallow Black Soil Zone.

Characteristics:—The average soil profile has about seven inches of surface horizon of a dark to a very dark brown colour; on the Western side of the zone there is from three to six inches of black surface soil. As in the brown zone the greatest percentage of soil is of intermediate texture (loam) and is of glacial origin. Just over fifteen percent of this zone is of rolling and hilly topography and only five percent is hilly land.

Area:—16,000,000 acres, (approx.) of which 9,000,000 acres are classed as fair to good arable land, while another 1,500,000 acres are considered as poor to fair arable.

Location:—A fairly broad strip of land about 70 miles wide to the North and West of the brown zone; extends along a line through or near Cardston, Pincher Creek, Nanton, Cochrane, Didsbury, Delburne, Stettler, Bruce, Minburn, Clandonald and Lloydminster.

General:—The average climate of the zone is more favourable to crop production than the climate of the brown zone, the average annual precipitation being from 14 to 16 inches. It is somewhat higher than this in the Southern part of the province owing to a slightly higher average temperature and much higher wind velocity an inch of rainfall is less effective than it is further north. The average frost-free period varies from about 115 days in the South to less than 100 days in the North.

Crop Varieties—Zone 2.

Wheat—Marquis, Thatcher

Flax—Dakota, Redwing, Royal

Feed Barley:—(Dry Land) Newal, Olli, Titan

Oats—Ajax, Eagle, Victory

Malting Barley—Montcalm, O.A.C. 21 & Olli

Feed Barley:—(Irrigated Areas) Newal, Titan, Trebi

ZONE 3—Black and Gray Black Soil Zone.

Characteristics:—The average black soil of this zone has about ten inches of black surface soil, and the surface foot contains about 8 percent organic material and has between three or four times as much organic material as there is in the average brown soil. Nearly all of the soil of this zone is of an intermediate (loam) texture, and is known as the parkland section.

Area:—10,000,000 acres, (approx.) of which 7,500,000 acres are classed as fair to good arable land.

Location: Land lies roughly in the shape of a triangle North and West of the dark brown and shallow black soil zone along with a narrow strip between the latter zone and the mountains extending South to the International Boundary. From Bow River North, the Western boundary passes through or near Sundre, Sylvan Lake, Pigeon Lake, Stony Plain, Manola, Pibroch, Thorhild, Ashmont, Elk Point and Onion Lake.

General:—The average annual rainfall is about 18 inches and at least 75 percent of this, as in other zones, falls during the previous Fall and during the growing season. There is a fairly wide annual variation in this zone but rarely is the total amount below the drought border-line. The average growing season is between 100 and 115 days, early fall frosts are limiting factors in crop production in some parts but there is some evidence that as the country is opened up, the frost-free period, tends to become longer.

Crop Varieties—Zone 3.

Wheat—Saunders, Thatcher

Flax—Redwing

Feed Barley—Newal, Olli and Titan

Oats—Ajax, Eagle, Larain and Victory

Malting Barley—Montcalm, O.A.C. 21, Olli

ZONE 4—Gray Wooded Soil Zone.

Characteristics:—Comprise the main wooded section of the province. Soil fertility in this region must be built up by growing legume crops and by the application of mineral fertilizers.

Area:—100,000,000 acres, of which a large portion, viz. 70,000,000 acres, is considered non-agricultural. This leaves 30,000,000 acres with agricultural possibilities of which 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 acres are arable but only 2,750,000 acres are at present cultivated, although there are 9,500,000 acres occupied; this zone therefore contains by far the greatest area of land available for future expansion of farming operations. In the remainder of the zone with the exception of small patches of parkland, there is a heavy growth of trees composed mainly of poplar, pine and birch.

Location:—Land lying North and West of the black and gray black soil zone, with the exception of the Peace River area, extends West of a line from Morley through Rocky Mountain House, Chip Lake and then North-West to and along the South side of the Wapiti River, excluding a narrow strip along the C.N.R. from Chip Lake West; the Swan Hills, South of Lesser Slave Lake; North of a line from Cold Lake through Calling Lake; North of Lesser Slave Lake to the Peace River about township 95; and North from and including the Clear Hills.

General:—The annual rainfall averages from 17 to 20 inches, there is a slight increase from East to West in the central portion of the province, and a slight decrease to the North. Farther North towards Ft. McMurray and Fort Vermilion, there is a considerable drop in the total rainfall. The annual average rainfall at Ft. Vermilion is about 12 inches, and is similar to that of Medicine Hat. The frost-free period in Zone 4 is shorter than that of Zone 3. A considerable portion has less than 100 days, and some areas not more than 75 days.

Crop Varieties—Zone 4.

Wheat—Saunders, Thatcher

Flax—Redwing

Oats—Ajax, Larain and Victory

Malting Barley—Montcalm, O.A.C. 21 and Olli

Feed Barley—Newal, Olli

Description of Grain Varieties Recommended for Soil Zones 1 to 4 (inc.)

In order to give more specific recommendations on varieties, the Province has been divided into zones in which growth conditions are relatively uniform. Such zones naturally merge into each other, and the boundaries as shown on the map indicate only general outlines. Growth conditions are not entirely uniform throughout any zone, and it is recognized that small areas exist in each where local conditions may make it profitable to produce a variety not recommended for the whole area. For these reasons, more than one variety is recommended for each zone.

HARD SPRING WHEAT

Recommended Varieties

Marquis, because of its milling and baking qualities, is used as the basis of the grain grades established under the Canada Grain Act. Its length of straw makes it suitable for growing in areas with limited precipitation. This variety may be grown in all districts where frost and rust are not limiting factors in production. It is recommended for Zones 1 and 2.

Rescue is highly resistant to sawfly damage, and is recommended for areas where this is a hazard. It is not recommended for other areas because it is likely to lodge under moist conditions, and since it does not meet the quality requirements of the Canada Grain Act, cannot be graded higher than No. 3 Northern.

Thatcher is a rust resistant variety of high quality, high yielding and about as early as Red Bobs. The kernel often has a lustreless appearance, but this does not affect its milling and baking qualities. The straw is strong but shorter than Marquis. Thatcher is recommended for all zones.

OTHER VARIETIES:

Garnet because of its earliness has regained popularity in areas with a short growing season. If production increases greatly, Garnet grades will probably again be discounted severely in price.

Red Bobs though previously recommended for Zones 2, 3 and 4, has been removed from the list of recommended varieties because of the decision of the Board of Grain Commissioners not to allow it in grades higher than No. 3 Northern after August 1, 1951.

Redman is a high quality wheat that has resistance to stem and leaf rust. It is slightly earlier than Thatcher and is equally strong strawed, but somewhat lower in yield. Seed is still in short supply within the Province.

Regent is a strong strawed, early maturing variety which may have a place in heavy soil areas of Zones 2 and 3, where these characteristics are advantageous. While it is one or two days earlier than Red Bobs and Thatcher it does not yield quite so well. It is resistant to stem and leaf rust and does not shatter readily.

Saunders is a wheat of good milling and baking quality, has resistance to stem rust, and is earlier than any other recommended variety. It has yielded satisfactorily in northern and western areas and is recommended for Zones 3 and 4.

Soft White Spring Wheat

Soft white spring wheat is being grown under irrigation in Southern Alberta, and to some extent on gray soils west and north of Edmonton. It is definitely a specialty crop with very specific quality characteristics, particularly low protein, and is not adapted to the making of bread. For the present it is recommended that this crop be grown only under contract with a milling company.

Lemhi is the only variety recommended. It is about as late as Marquis, and therefore should not be grown in areas where the growing season is short.

Winter Wheat

Kharkov M.C. 22, because of its winter hardiness and strength of straw is recommended for Zones 2, 3 and 4.

Yogo compares favourably with Kharkov M.C. 22 in yield and winter-hardiness. It is less subject to shattering than Kharkov M.C. 22, but weaker in straw strength. It is recommended for Zones 1 and 2.

Oats

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES:

Victory is a high yielding, medium late variety.

Eagle is a medium late variety similar to Victory in appearance and yield, but is stronger and usually shorter in the straw. It is recommended for Zones 2 and 3 because of its strong straw.

Ajax is an early variety resistant to stem rust. It yields well compared with other early varieties, but not so well as the later maturing varieties. The kernel is usually plumper than that of Legacy.

Larain is an early maturing, strong-strawed variety with plump kernels. Like Legacy and Ajax, it is lower yielding than the later maturing varieties. It is recommended for Zones 3 and 4 where early maturity and straw length are of primary importance.

Beaver matures slightly later than Ajax and yields about the same. It has an attractive kernel and strong straw and is moderately resistant to stem and crown rust.

Barley

RECOMMENDED MALTING VARIETIES:

O.A.C. 21 is the standard commercial malting barley in Canada. It yields moderately well, though the heads break off rather readily when ripe. While it makes an excellent feed, it does not yield so well as the approved feed barleys. It is recommended as a malting variety for Zones 2, 3 and 4.

Olli is a very early variety with short strong straws. Its early maturity makes it very useful in districts subject to frost and as a cleaning crop. It yields better than O.A.C. 21 but tends to have smaller kernels. It is recommended for Zones 2, 3 and 4.

Montcalm is similar to O.A.C. 21 but has relatively smooth awns, yields slightly more and the heads do not break off so readily. It appears to be a few days later maturing than O.A.C. 21. Very careful threshing to avoid hulling is necessary with this variety.

RECOMMENDED FEED VARIETIES:

Campana is a two-rowed, smooth awned variety, and is a relatively high yielder in areas where moisture is a limiting factor. The straw is short, and lacks strength where heavy crops are produced, and is recommended for Zone 1.

Newal is a smooth awned, high yielding feed barley recommended for all zones. The straw is strong and of medium height and makes excellent feed. It is susceptible to loose smut but in spite of this outyields the other commonly grown varieties.

Olli, as well as being recommended as a malting variety in Zones 2, 3 and 4, is because of its earliness, useful as a cleaning crop, and is also recommended as a feed barley in the northern part of Zone 2 and in Zones 3 and 4.

Titan is a very strong strawed, smooth-awned, smut resistant feed barley developed at the University of Alberta. It has given high yields on the black soils, but does not yield so well in the gray soil areas. The awns are very persistent and will not break off unless threshed when quite dry.

Trebi is the highest yielding of the six-rowed, rough-awned varieties. It has short straw of medium strength and ripens a little later than O.A.C. 21. It is recommended particularly in the irrigated areas of Zones 1 and 2 because of its high yield. It has a heavy hull and flinty texture and is therefore hard to grind.

OTHER VARIETIES:

Warrior is an awnless (hooded) early, strong strawed variety which yields well. It is useful for weed control and feed purposes.

Flax

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES:

Dakota is a high yielder and is medium in maturity. It is resistant to wilt and rust and is recommended for Zone 2.

Redwing is four or five days earlier maturing than Bison; is strong strawed, wilt resistant, and has a smaller kernel than Bison. It yields well and is recommended for the northern part of Zone 2 and for Zones 3 and 4.

Royal is a variety with slightly smaller seed than Bison, somewhat higher in yield but slightly later, and definitely weaker in the straw. It is fairly resistant to wilt and possesses some resistance to rust. It is recommended for Zone 1 and the parts of Zone 2 having the longest growing season.

CROPS OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE

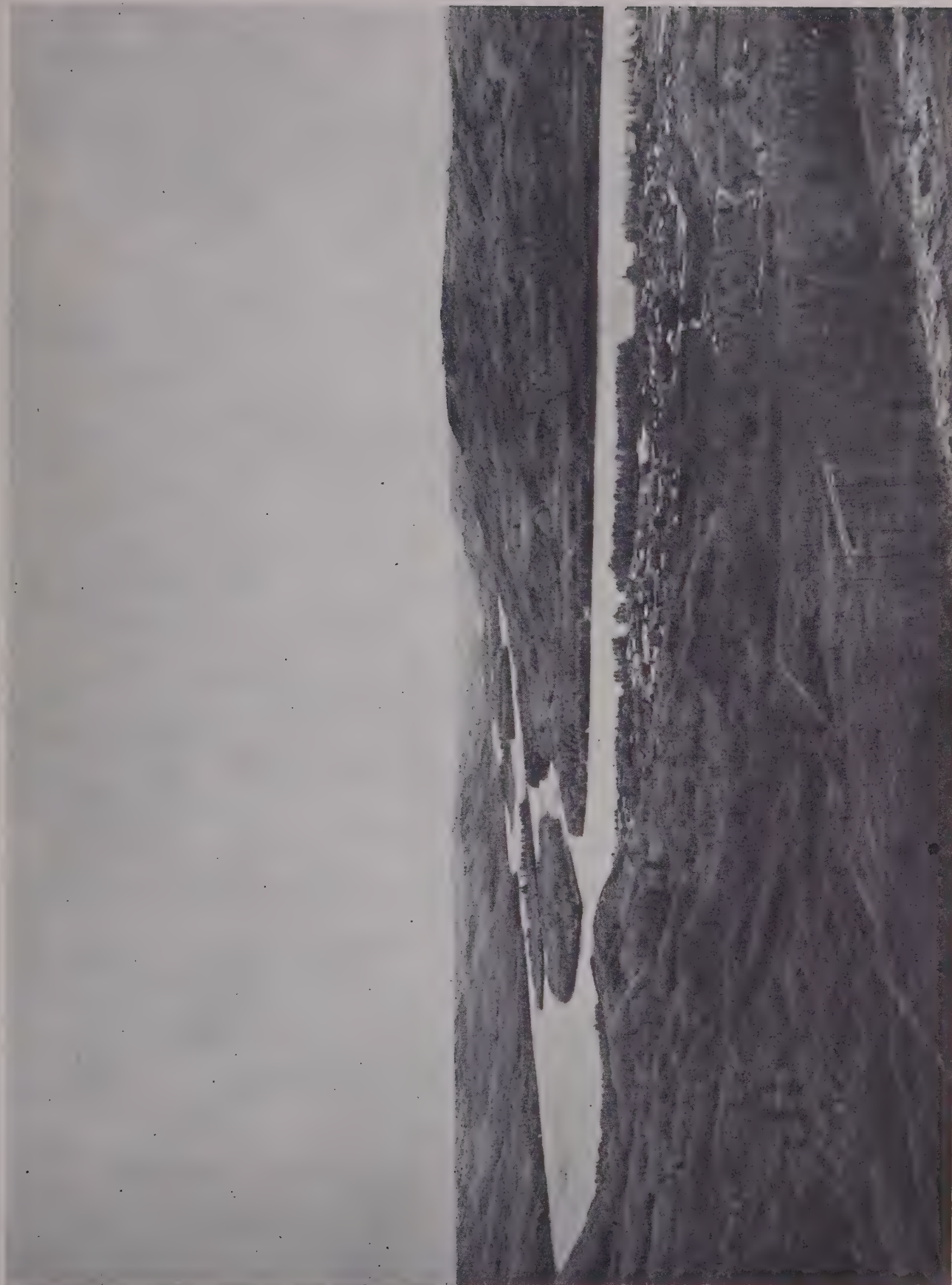
RYE

Dakold (fall) and Prolific (spring) are varieties recommended for use in Alberta where it is desired to grow this crop.

FIELD CORN

This crop has been grown chiefly in the southern sections of Zones 1 and 2. The recommended Flint varieties are the yellow variety. Gehu, and Mixed Flint, which mature at the same time; and Manalta, an earlier variety adapted to more northerly districts of Zones 1 and 2. Dent varieties recommended are Minnesota No. 13, a yellow variety, and Northwestern Dent (Lethbridge strain) which is red.

Corn seed produced in Alberta from selected strains is most suitable for planting in Alberta.



Peace River—Junction of the "Peace" and "Smoky" Rivers

FIELD PEAS — COMMERCIALLY ACCEPTABLE VARIETIES

Alaska is a very early, smooth, green, boiling pea, which is sometimes used as a garden and canning variety. It is, however, quite low in yield.

Japanese Sweet Wrinkled is a high quality, sweet, boiling pea commonly grown under irrigation.

Early Blue is a very short vined, smooth, green, early maturing, usually acceptable, boiling pea of medium size. Idabel is a smooth, green pea somewhat larger than Early Blue and later maturing.

Chancellor (Dashaway) is a smooth, small, yellow pea which matures at about the same time as Idabel. It meets the demand of the split pea trade or may be grown for feed.

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT

Comprises an area of 10,000,000 acres lying north of a line from High Prairie through Grande Prairie to the British Columbia border, excluding for the present, the relatively inaccessible area from the Clear Hills north. It is not a distinct soil climatic zone nor can it be called a sub-zone since there is considerable variation in the soil types across the area, and also some variation in the climate. The native vegetative cover of the area varies from parkland to very heavy timber.

Climatic data are limited, but there are sufficient data to indicate that the rainfall is lower than that of the black and gray-black soil zone. Beaverlodge reports an average of 16.5 inches. Fort Vermilion in the extreme north-east corner receives 12 inches. Figures for Dunvegan and Peace River indicate a lower average than at Beaverlodge.

The growing season averages about 100 days at Beaverlodge. The yearly average hours of sunshine is slightly lower at Beaverlodge than at Edmonton, being 2130 hours as compared with 2200 hours. The possible hours of summer sunshine however, are longer in this area than that of the black and gray-black soil zone. Records for the month of July show that the actual average for Edmonton is 295 hours, for Fort Vermilion also 295 hours, and for Beaverlodge 308 hours. Wind velocity figures for a five year period showed that Fairview had an annual velocity of about 40,000 miles; this is lower than Lethbridge, but higher than Lacombe.

A large percentage of the area is relatively level land. Most of the land inside a line joining High Prairie, Spirit River, Clear Prairie and Peace River, is of nearly level topography. The area between Grande Prairie and Burnt River is mainly of long, gently rolling slopes with wide valleys. The Birch and Saddle Hills are the main areas of rougher topography. Another fairly common characteristic is the relatively heavy texture of the soil. Much of the level land outlined above is of a silty-clay texture, and a fairly high percentage of the remainder of the area is medium-heavy in texture, often of a silty nature. The one other characteristic that is fairly common is a distinct light-coloured band of varying depth in the lower portion of the surface horizon. There is however, a sharp break from this light coloured soil to the heavy textured sub-soil.

Soils in this area vary from those that are strongly leached with the light coloured horizon practically to the surface, to those with upwards of 12 inches of black surface.

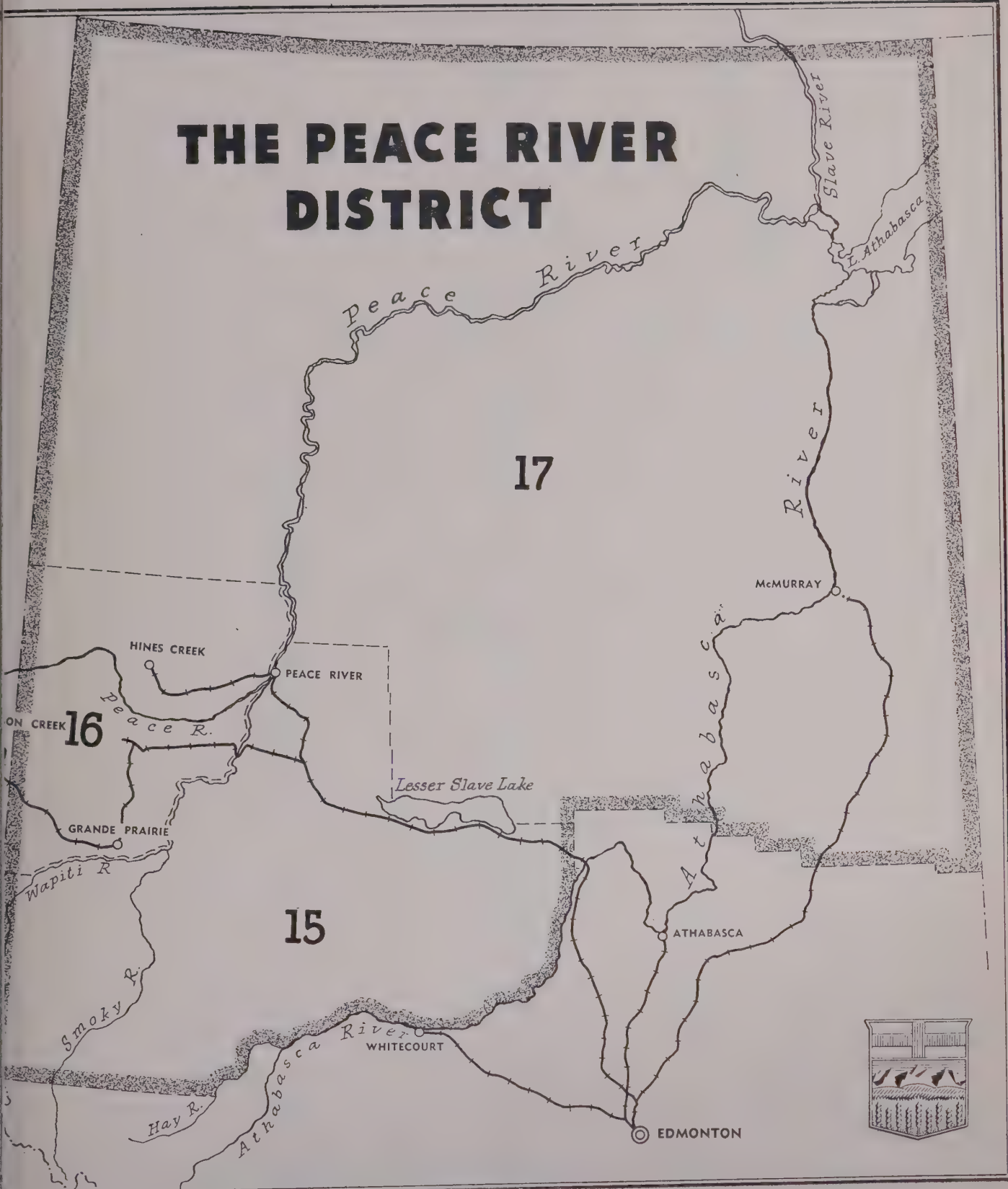
Parts of the area produce good wheat in most years, and growing of wheat may be considered a satisfactory part of the cropping programme. On the other hand much of the area produces poor quality wheat and should follow the general cropping programme outlined for the gray-wooded soil zone. Coarse grains give good yields, and more specialized seed production is carried on here than in any other part of the province. The distance from market is a factor which militates against stock-raising on a large scale, but mixed farming has proven more popular and profitable in this area.

Fertilizer tests in the Peace River district up to the present, have given conflicting results, and it is suggested that the farmer test several kinds of fertilizer to determine which is best for his own soil type.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—ALBERTA

The area of surveyed agricultural land in the province is between 85,000,000 acres and 90,000,000 acres, of which 70,000,000 acres are arable. The area of occupied farms is 41,000,000 acres, and the area of farm land under cultivation is a little over 20,000,000 acres, so there still remains a large area for settlement.

THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT



The total number of occupied farms in Alberta on June 1st, 1946, was 89,541, in the following sizes with the respective number of farms according to size:—

NUMBER OF FARMS		
Farms No.	Per Cent of Total %	Size Acres
660	.74	1 - 4
2,494	2.79	5 - 50
1,755	1.96	51 - 100
28,292	31.60	101 - 200
3,852	4.30	201 - 299
25,755	28.76	300 - 479
9,693	10.83	480 - 639
17,040	19.02	640 acres and over
89,541	100%	

Bearing in mind the above figures with their percentages, an analysis of the number of farms according to size, as recorded in previous years, will prove illuminating:—

Size: 1 - 50 Acres		
Year	Farms No.	Per Cent of Total %
1901	161	1.70
1911	1476	2.42
1916	1185	1.74
1921	1301	1.57
1926	1987	2.58
1931	2803	2.88
1936	3056	3.05
1941	3434	3.45
1946	3154	3.53

Size: 51 - 200 Acres		
1901	6731	71.00
1911	35497	58.19
1916	35377	52.05
1921	36494	44.00
1926	30755	39.87
1931	41092	42.18
1936	42413	42.26
1941	38908	39.01
1946	30047	33.56

Size: 201 - 639 Acres		
1901	2587	27.30
1911	24023	39.39
1916	28054	41.27
1921	45159	54.43
1926	37877	49.11
1931	38767	39.80
1936	39687	39.55
1941	40701	40.81
1946	39300	43.89

Size: 640 Acres and Over		
Year	Farms No.	Per Cent of Total %
1916	3,361	4.94
1926	6,511	8.44
1931	14,746	15.14
1936	15,202	15.14
1941	16,689	16.73
1946	17,040	19.02

TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMS, ALBERTA (Summary of Sizes)

Year	Farms No.	Per Cent of Total %
1901	9,479	100
1906	30,286	100
1911	60,996	100
1916	67,977	100
1921	82,954	100
1926	77,130	100
1931	97,408	100
1936	100,358	100
1941	99,732	100
1946	89,541	100

The most interesting feature of the above tables, is the tendency towards the larger farm holdings in recent years, and the decrease therefore is especially significant in the table, size of farms "51 to 200 Acres" where the percentage of total for smaller farms dropped from 71 per cent in 1901, and 58.19 per cent in 1911, to 33.56 per cent in 1946. It also is interesting to note that the number of farms for 1946 in this classification was a little lower than in the year 1926.

In the table, size of farms "201 to 639 Acres", the percentage of total increased from 27.3 per cent in 1901 to 43.89 per cent in 1946, although the number of farms and percentage of total were higher in the year 1921, being 45,159 farms and 54.43 per cent respectively.

The table, size of farms "640 Acres and Over" reveals a consistent progress from the number of farms, viz: 3,361 with percentage of total 4.94 per cent in 1901, to 17,040 farms with 19.02 percentage of total in 1946. From the years 1941 to 1946, there was an increase of over 2 per cent in the total number of farms in this classification.

The total number of farms reached its zenith in 1936, when there were 100,358 farms, but during the war years, labour was difficult to secure, materials scarce, and the cry was for production and more production; the farmer was obliged to make what use he could of high powered machinery, farm large tracts of land, and crop to the uttermost. The results were "bigger farms" added to those of the larger denominations and taken away from the smaller denominations.

FARM TENURE

Year	Owner No.	Manager No.	Tenant No.	Part Tenant Part Owner or No.	Total No.
1901	9,076		211	192	9,479
Per Cent of Total	95.75		2.23	2.02	100%
1911	56,125		2,321	2,550	60,996
Per Cent of Total	92.01		3.81	4.18	100%
1916	56,428	702	4,791	6,056	67,977
Per Cent of Total	83.01	1.03	7.05	8.91	100%
1921	65,900	729	8,072	8,253	82,954
Per Cent of Total	79.44	.88	9.73	9.95	100%
1926	53,747	727	11,214	11,442	77,130
Per Cent of Total	69.68	.94	14.54	14.84	100%
1931	70,751	309	11,808	14,540	97,408
Per Cent of Total	72.63	.32	12.12	14.93	100%
1936	67,116	448	16,208	16,586	100,358
Per Cent of Total	66.88	.45	16.15	16.52	100%
1941	62,366	573	17,032	19,761	99,732
Per Cent of Total	62.53	.57	17.08	19.82	100%
1946	57,450	393	13,028	18,670	89,541
Per Cent of Total	64.16	.44	14.55	20.85	100%

The most significant features of the above table are the decline in the ownership and managership of farms, both in numbers and percentages of total, and the increase of tenants and part owner or part tenants. The former declined from 95.75 per cent in 1901 to 64.16 per cent in 1946, while the combined latter increased from 4.25 per cent in 1901 to 35.4 per cent in 1946. The number of the "owners" in 1946 was a little more than in 1916 but the "number of farms" for the whole province increased from 30 per cent to nearly 50 per cent during that 30 year period.

AREA IN FARMS

Year	Farms No.	Area Acres	Average Area Per Farm Acres
1901	9,479	2,735,630	288.60
1911	60,996	17,359,333	284.59
1916	67,977	23,062,767	339.27
1921	82,954	29,293,053	353.12
1926	77,130	28,572,987	370.45
1931	97,408	38,977,457	400.15
1936	100,358	40,539,934	403.95
1941	99,732	43,277,295	433.93
1946	89,541	41,451,454	462.93

In the 45 year period 1901-1946, the number of farms increased approximately 10 times, while the total area increased nearly 16 times, and the average area per farm increased over 1½ times.

IMPROVED				UNIMPROVED			
Year	Farms No.	Area Improved Acres	Average Area Per Farm Acres	Year	Farms No.	Area Unimproved Acres	Average Area Per Farm Acres
1901	9,479	474,694	50.08	1901	9,479	2,260,936	238.52
1911	60,996	4,351,698	71.34	1911	60,996	13,007,635	213.25
1916	67,977	7,510,303	110.48	1916	67,977	15,552,464	228.79
1921	82,954	11,768,042	141.86	1921	82,954	17,525,011	211.26
1926	77,130	13,204,114	171.19	1926	77,130	15,368,873	199.26
1931	97,408	17,748,518	182.21	1931	97,408	21,228,939	217.94
1936	100,358	18,363,363	182.98	1936	100,358	22,176,571	220.97
1941	99,732	20,125,220	201.79	1941	99,732	23,152,075	232.14
1946	89,541	*20,280,600	226.49	1946	89,541	*21,170,854	236.44

* Estimated

In the 45 year period 1901-1946, the improved area showed a remarkable increase in the number of acres and the average area per farm, the former being over 40 times as much and the latter over 4½ times. The unimproved area while increasing about 10 times in the number of acres, practically remained the same for the average area per farm in 1946, as it was in 1901.

NUMBER OF FARMS—BY DISTRICTS

District	1921	Per Cent of Total	1931	Per Cent of Total	1941	Per Cent of Total	1946	Per Cent of Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lethbridge & Medicine Hat	17,006	20.51	16,029	16.46	16,139	16.18	14,315	16.00
Calgary	6,994	8.43	8,028	8.24	8,225	8.25	7,402	8.26
Central East	15,851	19.11	13,715	14.08	10,580	10.61	9,543	10.66
Red Deer and Camrose	12,343	14.88	14,468	14.85	16,148	16.19	14,873	16.61
Edmonton	6,331	7.63	8,690	8.92	9,865	9.89	9,101	10.16
North of Edmonton	12,863	15.50	21,147	21.71	22,124	22.19	19,496	21.77
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	8,313	10.03	10,979	11.27	12,367	12.40	10,780	12.04
Peace River District	4,550	5.47	10,168	10.44	9,757	9.79	8,716	9.73
East of Edmonton	11,566	13.94	15,331	15.74	16,651	16.69	14,811	16.54
TOTAL	82,954	100%	97,408	100%	99,732	100%	89,541	100%

For the purpose of comparison, the number of farms in the South (Census Divisions 1 to 7) and the north of the province (Census Divisions 8 to 17) are given hereunder:—

Year	South No. of Farms	North No. of Farms	Total No. of Farms
1921	39,851	43,103	82,954
Per Cent of Total	48.04	51.96	100%
1926	33,915	43,215	77,130
Per Cent of Total	43.97	56.03	100%
1931	37,772	59,636	97,408
Per Cent of Total	38.78	61.22	100%
1936	36,168	64,190	100,358
Per Cent of Total	36.04	63.96	100%
1941	34,944	64,788	99,732
Per Cent of Total	35.04	64.96	100%
1946	31,260	58,281	89,541
Per Cent of Total	34.92	65.08	100%

In the south of the province, the number of farms and percentage of total declined considerably in the last 25 years, the number of farms decreased by over 20 per cent and the percentage of total by 13 per cent.

In the north of the province, the greatest increases were in the districts north and east of Edmonton and the Peace River District; the increase in the number of farms being 50 per cent over a 20 year period, and 35 per cent over a 25 year period; the increase in the percentage of total was about 13 per cent for the latter period.

NUMBER OF FARMS — ALBERTA

Census Division	1921 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1926 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1931 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1936 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1941 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1946 No.	Per Cent of Total %
1.	4,411	5.32	3,377	4.38	3,709	3.81	3,899	3.89	4,107	4.12	3,574	4.00
2.	4,138	4.99	4,542	5.89	4,918	5.05	5,044	5.03	4,753	4.77	4,242	4.74
3.	3,921	4.73	2,118	2.45	2,754	2.83	2,575	2.56	2,837	2.84	2,502	2.79
4.	4,536	5.47	4,304	5.58	4,648	4.77	4,511	4.49	4,442	4.45	3,997	4.47
5.	8,102	9.77	5,719	7.41	5,975	6.13	4,317	4.30	3,847	3.86	3,449	3.85
6.	6,994	8.43	6,784	8.80	8,028	8.24	8,247	8.21	8,225	8.25	7,402	8.26
7.	7,749	9.34	7,071	9.17	7,740	7.95	7,575	7.54	6,733	6.75	6,094	6.81
8.	8,899	10.73	9,059	11.75	10,229	10.50	10,712	10.67	10,631	10.66	9,886	11.04
9.	3,444	4.15	3,847	4.99	4,239	4.35	5,284	5.26	5,517	5.53	4,987	5.57
10.	8,200	9.88	9,059	11.75	10,620	10.90	11,257	11.22	10,864	10.89	9,826	10.97
11.	6,331	7.63	6,800	8.82	8,690	8.92	9,615	9.58	9,865	9.89	9,101	10.16
12.	1,971	2.38	1,621	2.10	2,243	2.30	2,703	2.69	2,757	2.76	2,310	2.58
13.	3,366	4.06	3,133	4.06	4,711	4.84	5,535	5.52	5,787	5.80	4,985	5.57
14.	6,342	7.65	6,081	8.18	8,736	8.97	9,426	9.39	9,610	9.64	8,470	9.46
15.	937	1.13	818	1.05	2,880	2.96	2,606	2.60	2,780	2.79	2,406	2.69
16.	3,578	4.31	2,796	3.62	6,977	7.16	6,522	6.51	6,395	6.41	5,764	6.44
17.	35	.03	1	—	311	.32	530	.54	582	.59	546	.60
TOTAL	82,954	100%	77,130	100%	97,408	100%	100,358	100%	99,732	100%	89,541	100%

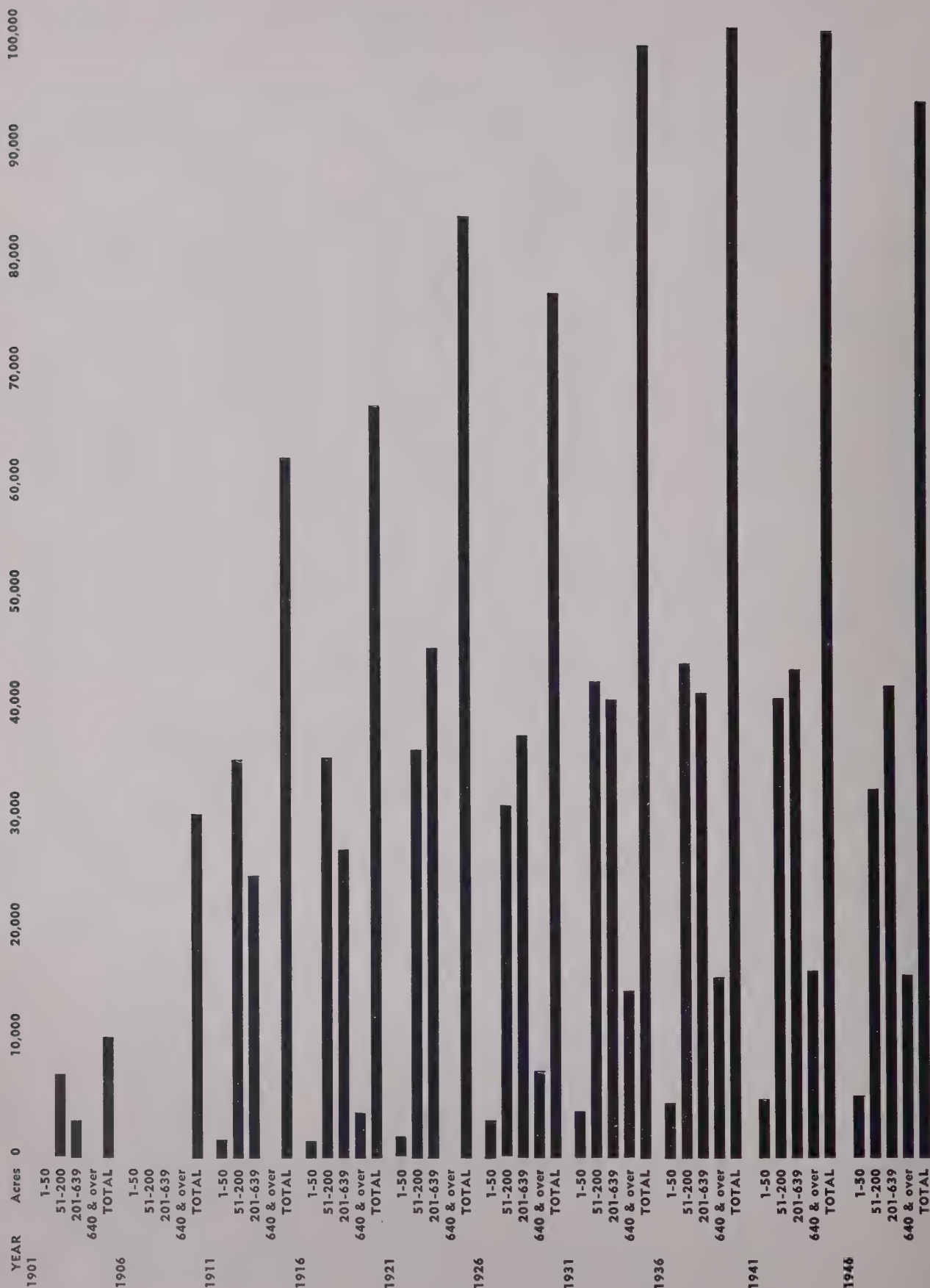
AGRICULTURAL WEALTH

Year	Land and Buildings \$	Implements and Machinery \$	Livestock including Poultry and Animals on Fur Farms \$	Total \$
1921	439,460,000	66,113,000	184,253,000	689,826,000
Per Cent of Total	63.71	9.58	26.71	100%
1926	523,221,000	121,765,000	203,213,000	848,199,000
Per Cent of Total	61.69	14.36	23.95	100%
1931	671,425,000	116,301,000	71,917,000	859,643,000
Per Cent of Total	78.10	13.53	8.37	100%
1936	517,003,000	89,751,000	82,138,000	688,892,000
Per Cent of Total	75.05	13.03	11.92	100%
1941	490,826,000	116,128,000	109,182,000	716,136,000
Per Cent of Total	68.54	16.22	15.24	100%
1946	644,510,000	114,771,000	183,575,000	942,856,000
Per Cent of Total	68.36	12.17	19.47	100%

Roughly speaking, Lands and Buildings can be said to constitute 70 per cent of the Agricultural Wealth of Alberta, Implements and Machinery 13 per cent, and Livestock including Poultry and Animals on Fur Farms, 17 per cent.

The Agricultural Wealth of Alberta ranges between 14 per cent and 17 per cent of the Agricultural Wealth of Canada, over a series of years.

NUMBER OF FARMS — ALBERTA



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—ALBERTA

Year	Grain Crops \$	Root & Fodder Crops \$	Dairy Products \$	Miscellaneous \$	Total \$
1906	6,590,960	1,837,245	2,000,000	6,000,000	16,428,205
Per Cent of Total ..	40.12	11.18	12.17	36.53	100%
1911	21,603,217	5,994,000	7,788,000	13,000,000	48,385,217
Per Cent of Total ..	44.65	12.39	16.10	26.86	100%
1916	90,243,590	6,303,400	18,466,311	40,560,000	155,573,301
Per Cent of Total ..	58.00	4.05	11.87	26.08	100%
1921	61,551,270	21,243,590	25,500,000	28,060,416	136,355,276
Per Cent of Total ..	45.14	15.58	18.70	20.58	100%
1926	145,613,370	61,230,990	21,820,000	35,267,550	263,931,910
Per Cent of Total ..	55.17	23.20	8.27	13.36	100%
1931	71,864,600	27,127,000	15,750,000	33,306,408	148,048,008
Per Cent of Total ..	48.54	18.32	10.64	22.50	100%
1936	90,033,500	13,641,000	15,505,800	41,791,190	160,971,490
Per Cent of Total ..	55.94	8.47	9.63	25.96	100%
1941	83,036,000	18,520,000	27,376,772	75,756,428	204,689,200
Per Cent of Total ..	40.57	9.05	13.38	37.00	100%
1946	233,243,000	35,322,000	36,900,000	116,624,000	422,089,000
Per Cent of Total ..	55.26	8.37	8.74	27.63	100%
1947	238,014,000	35,221,000	46,739,000	118,094,100	438,068,100
Per Cent of Total ..	54.33	8.04	10.67	26.96	100%

The value of Grain Crops reached its peak in 1947, and this was due in part to the enhanced value of coarse grains, as the total production of quantities was lower than in the previous year. The "percentage" of total values however was only in the same proportion approximately as that of the years 1916, 1926, 1936 and 1946.

The value of Root and Fodder Crops reached a high mark in the year 1926 when it was $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as much as the year 1947. These crops will be larger as the dairy and livestock industry expands.

In the year 1948, the gross value of Agricultural Production was approximately \$545,300,000.

The value of dairy products rose to a very high level in 1947, but even then it was only 10.67 per cent of the total value of production as compared with 18.70 per cent in 1921, and there is therefore considerable room for expansion.

The value of "Miscellaneous Products" also attained a high mark in 1947, and was due principally to the very high prices and values of livestock. From the standpoint of **percentages**, "Miscellaneous Products" were in a higher bracket in the year 1941 when the percentage of total was 37 per cent as compared with 26.96 per cent in 1947.

The year 1941 was really the first of the war year period when unprecedented demands for agricultural products caused a definite up-swing in the agricultural economy on the province, although the previous year made a better showing as far as grain crops were concerned, and it therefore is interesting to note that the total value of agricultural production was over twice as much in 1947 as it was in either 1940 or 1941; the proof of this will be given in greater detail on succeeding tables of the items which constitute agricultural products.

CASH INCOME FROM THE SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS, ALBERTA

Year	Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products \$	Percentage of Total Value of Gross Agricultural Production %	Total Value of Gross Agricultural Production \$
1926	162,504,000	61.57	263,931,910
1927	169,998,000	51.49	330,143,152
1928	213,672,000	80.75	264,607,299
1929	171,079,000	70.68	242,052,089
1930	95,419,000	59.20	161,162,283
1931	70,956,000	47.93	148,048,008
1932	68,790,000	52.73	130,446,626
1933	69,067,000	57.60	119,899,553
1934	95,281,000	60.32	157,946,004
1935	98,912,000	69.07	143,200,429
1936	94,851,000	58.92	160,971,490
1937	122,174,000	63.49	192,439,195
1938	133,918,000	76.24	175,640,815

CASH INCOME FROM THE SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS, ALBERTA (Continued)

Year	Cash Income from the Sale of Farm Products \$	Percentage of Total Value of Gross Agricultural Production %	Total Value of Gross Agricultural Production \$
1939	120,167,000	64.52	186,255,315
1940	127,192,000	60.64	209,741,864
1941	154,408,000	75.43	204,689,200
1942	175,556,000	48.44	362,411,700
1943	229,536,000	62.93	364,767,200
1944	343,500,000	85.38	402,340,500
1945	291,164,000	81.25	358,340,200
1946	289,468,000	68.58	422,089,000
1947	347,212,000	79.26	438,068,100

Comprises wheat and other grains, vegetable and other field crops, livestock, poultry, dairy products, eggs, wool, honey, fur farming, forest products sold off farms, supplementary payments under Farm Acts, etc.

For the 22 years (1926-1947), the Cash Income from the sale of farm products constituted a weighted average of 67 per cent of the total value of gross agricultural production. The low averages occurred mainly during the depression years, although there were a few exceptions in the more prosperous years when marketings in some cases were not as orderly. Generally speaking however, the years of high prices for grains and livestock were the times when the cash income was in larger proportions.

The following were the main items which made up the cash income from the sale of farm products, expressed in percentages, which cover a period of 22 years (1926-1947).

	Per Cent %
Wheat	46.73
Other Grains, Seeds, Hay	8.16
Vegetable and other field crops	1.95
Livestock	30.42
Dairy Products	6.23
Poultry	1.78
Eggs	1.96
Wool	.32
Honey	.18
Fur Farming	.52
Forest Products Sold Off Farms	.11
Miscellaneous Farm Products	.98
Supplementary Payments Under Farm Acts	.66
TOTAL	100%

GRAIN CROPS

Comprise wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, beans, mixed grains, flaxseed, etc.

Year	Total Yield (Bushels)	Value \$
1906	19,321,843	6,590,960
1911	50,994,194	21,603,217
1916	111,823,120	90,243,590
1921	131,404,780	61,551,270
1926	181,157,900	145,613,370
1931	253,815,750	71,864,600
1936	134,264,000	90,033,500
1937	176,451,000	115,330,000
1938	281,774,000	107,985,000
1939	276,665,000	111,986,000
1940	319,958,000	119,361,000
1941	192,846,000	83,036,000
1942	430,025,000	214,653,000
1943	274,915,000	192,178,000
1944	267,617,000	201,215,000
1945	204,541,000	166,633,000
1946	276,610,000	233,243,000
1947	236,983,000	238,014,000

WHEAT

Year	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Total Yield Bushels	Price Per Bushel \$	Total Value \$
1906	177,100	22.4	3,966,000	0.65	2,549,400
1911	1,639,974	22.3	36,554,000	0.62	22,516,000
1916	2,604,975	25.0	65,088,000	1.33	86,600,000
1921	5,123,404	10.4	53,044,000	0.77	40,756,000
1926	6,161,383	18.5	113,986,000	1.05	119,686,000
1931	7,942,856	17.7	140,603,000	0.36	50,617,000
1936	7,537,200	8.8	66,000,000	0.92	60,720,000
1937	7,834,000	9.7	75,700,000	1.02	77,214,000
1938	7,969,000	18.6	148,200,000	0.58	85,956,000
1939	8,379,000	19.3	161,400,000	0.52	83,928,000
1940	8,667,000	20.8	180,700,000	0.49	88,543,000
1941	6,481,000	15.1	97,000,000	0.50	48,500,000
1942	6,370,000	26.8	170,400,000	0.66	112,464,000
1943	4,829,000	17.1	82,800,000	0.98	81,144,000
1944	6,738,000	14.7	99,300,000	1.04	103,272,000
1945	6,824,000	12.9	87,700,000	1.14	99,978,000
1946	6,983,000	18.2	127,000,000	1.11	140,970,000
1947	6,634,000	15.5	103,000,000	1.13	116,390,000

* Average 42 years (1906-1947)

5,072,148	17.05	86,469,281	.81	69,742,367
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* Computed in conjunction with intervening years for which statistics have not been published; the same procedure has been followed in connection with the 42 year average of other crop statistics, etc., which follows this statement.

The 42 year period (1906-1947) weighted average for wheat was taken from a detailed statement (Unpublished) and is an endeavour to take the good with the bad years so as to reveal a comprehensive picture, especially when taken in conjunction with the latter years. The low acreage and total yields in recent years (with the exception of 1940, etc.) shows a retrograde movement in wheat production, although it is expected that the wheat crop will stage a 'come back' in the future as a result of high prices. It should be mentioned however, that during the war years there was a great concentration on the production of coarse grains for market and livestock feeding; this tended to reduce considerably the acreage which otherwise would have been allocated to wheat, and had it not been for excellent yields per acre in 1940 and 1942, the wheat picture would not have been very bright. It also should be observed however that the year 1947 was below the average in yield per acre.

WHEAT, AREA AND PRODUCTION, BY DISTRICTS, 1947

District	Area Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Total Yield Bushels	Per Cent of Total %	Yield Per Acre Bushels
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	2,250,000	33.92	35,936,000	34.90	15.97
Calgary	869,000	13.10	15,181,000	14.74	17.47
Central East	1,274,000	19.20	12,019,000	11.67	9.43
Red Deer and Camrose	549,000	8.28	11,057,000	10.73	20.14
Edmonton	179,000	2.70	3,108,000	3.01	17.36
North of Edmonton	762,000	11.48	14,554,000	14.13	19.10
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	251,000	3.78	5,662,000	5.50	22.56
Peace River District	511,000	7.70	8,892,000	8.63	17.40
East of Edmonton	751,000	11.32	11,145,000	10.82	14.84
TOTAL	6,634,000	100%	103,000,000	100%	15.53

The distribution of the acreage and total yield of wheat as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Acreage %	Yield %
South	66	61
North	34	39
Total	100%	100%

which means greater acreage and total yields in the south but a higher yield per acre in the north.

In the wheat crop areas of Alberta, the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts are in first place as to acreage and yield, although the average yield per acre in 1947 was only slightly more than the average for Alberta in that year, and less than the 42 year wheat average covering the period from 1906 to 1947 for the whole of the province.

The wheat crop acreage in the central east districts was substantial but the yield per acre was the lowest in Alberta.

Some years ago, practically all the wheat crop was in southern Alberta, and the greater proportion still is (60 per cent) but the northern portion of the province in prosperous years increased the acreage and yield of wheat to where it rivalled the south. Now under a crop zoning policy, wheat growing will be encouraged more in the south than the north, as the land and conditions are more favourable for the production of wheat.

OATS

Year	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Total Yield Bushels	Price Per Bushel \$	Total Value \$
1906	335,700	39.1	13,136,900	0.25	3,284,200
1911	1,221,217	48.3	58,985,000	0.28	16,516,000
1916	2,124,081	48.1	102,199,000	0.46	47,011,500
1921	2,911,743	22.0	64,192,000	0.24	15,406,000
1926	1,915,953	30.0	57,479,000	0.38	21,842,000
1931	2,465,688	36.7	90,500,000	0.18	16,290,000
1936	2,536,700	19.7	50,000,000	0.35	17,500,000
1937	2,789,000	27.6	77,000,000	0.35	26,950,000
1938	2,885,000	35.0	101,000,000	0.15	15,150,000
1939	2,706,000	31.4	85,000,000	0.22	18,700,000
1940	2,645,000	38.9	103,000,000	0.20	20,600,000
1941	2,799,000	22.8	63,800,000	0.33	21,054,000
1942	3,284,000	53.3	175,000,000	0.35	61,250,000
1943	3,676,000	35.1	129,000,000	0.50	64,500,000
1944	3,191,600	35.0	111,800,000	0.51	57,018,000
1945	3,335,000	22.8	76,000,000	0.49	37,240,000
1946	2,754,000	35.2	97,000,000	0.51	49,470,000
1947	2,534,000	29.6	75,000,000	0.64	48,000,000
Average 42 years (1906-1947)	2,250,287	33.2	74,665,910	0.35	26,143,606

OATS, AREA AND PRODUCTION, BY DISTRICTS, 1947

District	Area Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Total Yield Bushels	Per Cent of Total %	Yield Per Acre Bushels
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	195,000	7.70	6,658,000	8.88	34.14
Calgary	218,000	8.60	7,085,000	9.45	32.50
Central East	396,000	15.63	6,559,000	8.75	16.56
Red Deer and Camrose	421,000	16.61	13,655,000	18.21	32.43
Edmonton	261,000	10.30	7,204,000	9.61	27.60
North of Edmonton	542,000	21.39	21,274,000	28.35	39.25
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	205,000	8.09	7,323,000	9.76	35.72
Peace River District	337,000	13.30	13,951,000	18.59	41.40
East of Edmonton	501,000	19.77	12,565,000	16.75	25.08
TOTAL	2,534,000	100%	75,000,000	100%	29.60

The distribution of the acreage and total yield of oats, as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Acreage %	Yield %
South	32	27
North	68	73
TOTAL	100%	100%

which means that the acreage and yields in the north are greater than in the south.

The Edmonton and contiguous districts are the great centres for the growing of oats. These include the famous Peace River district which in 1947 had an overall average of 41.40 bushels of oats per acre. The Red Deer and Camrose districts made a favourable showing of 32.43 bushels per acre. It should be observed however that the year 1947 was below the average in the yield per acre.

BARLEY

Year	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Total Yield Bushels	Price Per Bushel \$	Total Value \$
1906	73,600	29.3	2,158,000	0.33	712,100
1911	164,132	26.5	4,349,000	0.41	1,783,000
1916	336,566	29.0	9,774,000	0.71	6,939,500
1921	568,191	20.5	11,657,000	0.32	3,730,000
1926	415,710	22.0	9,146,000	0.42	3,841,000
1931	710,472	29.3	20,800,000	0.21	4,368,000
1936	999,000	17.0	17,000,000	0.64	10,880,000
1937	995,300	22.2	22,100,000	0.45	9,945,000
1938	1,125,000	26.0	29,200,000	0.20	5,840,000
1939	1,114,000	24.2	27,000,000	0.29	7,830,000
1940	1,115,000	28.7	32,000,000	0.27	8,640,000
1941	1,543,000	18.1	28,000,000	0.39	10,920,000
1942	1,925,000	39.0	75,000,000	0.44	33,000,000
1943	2,239,000	25.0	56,000,000	0.65	36,400,000
1944	1,941,900	26.6	51,700,000	0.67	34,639,000
1945	2,048,000	18.1	37,000,000	0.64	23,680,000
1946	1,783,000	26.8	48,000,000	0.68	32,640,000
1947	2,354,000	22.1	52,000,000	0.91	47,320,000
Average 42 Years (1906-1947)	755,643	24.6	18,642,973	0.50	9,389,896

The above figures reveal in no uncertain manner the growth of barley crops in the province during 42 years, and when compared with the averages for that period, the significance becomes more apparent. The great increase was of course during the war years and this increase was shared by all the coarse grains crops in that period. War-time demands, good markets, and the feeding of livestock especially hogs, were contributing factors.

BARLEY, AREA AND PRODUCTION, BY DISTRICTS, 1947

District	Area Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Total Yield Bushels	Per Cent of Total %	Yield Per Acre Bushels
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	250,000	10.62	6,509,000	12.52	26.04
Calgary	287,000	12.19	6,802,000	13.08	23.70
Central East	160,000	6.80	1,967,000	3.78	12.29
Red Deer and Camrose	614,000	26.08	15,464,000	29.74	25.18
Edmonton	311,000	13.22	5,536,000	10.65	17.80
North of Edmonton	356,000	15.12	8,561,000	16.46	24.05
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	299,000	12.70	7,069,000	13.59	23.64
Peace River District	57,000	2.42	1,492,000	2.87	26.18
East of Edmonton	376,000	15.97	7,161,000	13.77	19.05
TOTAL	2,354,000	100%	52,000,000	100%	22.09

The distribution of the acreage and total yield of barley as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Acreage %	Yield %
South	30	30
North	70	70
Total	100%	100%

Definitely, the north of the province is much better than the south for barley.

In the above table, the Red Deer and Camrose districts stand out both as to acreage and yield, with the districts north and east of Edmonton which evidence a strong rivalry. The latter includes the Peace River District which had the highest yield per acre in the province, but it must not be forgotten that the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts also record some very high yields for barley.

RYE

Year	Area Acres	Yield Per Acres Bushels	Total Yield Bushels	Price Per Bushel \$	Total Value \$
1906	1,100	19.7	22,500	0.59	13,300
1911	14,443	27.3	394,000	0.61	240,000
1916	17,975	24.5	440,000	0.95	418,000
1921	222,136	9.0	1,999,000	0.62	1,239,000
1926	114,479	12.0	1,374,000	0.68	934,000
1931	153,887	7.1	1,100,000	0.22	242,000
1936	137,400	5.5	762,000	0.74	564,000
1937	155,000	7.6	1,185,000	0.65	770,000
1938	158,000	17.1	2,700,000	0.24	648,000
1939	188,900	12.7	2,400,000	0.40	960,000
1940	177,000	16.9	3,000,000	0.30	900,000
1941	160,000	11.6	1,860,000	0.40	744,000
1942	215,000	20.5	4,400,000	0.45	1,980,000
1943	102,200	12.1	1,234,000	0.98	1,209,000
1944	130,650	13.0	1,697,000	0.98	1,663,000
1945	125,000	11.8	1,477,000	1.62	2,393,000
1946	214,000	13.7	2,927,000	2.34	6,849,000
1947	328,000	13.0	4,250,000	3.37	14,323,000
Average 42 Years (1906-1947)	139,123	13.0	1,801,633	0.84	1,502,322

Rye in addition to barley, is one of the coarse grain crops that has attained unusual proportions during the last decade, and the crop yield in 1947 due to the largest acreage in Alberta's history, reached its highest mark, although the yield per acre was only equal to the 42 year average figure, viz: 13 bushels per acre.

The abnormal price per bushel due to various causes, was an important factor in making the value of the rye crop most outstanding in 1947, but a recession in future years may be expected.

RYE, AREA AND PRODUCTION, BY DISTRICTS, 1947

District	Area Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Total Yield Bushels	Per Cent of Total %	Yield Per Acre Bushels
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	127,200	38.78	1,425,000	33.53	11.20
Calgary	46,200	14.09	902,000	21.22	19.52
Central East	99,200	30.24	943,000	22.19	9.51
Red Deer and Camrose	26,600	8.11	572,000	13.46	21.50
Edmonton	1,900	.58	28,000	.66	14.74
North of Edmonton	8,700	2.65	160,000	3.76	18.39
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	4,000	1.22	66,000	1.55	16.50
Peace River District	4,700	1.43	94,000	2.21	20.00
East of Edmonton	18,200	5.55	220,000	5.18	12.09
TOTAL	328,000	100%	4,250,000	100%	12.96

The distribution of the acreage and total yield of rye as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Acreage %	Yield %
South	83	77
North	17	23
Total	100%	100%

The rye crop has the greatest preponderance in the south, although the average yield per acre is better in the north with the exception of the Calgary district in the south which rivals the Red Deer, Camrose and Peace River Districts in the north for the average yield per acre of rye.

FLAXSEED

Year	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Total Yield Bushels	Price Per Bushel \$	Total Value \$
1906	3,600	10.6	38,500	0.83	31,900
1911	107,273	10.4	1,116,000	1.20	1,339,000
1916	95,063	13.8	1,310,500	1.06	1,389,100
1921	28,434	8.0	171,000	1.28	219,000
1926	11,856	7.0	83,000	1.50	125,000
1931	30,519	6.6	200,000	0.72	144,000
1936	13,400	5.6	75,000	1.39	104,000
1937	20,000	6.2	124,000	1.50	186,000
1938	20,000	8.0	160,000	1.10	176,000
1939	31,000	8.9	275,000	1.38	380,000
1940	42,000	10.1	425,000	1.04	442,000
1941	131,000	5.9	778,000	1.25	972,500
1942	183,000	12.0	2,200,000	1.98	4,356,000
1943	550,000	6.0	3,300,000	2.13	7,029,000
1944	191,500	6.5	1,243,000	2.51	3,120,000
1945	119,000	6.2	738,000	2.49	1,838,000
1946	62,000	10.2	635,000	2.98	1,892,000
1947	257,000	8.4	2,150,000	5.17	11,116,000
Average 42 Years (1906-1947)	69,860	8.0	557,611	2.06	1,148,275

The flaxseed crop first began to assume proportions about the year 1911, and reached what was then regarded as a high mark in 1912, viz: 1,693,000 bushels. In the early years of World War 1, the production decreased except in the year 1916, when the total was 1,310,500 bushels; after that the decrease was definite but irregular in proportions, and the high price per bushel, viz: \$4.15 in 1919 had very little effect on production in succeeding years, although the total increased from 220,000 bushels in 1919 to 726,000 bushels in 1920. Since 1940 the production and price per bushel were definitely on the up-grade, as revealed on the above table, the climax being reached in the year 1947, when the price per bushel in that year was the highest on record, although the acreage and production were not as high as in some of the years of World War 2.

FLAXSEED, AREA AND PRODUCTION, BY DISTRICTS, 1947

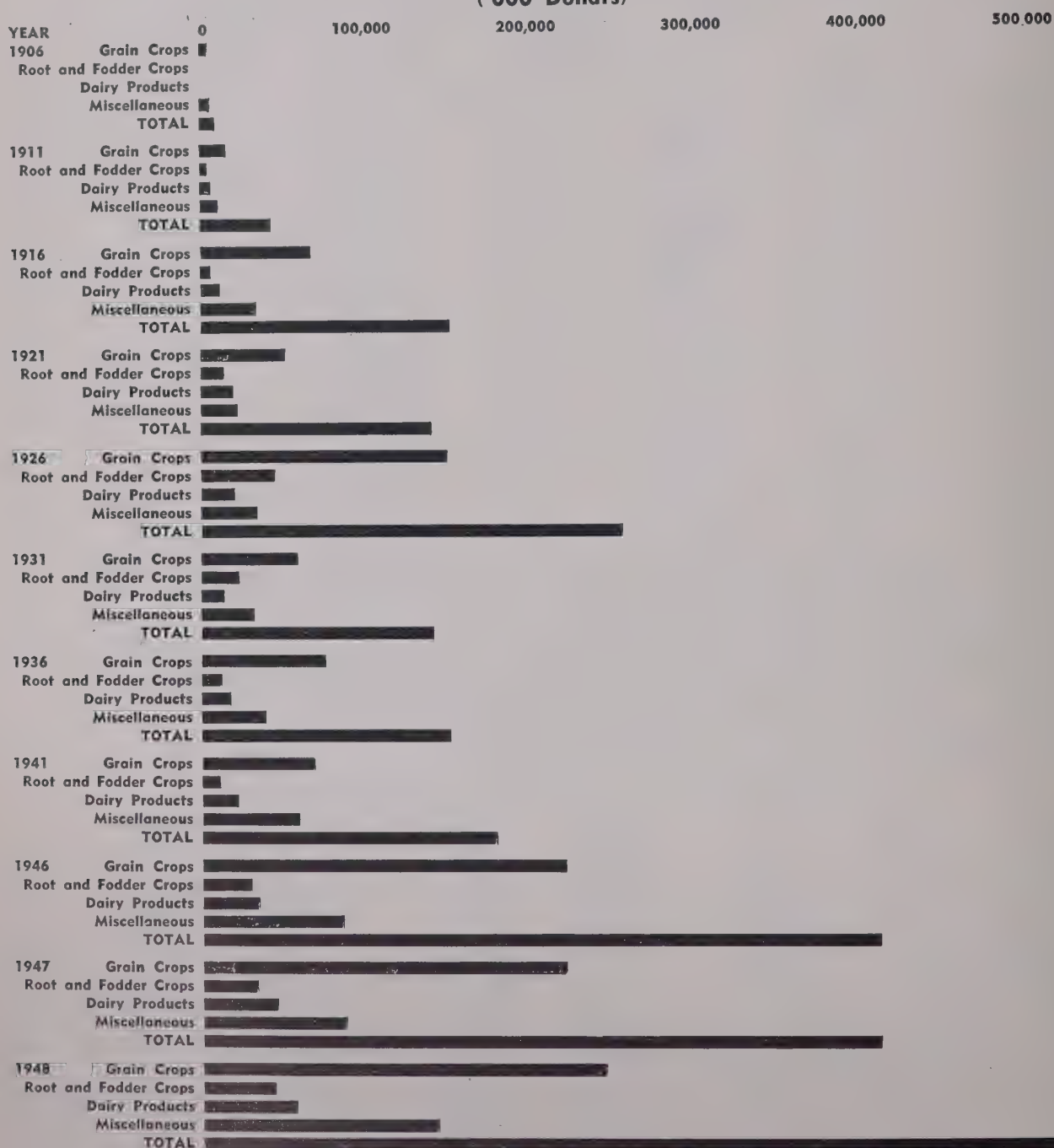
District	Area Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Total Yield Bushels	Per Cent of Total %	Yield Per Acre Bushels
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	151,000	58.76	1,423,000	66.19	9.42
Calgary	26,000	10.12	192,000	8.93	7.38
Central East	25,000	9.73	121,000	5.63	4.84
Red Deer and Camrose	5,000	1.94	48,000	2.23	9.60
Edmonton	—	—	—	—	—
North of Edmonton	41,000	15.95	298,000	13.86	7.27
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	5,000	1.94	55,000	2.56	11.00
Peace River District	36,000	14.01	243,000	11.30	6.75
East of Edmonton	9,000	3.50	68,000	3.16	7.56
TOTAL	257,000	100%	2,150,000	100%	8.37

The distribution of the acreage and total yield of flaxseed as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Acreage %	Yield %
South	79	81
North	21	19
Total	100%	100%

Both in acreage and production, the south is definitely the winner as far as the production of flaxseed is concerned, although there are better yields per acre in some of the northern districts as shown on the above table.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION — ALBERTA (‘000 Dollars)



PEAS

Year	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Total Yield Bushels	Price Per Bushel \$	Total Value \$
1911-1915 (Av.)	400	17.7	7,400	1.17	8,600
1916-1920 (Av.)	1,800	17.7	31,900	2.09	66,600
1921-1925 (Av.)	2,100	18.1	38,600	1.71	66,000
1926-1930 (Av.)	1,300	15.6	20,000	1.69	34,000
1931-1935 (Av.)	600	14.8	8,600	1.07	9,100
1936-1940 (Av.)	860	21.6	18,600	1.44	26,800
1941	9,000	15.0	135,000	2.00	270,000
1942	16,000	19.0	304,000	1.80	547,000
1943	28,200	14.0	395,000	2.00	790,000
1944	22,000	11.5	253,000	2.37	600,000
1945	24,700	10.0	247,000	2.55	630,000
1946	19,000	16.5	314,000	3.00	942,000
1947	18,500	12.0	222,000	2.66	591,000
Average 7 years (1941-1947)	19,629	13.6	267,143	2.34	624,286

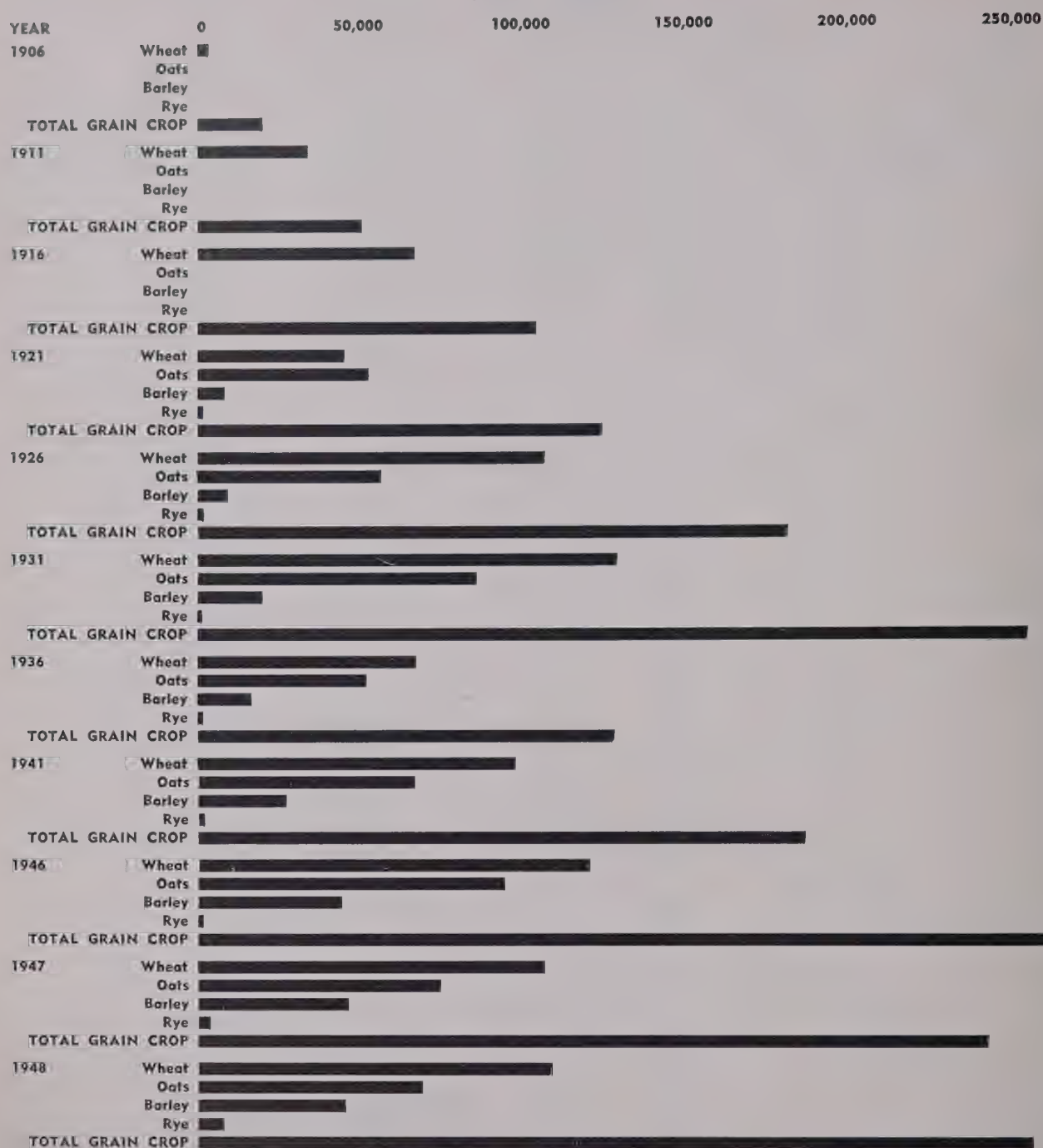
BEANS

Year	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Total Yield Bushels	Price Per Bushel \$	Total Value \$
1921-1925 (Av.)	400	13.1	4,700	2.04	9,600
1926-1930 (Av.)	300	12.2	4,000	2.19	8,800
1931-1935 (Av.)	700	13.1	9,300	1.26	11,800
1936-1940 (Av.)	780	15.9	12,400	1.94	24,000
1941	2,000	13.0	26,000	1.80	47,000
1942	2,300	11.7	27,000	2.20	59,000
1943	800	12.0	10,000	1.80	18,000
1944	300	18.0	5,000	2.65	13,000
1945	200	10.0	2,000	3.00	6,000
1946	400	15.0	6,000	3.50	21,000
1947	100	20.0	2,000	4.00	8,000
Average 7 years (1941-1947)	872	12.8	11,143	2.20	24,577

MIXED GRAINS

Year	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Bushels	Total Yield Bushels	Price Per Bushel \$	Total Value \$
1911-1915 (Av.)	2,400	35.2	82,800	1.43	35,700
1916-1920 (Av.)	18,200	28.1	510,400	0.99	503,400
1921-1925 (Av.)	13,400	26.0	348,300	0.35	121,000
1926-1930 (Av.)	15,700	30.8	482,400	0.47	224,800
1931-1935 (Av.)	21,000	25.1	526,400	0.20	107,000
1936-1940 (Av.)	22,200	23.0	510,200	0.28	145,200
1941	50,000	18.0	900,000	0.34	306,000
1942	73,000	36.9	2,694,000	0.37	997,000
1943	80,600	27.0	2,176,000	0.50	1,088,000
1944	50,600	32.0	1,619,000	0.55	890,000
1945	62,600	22.0	1,377,000	0.63	868,000
1946	25,100	29.0	728,000	0.63	459,000
1947	16,300	22.0	359,000	0.74	266,000
Average 7 years (1941-1947)	51,172	27.51	1,407,571	0.49	696,286

GRAIN CROPS PRODUCTION — ALBERTA (‘000 Bushels)



ACREAGE OF PEAS, BEANS AND MIXED GRAINS, BY DISTRICTS, 1946

District	Peas Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Beans Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Mixed Grains Acres	Per Cent of Total %
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	14,480	76.21	352	98.05	6,061	24.15
Calgary	357	1.88	3	.84	2,911	11.60
Central East	—	—	—	—	1,425	5.68
Red Deer and Camrose	1,641	8.64	—	—	8,896	35.44
Edmonton	1,030	5.42	—	—	2,197	8.75
North of Edmonton	1,482	7.80	4	1.11	1,894	7.55

ACREAGE OF PEAS, BEANS AND MIXED GRAINS, BY DISTRICTS ,1946 (Continued)

District	Acres Peas	Per Cent of Total %	Beans Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Mixed Grains Acres	Per Cent of Total %
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	1,015	5.34	4	1.11	1,199	4.78
Peace River District	467	2.46	—	—	695	2.77
East of Edmonton	10	.05	—	—	1,716	6.83
TOTAL	19,000	100%	359	100%	25,100	100%

The distribution of the acreage of peas, beans and mixed grains as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:

	Peas %	Beans %	Mixed Grains %
South	78	99	42
North	22	1	58
Total	100%	100%	100%

The peas and beans acreages are definitely in greater proportions in the south, but the mixed grains are in greater volume in the north, although the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts in the south report a substantial acreage.

ROOT CROPS

Comprise Potatoes, Turnips and Other Roots, Sugar Beets

Year	Yield Tons	Value \$
1906	122,776	1,233,040
1911	195,710	2,426,000
1916	157,740	2,824,800
1921	282,060	4,450,000
1926	241,302	6,155,640
1931	249,500	1,880,000
1936	301,450	3,154,000
1937	388,150	3,805,000
1938	369,800	3,076,000
1939	336,450	4,006,000
1940	442,400	4,067,000
1941	413,500	4,848,000
1942	501,400	6,631,000
1943	426,650	6,985,000
1944	468,200	7,507,000
1945	450,450	7,675,000
1946	487,550	8,722,000
1947	464,000	8,168,000

POTATOES

Year	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Cwt	Total Yield Cwt.	Price Per Cwt. \$	Total Value \$
1906	13,300	119.0	1,579,300	0.60	947,600
1911	23,863	115.8	2,763,000	0.70	1,934,000
1916	29,216	98.2	2,870,000	0.88	2,535,000
1921	51,377	95.1	4,885,800	0.83	4,072,000
1926	22,317	91.1	2,033,000	1.31	2,663,000
1931	36,256	77.0	2,776,000	0.42	1,166,000
1936	29,600	61.0	1,816,000	0.95	1,725,000
1937	31,000	90.0	2,790,000	0.75	2,093,000
1938	28,200	74.0	2,087,000	0.60	1,252,000
1939	25,400	48.0	1,219,000	1.55	1,889,000
1940	25,500	73.0	1,862,000	0.82	1,527,000
1941	30,000	65.0	1,950,000	1.03	2,009,000
1942	28,500	95.0	2,708,000	1.15	3,114,000

POTATOES (Continued)

Year	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Cwt.	Total Yield Cwt.	Price Per Cwt. \$	Total Value \$
1943	31,200	69.0	2,153,000	1.60	3,445,000
1944	28,700	75.0	2,153,000	1.47	3,165,000
1945	25,900	60.0	1,554,000	2.24	3,481,000
1946	26,300	78.0	2,051,000	1.97	4,040,000
1947	24,500	80.0	1,960,000	2.02	3,959,000
Average 42 Years (1906-1947)	29,556	82.6	2,440,783	1.04	2,531,742

The potato crop yield during the past few years has not been up to the average, but due to increased consumption and a good export market, prices have risen, so that the potato growers are now in a key position, and production is expected to improve through a more general use of certified seed.

TURNIPS AND OTHER ROOTS

Year	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Cwt.	Total Yield Cwt.	Price Per Cwt. \$	Total Value \$
1906-1910 (Av.)	2,400	142.8	340,000	0.54	184,600
1911-1915 (Av.)	4,300	157.3	673,800	0.78	527,000
1916-1920 (Av.)	10,000	133.2	1,331,100	1.45	1,936,200
1921-1925 (Av.)	8,400	111.3	932,500	0.93	869,300
1926-1930 (Av.)	6,000	105.8	635,200	1.24	490,600
1931-1935 (Av.)	1,800	103.2	183,600	0.55	100,800
1936-1940 (Av.)	2,700	94.2	254,200	0.58	147,000
1941	3,800	100.0	380,000	0.60	228,000
1942	4,400	109.0	480,000	0.70	336,000
1943	4,200	100.0	420,000	1.10	462,000
1944	4,400	107.0	471,000	1.40	659,000
1945	3,100	63.0	195,000	1.83	357,000
Average 5 Years (1941-1945)	3,980	97.8	389,200	1.05	408,400

With the exception of acreage, no annual statistics have been compiled since 1945 for turnips and other roots, but a review of statistics for earlier years shows that these crops have decreased somewhat in popularity.

SUGAR BEETS

Year	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Tons	Total Yield Tons	Price Per Ton \$	Total Value \$
1906	3,300	8.0	27,2000	5.00	136,100
1911	1,795	8.0	14,000	5.00	70,000
1931	11,950	8.33	100,000	6.50	650,000
1936	18,000	11.33	204,000	6.55	1,336,000
1937	20,200	11.53	233,000	6.50	1,515,000
1938	19,700	12.74	251,000	6.69	1,679,000
1939	21,800	12.02	262,000	7.41	1,945,000
1940	24,000	14.00	336,000	7.15	2,402,000
1941	23,800	12.48	297,000	8.79	2,611,000
1942	27,600	12.39	342,000	9.30	3,181,000
1943	29,100	10.24	298,000	10.33	3,078,000
1944	28,700	11.74	337,000	10.93	3,683,000
1945	30,300	11.72	363,000	10.57	3,837,000
1946	29,800	12.92	385,000	12.16	4,682,000
1947	29,300	12.50	366,000	14.40	5,270,400
Average 32 Years (1906-1947, excluding 1915-1924, period in which factory was closed)	13,601	11.32	153,959	8.70	1,338,805

There are approximately 1350 growers of sugar beets in the province, located principally in the Raymond, Picture Butte and Taber areas. The production has grown by leaps and bounds, but this will be presented in greater detail at a later stage in this publication.

ACREAGE OF POTATOES, TURNIPS AND OTHER ROOTS, SUGAR BEETS, BY DISTRICTS, 1946

District	Potatoes Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Turnips & Other Roots Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Sugar Beets Acres	Per Cent of Total %
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat ----	8,126	30.93	415	46.37	29,510	99.02
Calgary -----	1,465	5.58	52	5.81	10	.03
Central East -----	1,568	5.97	18	2.01	20	.07
Red Deer and Camrose -----	3,016	11.48	39	4.36	30	.10
Edmonton -----	4,314	16.42	185	20.67	40	.14
North of Edmonton -----	4,133	15.73	94	10.50	80	.27
General (C.D. 12 and 14) -----	2,468	9.39	73	8.16	50	.17
Peace River District -----	1,665	6.34	21	2.34	30	.10
East of Edmonton -----	3,649	13.89	92	10.28	110	.37
TOTAL -----	26,271	100%	895	100%	29,800	100%

The distribution of the acreage of potatoes, turnips, other roots and sugar beets as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Potatoes %	Turnips & Other Roots %	Sugar Beets %
South -----	42	54	99
North -----	58	46	1
Total -----	100%	100%	100%

Potatoes—Of the 58 per cent acreage in the north, the Edmonton district and those districts contiguous represented 47 per cent. The Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts in the south however, made a good showing with 31 per cent.

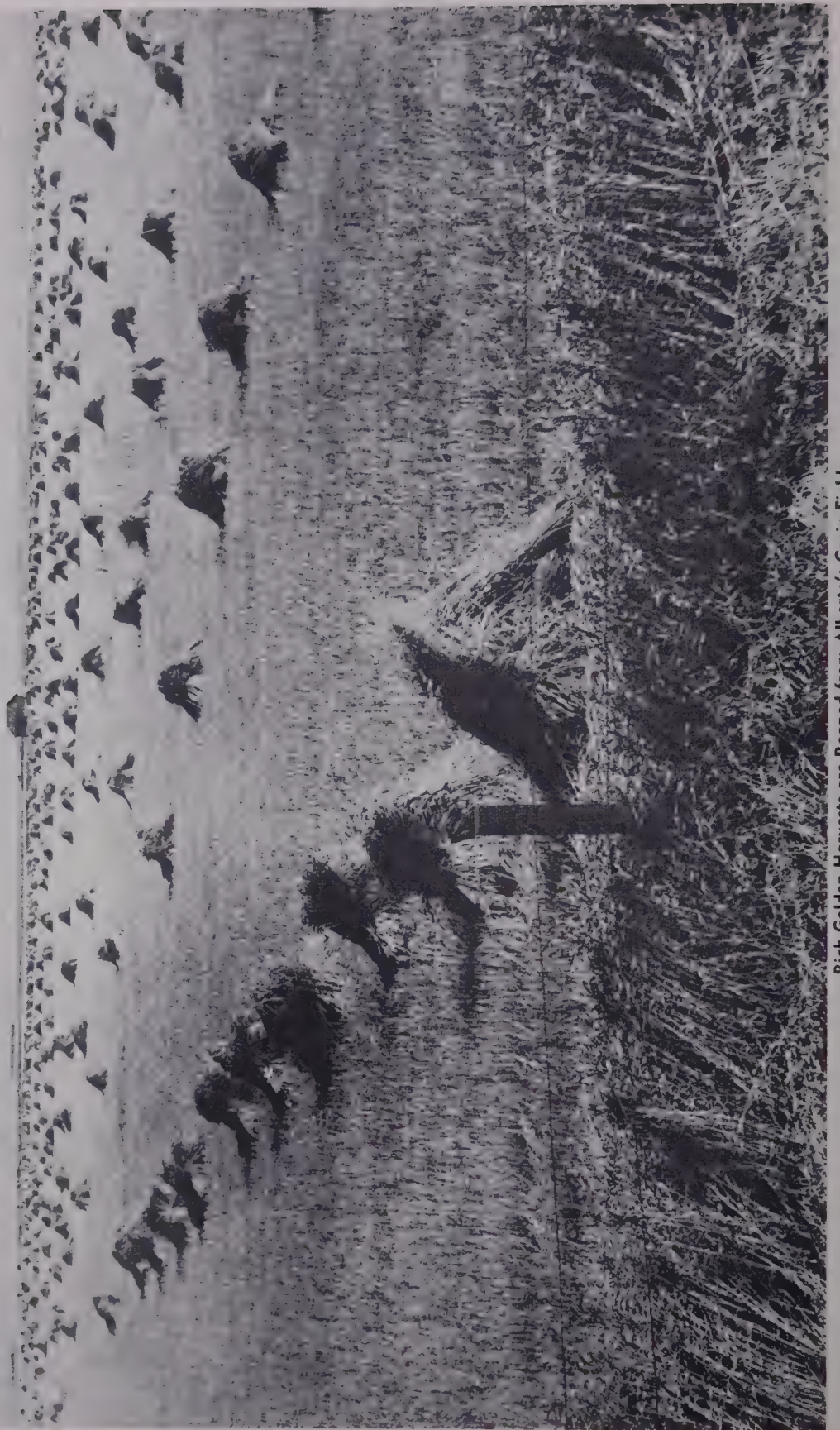
Turnips and other roots—Acreage was higher in the south, although the Edmonton district in the north reported a substantial acreage under crop.

Sugar Beets—The irrigation districts in the south of the province favour this crop, and the total of 99 per cent makes this fact very definite as far as the south is concerned.

FODDER CROPS

Comprise Hay and Clover, Alfalfa, Fodder Corn, and Grain Hay.

Year	Yield Tons	Value \$
1906 -----	86,315	604,205
1911 -----	292,400	3,568,000
1916 -----	390,300	3,478,600
1921 -----	1,710,759	16,793,590
1926 -----	5,639,475	55,075,350
1931 -----	4,031,000	25,247,000
1936 -----	1,500,000	10,487,000
1937 -----	2,259,000	15,355,000
1938 -----	2,333,000	11,144,000
1939 -----	2,215,000	10,965,000
1940 -----	2,710,000	13,144,000
1941 -----	2,293,000	13,672,000
1942 -----	3,000,000	17,837,000
1943 -----	2,766,000	19,638,000
1944 -----	2,886,000	22,491,000
1945 -----	2,215,000	22,095,000
1946 -----	3,028,000	26,600,000
1947 -----	2,701,000	27,053,000



Rich Golden Harvests are Reaped from Alberta's Grain Fields

HAY AND CLOVER

Year	Area	Yield	Total Yield	Price	Total
	Acres	Per Acre Tons	Tons	Per Ton \$	Value \$
1906-1910 (Av.)	65,200	1.5	99,700	9.40	937,300
1911-1915 (Av.)	174,600	1.6	277,200	9.19	2,547,100
1916-1920 (Av.)	390,600	1.3	487,700	15.21	7,418,100
1921-1925 (Av.)	301,500	1.2	373,400	10.30	3,846,800
1926-1930 (Av.)	312,300	1.6	496,200	10.65	5,284,500
1931-1935 (Av.)	275,700	1.5	389,600	6.67	2,601,800
1936-1940 (Av.)	376,100	1.4	522,800	6.70	3,507,800
1941	465,000	1.3	605,000	6.50	3,933,000
1942	463,000	1.7	787,000	7.00	5,509,000
1943	657,800	1.55	1,020,000	8.25	8,415,000
1944	702,700	1.40	984,000	8.86	8,718,000
1945	692,000	1.20	830,000	11.40	9,462,000
1946	637,800	1.60	1,020,000	10.89	11,108,000
1947	696,500	1.40	975,000	12.51	12,197,000
Average 7 years (1941-1947)	616,400	1.44	888,714	9.54	8,477,429

The above comprises sweet clover, alsike clover, red clover, timothy and clover, brome grass, crested wheat grass, etc. It is needless to say that these crops in later years are well above the average in acreage, yield, price and value, and they reflect to no uncertain degree the impetus given to them by the demand for fodder crops in the feeding and fattening of livestock during the period of World War No. 2.

ALFALFA

Year	Area	Yield	Total Yield	Price	Total
	Acres	Per Acre Tons	Tons	Per Ton \$	Value \$
1911-1915 (Av.)	11,000	2.5	27,800	9.80	272,300
1916-1920 (Av.)	23,600	2.2	51,100	18.20	929,800
1921-1925 (Av.)	36,800	2.5	92,300	13.31	1,229,000
1926-1930 (Av.)	41,400	2.5	102,300	13.46	1,377,200
1931-1935 (Av.)	66,900	2.2	149,200	9.03	1,346,600
1936-1940 (Av.)	91,200	2.2	197,400	8.48	1,674,200
1941	180,000	2.0	360,000	8.50	3,060,000
1942	220,000	2.5	550,000	8.75	4,813,000
1943	226,000	2.2	497,000	9.75	4,846,000
1944	249,200	2.3	573,000	11.31	6,481,000
1945	274,700	1.95	536,000	13.71	7,349,000
1946	219,700	2.10	461,000	13.47	6,210,000
1947	223,500	2.00	447,000	14.64	6,544,000
Average 7 years (1941-1947)	227,586	2.15	489,143	11.48	5,614,714

The alfalfa crop in recent years has followed the pattern of the hay and clover crop, and its importance in improving the condition of livestock is now widely recognized.

FODDER CORN

Year	Area	Yield	Total Yield	Price	Total
	Acres	Per Acre Tons	Tons	Per Ton \$	Value \$
1911-1915 (Av.)	700	2.6	1,800	7.95	14,300
1916-1920 (Av.)	2,800	3.4	9,400	15.33	144,100
1921-1925 (Av.)	43,600	4.7	200,900	3.77	757,600
1926-1930 (Av.)	22,000	4.4	97,200	6.05	587,400
1931-1935 (Av.)	5,500	4.1	22,400	4.98	111,600
1936-1940 (Av.)	2,700	4.9	13,200	5.90	77,800
1941	8,000	3.5	28,000	6.40	179,000
1942	14,000	4.5	63,000	5.00	315,000
1943	10,700	4.6	49,000	7.70	377,000
1944	11,000	6.3	69,000	5.25	362,000
1945	9,100	4.25	39,000	5.67	221,000
1946	700	4.00	3,000	6.00	18,000
1947	900	4.40	4,000	6.00	24,000
Average 7 years (1941-1947)	7,771	4.69	36,429	5.87	213,714

GRAIN HAY

Year	Area Acres	Yield Per Acre Tons	Total Yield Tons	Price Per Ton \$	Total Value \$
1921-1925 (Av.)	1,575,500	2.1	3,244,800	7.84	25,455,600
1926-1930 (Av.)	1,651,200	2.1	3,387,800	9.61	32,533,900
1931-1935 (Av.)	1,551,500	1.7	2,620,600	6.10	15,983,600
1936-1940 (Av.)	990,000	1.5	1,470,000	4.69	6,900,000
1941	1,000,000	1.3	1,300,000	5.00	6,500,000
1942	800,000	2.0	1,600,000	4.50	7,200,000
1943	750,000	1.6	1,200,000	5.00	6,000,000
1944	700,000	1.80	1,260,000	5.50	6,930,000
1945	900,000	.90	810,000	6.25	5,063,000
1946	882,000	1.75	1,544,000	6.00	9,264,000
1947	850,000	1.50	1,275,000	6.50	8,288,000
Average—7 Years 1941-1947)	840,286	1.53	1,284,143	5.48	7,035,000

The Grain Hay Crop in recent years has decreased considerably in volume owing to the reduction of horses on the farms (feeding therefore not being required) and the substitution of mechanized equipment using fuel oil.

ACREAGE OF HAY AND CLOVER, ALFALFA, FODDER CORN, & GRAIN HAY, BY DISTRICTS, 1946

District	Hay and Clover Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Alfalfa Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Fodder Corn Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Grain Hay Acres	Per Cent of Total %
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	101,556	15.92	65,379	29.76	722	91.16	149,000	16.89
Calgary	66,469	10.42	9,906	4.51	6	.76	113,000	12.81
Central East	65,049	10.20	1,946	.89	—	—	133,000	15.08
Red Deer and Camrose	156,111	24.46	13,113	5.96	9	1.14	133,000	15.08
Edmonton	66,539	10.44	29,006	13.20	—	—	81,000	9.19
North of Edmonton	132,102	20.87	75,232	34.24	39	4.92	155,000	17.57
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	83,991	13.17	36,011	16.39	38	4.80	63,000	7.14
Peace River District	49,111	7.70	39,221	17.85	1	.12	92,000	10.43
East of Edmonton	49,001	7.69	25,126	11.44	16	2.02	118,000	13.38
TOTAL	637,827	100%	219,708	100%	792	100%	882,000	100%

The distribution of the acreage of Fodder Crops as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Hay and Clover %	Alfalfa %	Fodder Corn %	Grain Hay %
South	37	35	92	45
North	63	65	8	55
Total	100	100	100	100

The districts where Fodder Crops predominate are in the north, with the exception of Fodder Corn where practically all the acreage is in the south. In the former, the Edmonton districts and those north and east, are the highest in volume, although the Red Deer and Camrose districts make an especially good showing in Hay and Clover. The Alfalfa crop also ranks high in the south where it is popular in the irrigation districts.

SUMMARY OF ACREAGES, FIELD CROPS, BY DISTRICTS, 1946

District	Grain Crops Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Root Crops Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Fodder Crops Acres	Per Cent of Total %	Total Field Crops Acres	Per Cent of Total %
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	2,994,093	24.64	38,051	66.80	316,657	18.19	3,348,801	24.01
Per Cent of Total	89.41		1.14		9.45		100%	
Calgary	1,449,471	11.93	1,527	2.68	189,381	10.88	1,640,379	11.76
Per Cent of Total	88.36		.09		11.55		100%	
Central East	1,955,625	16.09	1,606	2.82	199,995	11.49	2,157,226	15.47
Per Cent of Total	90.65		.07		9.28		100%	
Red Deer and Camrose	1,626,137	13.38	3,085	5.42	302,233	17.37	1,931,455	13.85
Per Cent of Total	84.19		.16		15.65		100%	

SUMMARY OF ACREAGES, FIELD CROPS, BY DISTRICTS, 1946 (Continued)

District	Grain Crops	Per Cent of Total	Root Crops	Per Cent of Total	Fodder Crops	Per Cent of Total	Total Field Crops	Per Cent of Total
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Edmonton	756,127	6.22	4,539	7.97	176,545	10.14	937,211	6.72
Per Cent of Total	80.68		.48		18.84		100%	
North of Edmonton	1,713,080	14.09	4,307	7.56	363,373	20.88	2,080,760	14.92
Per Cent of Total	82.33		.21		17.46		100%	
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	766,218	6.30	2,591	4.55	183,040	10.52	951,849	6.82
Per Cent of Total	80.50		.27		19.23		100%	
Peace River District	946,862	7.79	1,716	3.01	180,333	10.36	1,128,911	8.10
Per Cent of Total	83.87		.15		15.98		100%	
East of Edmonton	1,656,926	13.65	3,851	6.75	192,143	11.05	1,852,920	13.27
Per Cent of Total	89.42		.21		10.37		100%	
TOTAL	12,151,459	100%	56,966	100%	1,740,327	100%	13,948,752	100%
Per Cent of Total	87.13		.40		12.47		100%	

The grain crops' acreage in the above statement is the predominating factor being 87 per cent, and this is to be expected in a prairie province where grain growing is such a large feature of farming operations.

FURTHER ANALYSIS

Total Field Crops	Acres 13,948,752
Summerfallow	6,000,000
New Breaking	331,848
Total Acreage Under Cultivation	20,280,600

The acreage of fields crops as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Grain Crops	Root Crops	Fodder Crops	Total
	%	%	%	%
South	53	72	41	51
North	47	28	59	49
Total	100	100	100	100

As revealed in the above statement, the acreage in the south of the province is slightly higher than the north, although fodder crops' acreage in the north has the advantage. This was offset to some degree by the higher acreage of grain crops and root crops (mostly sugar beets in the south. It is expected that with the greater development of the north, and such large projects as the "Wanham" in the Peace River district, the balance in the future will be in favour of the "north".

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Comprise creamery butter, farm dairy butter, factory cheese, farm dairy cheese, ice cream, fluid milk and cream, skimmed milk, buttermilk, etc.

CREAMERY BUTTER

Year	Creameries No.	Production Lbs.	Price Per Lb. c	Total Value \$
1906	42	1,960,356	21.21	415,792
1910	60	2,238,078	25.69	574,962
1915	57	7,544,148	26.79	2,021,077
1921	44	13,048,493	34.82	4,543,485
1926	99	19,912,466	32.96	6,563,149
1931	93	22,957,922	20.52	4,711,232
1936	96	25,491,105	21.60	5,501,767
1937	96	26,323,562	24.50	6,449,273
1938	97	31,242,357	22.91	7,157,624
1939	96	29,749,958	21.06	6,265,341
1940	95	29,796,520	22.31	6,647,604
1941	94	35,316,143	31.00	10,789,082
1942	94	36,985,909	32.00	11,835,491

CREAMERY BUTTER (Continued)

Year	Creameries No.	Production Lbs.	Price Per Lb. ¢	Total Value \$
1943	93	38,656,940	32.19	12,443,669
1944	93	37,806,568	32.29	12,207,172
1945	91	34,692,917	32.83	11,389,875
1946	92	30,744,000	37.21	11,440,000
1947	91	32,068,000	51.00	16,355,000
Average—42 Years (1906-1947)				
	85	22,289,894	30.03	6,694,030

The production of creamery butter in Alberta is very much above the average from all angles, and the price and value are now abnormal. A decline in production in recent years has taken place but the trend is now upwards.

CREAMERY BUTTER STATISTICS, BY DISTRICTS, 1946

District	Cream- eries No.	Per Cent of Total %	Milk Cows No.	Per Cent of Total %	Production Lbs.	Per Cent of Total %	Value \$	Per Cent of Total %
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	13	14.13	36,800	11.28	2,381,507	7.75	918,045	8.02
Calgary	12	13.04	31,500	9.66	2,585,694	8.41	968,165	8.46
Central East	7	7.61	28,400	8.71	3,583,658	11.66	1,324,818	11.58
Red Deer and Camrose	26	28.27	65,400	20.05	7,757,995	25.23	2,875,461	25.14
Edmonton	13	14.13	47,700	14.62	8,291,812	26.97	3,082,856	26.95
North of Edmonton	9	9.78	56,100	17.19	2,750,214	8.94	1,030,111	9.00
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	6	6.52	38,800	11.89	2,213,263	7.19	822,975	7.19
Peace River District	3	3.26	17,300	5.30	536,951	1.75	207,136	1.81
East of Edmonton	12	13.04	60,300	18.49	3,392,877	11.04	1,241,529	10.85
TOTAL	92	100%	326,200	100%	30,743,757	100%	11,440,985	100%

The distribution as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Creameries %	Milk Cows %	Production %	Value %
South	35	30	28	28
North	65	70	72	72
Total	100	100	100	100

The north of the province is unquestionably the region for creamery butter production; here the milk cows which are 70 per cent of the total milk cows' population, produce 72 per cent of the total creamery butter as compared with 30 per cent and 28 per cent in the south of the province. In the latter zone however, milk cows contribute a greater proportion to the manufacture of cheese and the consumption of fluid milk.

In the north, the Edmonton section with 27 per cent heads the list, but is followed closely by the Red Deer and Camrose districts with 25 per cent.

Creamery butter production is greater in quantity east of Edmonton, than north of Edmonton; the latter includes the Peace River District which is a very small percentage.

FACTORY CHEESE

Year	Factories No.	Production Lbs.	Price Per Lb. ¢	Total Value \$	Increase in Processing \$
1906	7	97,739	13.30	12,999	
1910	11	220,000	12.50	27,500	
1915	13	381,832	17.93	68,462	
1921	10	930,660	21.54	200,464	
1926	15	1,449,983	18.97	275,062	
1931	10	1,040,588	11.38	118,390	
1936	12	1,451,735	13.00	190,469	
1937	14	1,838,589	14.60	268,434	
1938	15	2,451,821	14.21	348,404	
1939	19	2,196,157	12.03	264,198	
1940	18	2,705,853	14.25	385,584	
1941	18	3,140,978	20.00	614,061	
1942	20	3,908,545	22.00	843,464	

FACTORY CHEESE (Continued)

Year	Factories	Production	Price Per Lb.	Total Value	Increase in Processing
	No.	Lbs.	c	\$	\$
1943	18	2,563,257	23.10	592,112	
1944	18	3,712,936	22.06	819,106	
1945	18	3,985,160	22.67	903,309	
1946	18	3,231,000	23.09	746,000	224,000
1947	17	3,079,000	29.00	893,000	268,000
Average—42 Years (1906-1947)	13	1,703,462	18.87	321,413	

Factory cheese production followed much the same pattern as the creamery cheese production through the years; development in both cases should be greatly encouraged.

FACTORY CHEESE STATISTICS, BY DISTRICTS, 1946

District:	Factories	Per Cent of Total	Production	Per Cent of Total	Value	Per Cent of Total
	No.	%	Lbs.	%	\$	%
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	4	23.53	703,705	21.78	158,189	21.20
Calgary	3	17.65	924,083	28.60	209,925	28.14
Central East	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Deer and Camrose	4	23.53	620,761	19.21	148,021	19.84
Edmonton	3	17.65	428,727	13.27	102,651	13.76
North of Edmonton	1	5.88	55,188	1.71	13,490	1.81
General C.D. 12 & 14)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peace River District	1	5.88	55,188	1.71	13,490	1.81
East of Edmonton	2	11.76	498,306	15.43	113,743	15.25
TOTAL	17	100%	3,230,770	100%	746,019	100%

The distribution as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:

	Factories %	Production %	Value %
South	41	50	49
North	59	50	51
Total	100	100	100

Factory cheese production is more evenly divided between north and south than the creamery butter production; in fact it could be said to be half and half. It is interesting to note that the seven cheese factories in the south produce as much as 10 in the north.

The Calgary district takes the lead in factory cheese production, and is followed by the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, Red Deer and Camrose, and east of Edmonton districts.

ICE CREAM

Year	Production (Gals.)	Price Per Gallon \$	Value \$
1928	652,345	1.20	782,814
1929	682,521	1.20	819,322
1930	637,196	1.21	768,225
1931	476,179	1.14	542,800
1932	404,405	1.22	494,172
1933	368,189	1.22	449,770
1934	377,262	1.12	424,076
1935	375,299	1.20	452,459
1936	497,101	1.15	570,791
1937	524,048	1.19	621,564
1938	586,338	1.14	669,418
1939	619,345	1.12	695,954
1940	664,703	1.08	720,000
1941	849,488	1.12	954,847
1942	1,015,635	1.20	1,110,181
1943	1,150,684	1.20	1,261,057
1944	1,198,373	1.18	1,420,312

ICE CREAM (Continued)

Year	Production (Gals.)	Price Per Gallon \$	Value \$
1945	1,072,283	1.20	1,284,273
1946	1,036,000	1.21	1,254,000
1947	1,669,000	1.28	2,136,000
Average—20 Years (1928-1947)	742,820	1.17	871,602

The manufacture of ice cream in Alberta is rapidly growing, it now being nearly two and a half times what it was in the year 1928, and in a slightly less degree it bears the same relationship to the 20 year average (1928-1947). Over 20 creamery manufacturers in the province report the making of ice cream.

DAIRY BUTTER AND DAIRY CHEESE

Year	DAIRY BUTTER			DAIRY CHEESE		
	Production Lbs.	Price Per Lb. ¢	Value \$	Production Lbs.	Price Per Lb. ¢	Value \$
1928	11,000,000	30	3,300,000	139,651	20	27,930
1929	11,000,000	28	3,080,000	139,651	18	25,137
1930	11,000,000	23	2,534,400	139,651	14	19,481
1931	11,900,000	15½	1,844,500	169,000	10	16,900
1932	12,500,000	13	1,587,500	250,000	9	22,500
1933	12,500,000	14	1,750,000	250,000	9	22,500
1934	13,400,000	14	1,876,000	250,000	9	22,500
1935	13,000,000	15	1,950,000	225,000	10	22,500
1936	13,000,000	16	2,080,000	225,000	11	24,750
1937	15,600,000	19½	3,042,000	225,000	13	29,250
1938	15,600,000	18	2,793,960	250,000	12	30,525
1939	15,912,000	16	2,555,467	225,000	10	22,567
1940	15,000,000	17	2,596,500	225,000	12	27,563
1941	14,040,000	25½	3,587,220	225,000	17½	39,488
1942	12,100,000	27	3,267,000	230,000	19½	45,034
1943	9,317,000	33	3,083,927	229,700	21	48,467
1944	9,169,000	35	3,209,150	227,400	20	45,616
1945	8,978,000	34½	3,106,388	224,657	20½	46,437
1946	9,175,000	38	3,505,000	223,000	21	47,000
1947	9,499,000	48	4,569,000	223,000	26	58,000
Average—20 Years (1928-1947)	12,184,500	22.7	2,765,900	214,786	15	32,207

It is difficult to obtain reliable figures for farm production of dairy products except in the years for which census was taken but the trend shows a decline in the making of dairy butter owing to the extension of creamery facilities in the province.

Milk and Cream, fluid sales, farm home consumed and fed to animals, also skim-milk, buttermilk and whey.

Year	MILK AND CREAM CONSUMED		MILK AND CREAM CONSUMED		SKIM-MILK, BUTTERMILK AND WHEY			
	Fluid Sales and Farm Home Consumed		Milk Fed to Farm Animals		Skim-Milk and Buttermilk		Whey	
	Production Lbs.	Value \$	Production Lbs.	Value \$	Production Lbs.	Value \$	Production Lbs.	Value \$
1928	318,780,093	7,799,402	87,846,300	1,537,310	570,000,000	1,370,000		
1929	329,830,905	8,049,191	77,105,000	1,349,337	573,655,700	1,403,718		
1930	310,200,000	6,979,500	115,872,000	1,680,550	637,150,000	1,549,725		
1931	343,854,000	5,845,518	148,217,000	1,259,845	732,350,000	1,410,815		
1932	356,500,000	4,456,250	145,467,000	1,017,716	613,000,000	613,000		
1933	337,500,000	4,556,200	133,211,000	999,100	713,875,000	713,875		
1934	338,000,000	4,833,400	180,417,343	1,425,297	750,000,000	825,000		
1935	355,000,000	5,190,000	160,574,000	1,040,344	700,000,000	840,000		
1936	355,800,000	5,337,000	128,135,000	961,023	700,000,000	840,000		
1937	322,371,000	4,980,186	106,728,500	907,193	700,000,000	840,000		
1938	385,521,000	5,402,987	135,600,000	922,000	1,052,716,320	1,263,000		
1939	417,386,000	5,603,982	139,360,000	933,712	1,026,188,640	1,231,426		
1940	415,875,500	5,965,486	147,760,000	1,211,632	1,006,739,000	1,409,435		
1941	391,661,000	6,939,836	138,251,000	1,659,000	1,109,210,550	1,996,579		
1942	409,862,000	8,886,676	143,713,000	2,011,982	1,093,923,450	2,406,632		
1943	450,596,000	10,861,223	143,674,000	2,384,988	1,066,799,250	2,666,998		
1944	463,742,000	11,319,528	150,815,000	2,654,344	1,039,931,000	2,599,877		
1945	463,031,000	11,394,743	151,932,000	2,689,196	967,278,000	2,611,651		
1946	486,654,000	12,954,000	153,634,000	2,980,000	883,396,000	2,562,000	29,084,000	41,000
1947	481,600,000	14,607,000	153,352,000	3,450,000	920,621,000	2,762,000	26,715,000	40,000
Average—20 Years (1928-1947)	386,688,225	7,598,105	137,083,207	1,653,729	842,842,696	1,595,786	27,899,500	40,500

Milk and cream fluid sales along with home consumption on the farms increased over 50 per cent, with the value increasing nearly twice as much during the last 20 years. In that period milk fed to farm animals increased 80 per cent, and the value over 100 per cent. The skim-milk and buttermilk production also registered some noteworthy increases.

TOTAL VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION

Year	Value \$
1906	2,000,000
1910	7,855,761
1915	15,895,586
1921	25,500,000
1926	21,820,000
1931	15,750,000
1936	15,505,800
1937	17,137,900
1938	18,587,918
1939	18,069,733
1940	19,532,344
1941	27,376,772
1942	31,574,838
1943	34,428,814
1944	35,411,820
1945	34,588,305
1946	36,900,000
1947	46,739,000
Average—42 Years (1906-1947)	\$22,387,646

The value of dairy production in the year 1947 has increased by 23 times the value recorded in the year 1906, and has more than doubled the average for the interim period of 42 years.

From the standpoint of milk equivalent, the following table reveals the amount used in the various dairy products, and is expressed in percentages, for the year 1947:

Product	Per Cent %
Creamery Butter	44.2
Dairy Butter	13.1
Factory Cheese	2.0
Dairy Cheese	.2
Ice Cream	1.4
Miscellaneous Factory Products	1.8
Milk and Cream fluid sales	16.3
Milk and Cream, farm home consumed	12.0
Milk fed to farm animals	9.0
TOTAL	100%

POULTRY PRODUCTS

Comprise eggs, egg powder, and poultry meat. Poultry now is being kept on practically all the farms in the province, and the rapid increase in this industry owing to war-time demands, is highly significant. Since the war, a slight decline has taken place but there are signs that with the increasing population, the trend will be once again upward.

EGGS

Year	Laying Hens No.	Average Production Per Hen Doz.	Total Egg Production Doz.	Average Value Per Doz. cts.	Gross Farm Value \$
1922	4,066,274	75	25,414,212	20	5,082,842
1926	4,386,156	78	28,510,014	24	6,842,403
1931	3,395,000	100	28,479,000	14	2,963,800
1936	2,757,000	100	22,975,000	13	2,987,000
1937	2,972,000	99	24,519,000	12	2,942,000
1938	2,779,000	100	23,158,000	13	3,011,000
1939	2,915,000	100	24,292,000	13	3,158,000
1940	3,103,000	101	26,117,000	14½	3,787,000

EGGS (Continued)

Year	Laying Hens No.	Average Production Per Hen Doz.	Total Egg Production Doz.	Average Value Per Doz. cts.	Gross Farm Value \$
1941	3,218,000	105	28,158,000	15½	4,364,500
1942	3,797,000	108	34,173,000	23	7,996,000
1943	4,048,000	110	37,107,000	26½	9,833,000
1944	4,603,000	109	41,811,000	25	10,406,000
1945	4,473,000	115	42,866,000	25½	10,853,600
1946	3,133,300	129	33,056,200	34	11,239,400
1947	3,416,200	134	37,717,500	31	11,701,969
Average—26 Years (1922-1947)					
	3,586,366	81	29,037,969	20	5,920,584
Average—7 Years (1941-1947)					
	3,813,086	95	36,382,828	26	9,484,924

UTILIZATION OF FARM EGGS

Year	RETAINED ON FARMS		MARKETED OFF FARMS	
	Eggs Doz.	Value \$	Eggs Doz.	Value \$
1941	10,500,000	1,627,500	17,658,000	2,737,000
1942	12,917,000	2,881,000	20,026,000	4,866,000
1943	14,026,000	3,577,000	22,285,000	5,964,000
1944	15,889,000	3,813,000	25,086,000	6,334,000
1945	16,289,000	4,295,000	25,720,000	6,558,600
1946	8,185,000	2,571,000	26,381,000	8,205,000
1947	9,721,000	2,907,000	29,969,000	9,406,000
Average—7 Years (1941-1947)	12,503,857	3,095,929	23,875,000	6,295,800

* Receipts of Eggs at Egg Stations in Alberta, by Districts, 1947

District:	Eggs Doz.	Per Cent of Total %
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	2,211,060	11.87
Calgary	3,469,440	18.62
Central East	1,187,940	6.38
Red Deer and Camrose	2,714,730	14.57
Edmonton	5,994,090	32.17
North of Edmonton	1,100,040	5.90
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	991,860	5.32
Peace River District	108,180	.58
East of Edmonton	1,953,540	10.49
TOTAL	18,630,840	100%

* Figures not comparable with those on statement entitled "Utilization of Farm Eggs—Marketed Off Farms".

The distribution of the receipts of eggs at Egg Stations as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Per Cent %
South	37
North	63
Total	100

The marketing of eggs assumes greater proportions in the north as the production of eggs is greater in this section of the province. In this respect, the Edmonton district takes the lead, and is followed by the Calgary district in the south, Red Deer and Camrose in the north, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat district in the south, and the East of Edmonton district in the north.

The proportions mentioned on the preceding table should not be confused with those shown on the succeeding table entitled "Laying Hens' Population by Districts", as marketing locations do not always follow strictly the district in which eggs are produced.

Laying Hens' Population, by Districts, 1947

District:	Population No.	Per Cent of Total %
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	555,474	16.26
Calgary	342,303	10.02
Central East	339,912	9.95
Red Deer and Camrose	596,127	17.45
Edmonton	499,790	14.63
North of Edmonton	565,381	16.55
General C.D. 12 & 14)	366,217	10.72
Peace River District	199,164	5.83
East of Edmonton	517,213	15.14
TOTAL	3,416,200	100%

The distribution of the laying hens' population as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Per Cent %
South	36
North	64
Total	100

Although the percentages as between north and south followed much the same pattern as the table on "receipts of eggs", the districts which now rank in order of merit are the Red Deer and Camrose, North of Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, East of Edmonton, and Edmonton.

EGG POWDER

There are two plants in the province which manufacture egg powder, the volume of which cannot be disclosed. The need of egg powder in order to save shipping space became a necessity in wartime, and shipments are still continuing owing to the peacetime shortages in Europe.

POULTRY MEAT

Comprises the meat of hens and chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks

Year	Value of Poultry Meat		Total Value
	Retained on Farms \$	Marketed Off Farms \$	
1935	2,320,000	1,276,000	3,596,000
1936	2,224,000	1,151,000	3,375,000
1937	2,358,000	1,287,000	3,645,000
1938	2,508,000	1,314,000	3,822,000
1939	2,776,000	1,401,000	4,177,000
1940	3,145,000	1,598,000	4,743,000
1941	1,164,007	3,866,213	5,030,220
1942	1,266,000	4,622,000	5,888,000
1943	1,763,000	6,219,000	7,982,000
1944	1,982,700	6,920,900	8,903,600
1945	2,154,000	7,570,300	9,724,300
1946	3,439,000	4,753,000	8,192,000
1947	3,636,000	5,110,000	8,746,000
Average—13 Years (1935-1947)	2,364,285	3,622,170	5,986,455
Average—7 Years (1941-1947)	2,200,672	5,580,202	7,780,874

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF POULTRY MEAT

Year	Retained on Farms Lbs.	Marketed Off Farms Lbs.	Total Production Lbs.
1941	6,986,837	23,013,163	30,000,000
1942	7,598,000	27,497,000	35,095,000
1943	7,700,000	27,368,000	35,068,000
1944	9,508,000	32,938,000	42,446,000
1945	9,182,200	31,712,300	40,894,500
1946	13,901,000	19,415,000	33,316,000
1947	15,764,000	21,550,000	37,314,000
Average—7 Years (1941-1947)	10,091,434	26,213,352	36,304,786

VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

Year	Eggs \$	Poultry \$	Total Value \$
1935	3,183,000	3,596,000	6,779,000
1936	2,987,000	3,375,000	6,362,000
1937	2,942,000	3,645,000	6,587,000
1938	3,011,000	3,822,000	6,833,000
1939	3,158,000	4,177,000	7,335,000
1940	3,787,000	4,743,000	8,530,000
1941	4,364,500	5,030,220	9,394,720
1942	7,996,000	5,888,000	13,884,000
1943	9,800,000	7,982,000	17,782,000
1944	10,406,000	8,904,000	19,310,000
1945	10,853,600	9,724,000	20,577,600
1946	10,776,000	8,192,000	18,968,000
1947	12,313,000	8,746,000	21,059,000
Average—13 Years (1935-1947)	6,582,854	5,986,478	12,569,332

For the past 13 years the total value of poultry products has increased over three times, and is nearly twice the average total value shown for that period.

NUMBER OF POULTRY ON FARMS

Year	Hens and Chickens No.	Turkeys No.	Geese No.	Ducks No.	Total No.
1917	2,901,857	159,177	79,720	122,463	3,263,217
1921	4,534,042	283,346	83,363	62,814	4,963,565
1926	5,489,030	483,016	80,742	74,752	6,127,540
1931	7,529,924	550,337	93,958	84,844	8,259,063
1936	6,307,200	430,300	97,500	63,800	6,898,800
1941	7,901,000	659,600	120,200	135,700	8,816,500
1946	9,044,800	567,900	99,000	81,500	9,793,200
1947	10,055,000	676,500	94,400	90,100	10,916,000

VALUE OF POULTRY ON FARMS

Year	Hens and Chickens \$	Turkeys \$	Geese \$	Ducks \$	Total \$
1917	1,625,040	350,189	139,510	122,463	2,237,202
1921	3,173,800	821,700	185,000	71,000	4,251,500
1926	3,678,000	1,212,000	140,000	74,000	5,104,000
1931	3,840,000	903,000	117,000	56,000	4,916,000
1936	2,649,000	602,400	89,700	34,500	3,375,600
1941	5,135,600	1,253,200	146,600	101,800	6,637,200
1946	6,970,000	1,151,000	130,000	69,000	8,320,000
1947	8,091,000	1,684,000	148,000	93,000	10,016,000

A comparison between the numbers and value of poultry on farms in 1947 and 1917 in the thirty year period may be expressed as follows:—

Hens and Chickens— $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the number and 5 times the value.

Turkeys— $4\frac{1}{4}$ times the number and $4\frac{3}{4}$ times the value.

Geese—Increase of 20 per cent in number and a little over 6 per cent in value.

Ducks—Decrease of 25 per cent in number and value.

Total Poultry—Nearly 3 times the number and $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the value.

POULTRY ON FARMS, BY DISTRICTS, 1947

District:	Hens and Chickens	Per Cent of Total	Turkeys	Per Cent of Total	Geese	Per Cent of Total	Ducks	Per Cent of Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	1,654,000	16.45	90,200	13.33	19,300	20.44	40,900	45.39
Calgary	1,126,700	11.21	72,300	10.69	11,000	11.65	8,800	9.77
Central East	803,500	8.00	46,600	6.89	4,300	4.56	3,100	3.44
Red Deer and Camrose	1,774,500	17.65	121,600	17.97	14,300	15.15	11,100	12.32
Edmonton	1,577,000	15.68	123,600	18.27	8,000	8.47	2,600	2.89
North of Edmonton	1,451,100	14.42	76,000	11.24	18,600	19.71	6,100	6.77
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	975,600	9.70	60,600	8.96	12,400	13.14	5,600	6.22
Peace River District	475,500	4.72	15,400	2.28	6,200	6.57	500	.55
East of Edmonton	1,668,200	16.59	146,200	21.61	18,900	20.02	17,500	19.42
TOTAL	10,055,000	100%	676,500	100%	94,400	100%	90,100	100%

The distribution of the poultry on farms as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Hen and Chickens	Turkeys	Geese	Ducks
	%	%	%	%
South	36	31	37	59
North	64	69	63	41
Total	100	100	100	100

The population of hens and chickens is fairly evenly divided even although the preponderance is in the north. Red Deer and Camrose rank the highest, East of Edmonton is the next, followed by Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, Edmonton and North of Edmonton.

Turkeys, Geese and Ducks follow much the same pattern as Hens and Chickens as far as the population by districts is concerned, except that East of Edmonton is the best for turkeys, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat and East of Edmonton the best for geese and ducks.

HONEY

Year	Beekeepers	Hives	Average Production Per Hive	Production	Average Price Per Lb.	Value
	No.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	c	\$
1924	160	—	—	55,000	25	13,800
1926	150	2,560	84	215,000	17	36,600
1931	190	5,500	166	915,000	10	91,500
1936	1,150	12,180	152	1,850,000	9	166,500
1937	1,240	13,730	157	2,160,000	7½	162,000
1938	1,090	15,230	159	2,418,000	7	169,300
1939	1,590	18,000	121	2,178,000	8	176,400
1940	2,200	22,000	101	2,222,000	11	244,400
1941	2,400	24,000	130	3,120,000	12	374,400
1942	3,820	27,500	91	2,500,000	14½	362,500
1943	7,500	43,000	89	3,800,000	14½	551,000
1944	9,100	57,000	90	5,130,000	15	770,000
1945	10,000	64,000	95	6,000,000	15	900,000
1946	10,000	72,000	86	6,200,000	16	992,000
1947	10,000	77,000	84	6,500,000	22	1,430,000
Average—24 Years (1924-1947)	2,670	22,013	98	2,153,167	14	297,954

The production of honey in Alberta has grown by leaps and bounds since the year 1924. It is now over 100 times as much in quantity and value, and in the year 1946 owing to very favourable conditions Alberta stood highest in Canada for honey production.

Alberta honey in some cases was used as a substitute for sugar in wartime, thus making a valuable contribution in combatting the sugar shortage in home consumption during that period.

HONEY STATISTICS, BY DISTRICTS, 1947

District	Beekeepers	Per Cent of Total	Colonies	Per Cent of Total	Production	Per Cent of Total
	No.	%	No.	%	Lbs.	%
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	558	5.82	27,080	34.88	1,909,000	29.27
Calgary	645	6.73	4,644	5.98	311,000	4.77
Central East	662	6.91	2,081	2.69	177,000	2.71
Red Deer and Camrose	1,764	18.41	6,543	8.43	558,000	8.56
Edmonton	1,470	15.34	10,290	13.25	864,000	13.25
North of Edmonton	2,442	25.48	19,196	24.73	1,926,000	29.54
General C.D. 12 & 14)	1,501	15.66	13,287	17.12	1,318,000	20.22
Peace River District	941	9.82	5,909	7.61	608,000	9.32
East of Edmonton	2,042	21.31	7,794	10.04	776,000	11.90
TOTAL	9,583	100%	77,628	100%	6,521,000	100%

The distribution of above as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Beekeepers	Colonies	Production
	%	%	%
South	19	44	37
North	81	56	63
Total	100	100	100

There are more beekeepers, colonies and production in the north than in the south, and the north also has a greater production of honey per colony. In these respects the districts adjoining Edmonton stand out although a considerable amount of honey is produced in the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts.

WOOL

Year	Sheep Shorn	Weight Per Fleece	Production	Price Per Lb.	Value
	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	c	\$
1921	274,900	7.5	2,062,000	12.0	247,400
1926	299,300	7.8	2,335,000	20.0	467,000
1931	440,419	7.5	3,303,000	5.0	165,200
1936	447,900	7.7	3,448,800	12.0	413,900
1937	440,700	7.9	3,481,500	13.0	452,600
1938	428,200	8.0	3,425,600	9.0	308,300
1939	405,800	8.4	3,408,700	9.4	320,400
1940	411,700	7.8	3,211,300	15.2	488,100
1941	400,200	8.2	3,282,000	18.2	597,000
1942	442,800	8.4	3,720,000	23.0	856,000
1943	511,500	8.0	4,092,000	24.8	1,015,000
1944	577,600	8.5	4,910,000	25.6	1,257,000
1945	530,400	8.8	4,668,000	26.0	1,213,700
1946	355,900	9.0	3,203,000	25.8	826,000
1947	302,800	8.4	2,544,000	25.7	654,000
Average—27 Years (1921-1947)	382,603	7.9	3,036,348	16.5	501,007

The wool production of Alberta in 1947 was below the average in production but was compensated to some extent by the relatively high price per pound obtained. The production is now practically at the level of the year 1927 when 2,567,000 pounds of wool were produced and decline can be attributed to the following factors: (1) the scarcity of shepherds (2) more profits and less overhead in other types of livestock (3) damage by predatory animals.

WOOL PRODUCTION, BY DISTRICTS, 1947

District:	Sheep Shorn No.	Per Cent of Total %	Production Lbs.	Per Cent of Total %	Value \$	Per Cent of Total %
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	166,700	55.05	1,400,760	55.05	360,187	55.05
Calgary	21,000	6.94	176,400	6.94	45,335	6.94
Central East	27,400	9.05	230,160	9.05	59,151	9.05
Red Deer and Camrose	35,900	11.86	301,560	11.86	77,501	11.86
Edmonton	15,500	5.12	130,200	5.12	33,461	5.12
North of Edmonton	23,700	7.82	199,080	7.82	51,164	7.82
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	17,000	5.61	142,800	5.61	36,700	5.61
Peace River District	6,700	2.21	56,280	2.21	14,464	2.21
East of Edmonton	12,600	4.16	105,840	4.16	27,201	4.16
TOTAL	302,800	100%	2,544,000	100%	654,000	100%

The distribution of wool production as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Sheep Shorn %	Production %	Value %
South	71	71	71
North	29	29	29
Total	100	100	100

Of the total wool production in Alberta for the year 1947, the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts produced 55 per cent of the 71 per cent produced in the south of the province; the next highest was the Red Deer and Camrose districts with nearly 12 per cent, followed by the Central East district with 9 per cent, the remainder being in smaller proportions.

FUR FARMING

(Reported by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Comprises farms keeping fox, mink, chinchilla, marten, fitch, nutria, racoon, lynx, etc.

Year	Fur Farms	Value of Property	Animals on Fur Farms	Animals Killed for Pelts During Year	Animals and Pelts Sold	Revenue
	No.	\$	No.	No.	No.	\$
1921	14	167,335	352	82	97	16,319
1926	146	1,088,539	3,976	1,035	1,557	182,029
1931	319	1,586,717	49,837	12,082	11,727	297,872
1936	514	2,137,346	32,070	28,279	30,773	770,002
1937	587	2,233,858	34,817	33,426	34,463	783,946
1938	727	2,494,088	42,773	45,181	42,751	749,189
1939	822	2,291,306	47,059	66,350	61,275	703,598
1940	846	2,329,811	42,098	73,821	76,714	908,096
1941	858	2,520,927	48,030	73,764	62,018	852,001
1942	716	2,239,087	35,769	102,367	98,886	1,072,262
1943	643	2,627,106	39,772	62,396	81,677	1,447,599
1944	637	3,196,780	46,236	65,612	64,978	1,504,356
1945	774	4,131,384	62,785	78,307	90,350	2,212,661
1946	1,027	5,432,795	86,323	123,872	77,034	1,724,871
Average—26 Years (1921-1946)	446	1,956,694	30,263	33,604	32,314	638,744
Average—10 Years (1937-1946)	764	2,949,714	48,566	72,510	69,015	1,195,858

The above industry comprises what may be described as 'fur farms proper', and does not include miscellaneous farms which just keep a few fur-bearing animals. Commencing from very small proportions in 1921, the operations became 100 times as much in 1946 as they were in 1921, as far as revenue was concerned, and considerably more than that for other items. The figures for 1946 far outdistanced those for the 26 years' average.

FUR FARMING

(Reported by Provincial Bureau of Statistics)

Year	Fur Farms No.	Value of Fur-Bearing Animals \$	Animals on Fur Farms No.	Animals Killed For Pelts During the Year No.	PELTS SOLD	
					No.	\$
1937-38	845	995,295	68,228	33,752	33,752	516,959
1938-39	1,060	1,043,407	86,557	33,136	33,136	534,451
1939-40	1,273	975,000	67,000	30,000	30,000	410,000
1940-41	1,191	990,000	68,000	33,000	33,000	510,000
1941-42	1,195	1,573,248	133,600	97,130	97,130	1,140,935
1942-43	1,146	2,018,031	155,653	129,242	129,242	1,632,483
1943-44	1,094	3,242,825	120,791	61,704	61,704	1,479,907
1944-45	1,220	4,152,692	136,629	76,241	76,241	1,836,934
1945-46	1,274	5,098,921	167,552	90,147	90,147	2,206,645
1946-47	1,358	5,206,638	234,667	141,717	141,717	2,172,478
Average—10 Years (1937-38 to 1946-47)	1,166	2,529,606	123,868	72,607	72,607	1,244,080

The Department of Agriculture in Alberta receives reports from all the farms in the province which keep fur-bearing animals. Consequently the figures are greater in volume than those published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which cover only those farmers exclusively engaged in the production of fur.

The provincial reports for the past 10 years show that operations have increased from four to five times that of the initial reporting year, viz: 1937-38, and also that the 10 year average mentioned above was doubled approximately in the last year for which complete statistics were available, viz: 1946-47. Incomplete reports for the year 1947-48, give 1800 as being the number of farms which keep fur-bearing animals in Alberta.

FUR FARMS, BY DISTRICTS, 1947-48

District:	Number	Per Cent of Total %	District:	Number	Per Cent of Total %
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	69	3.82	North of Edmonton	515	28.50
Calgary	298	16.49	General (C.D. 12 & 14)	153	8.47
Central East	45	2.49	Peace River District	362	20.03
Red Deer and Camrose	133	7.36	East of Edmonton	310	17.16
Edmonton	437	24.18			
			TOTAL	1,807	100%

The distribution of fur farms by districts as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Per Cent %
South	23
North	77
Total	100

The districts of Edmonton, and those contiguous on the north and east comprise 70 per cent of the total fur farms in the province, and of this amount the Peace River district has 20 per cent, the Edmonton district 24 per cent, east of Edmonton 17 per cent, and a small remaining portion in the north of 9 per cent. In the south, the Calgary district registers 16½ per cent, and in the centre with additional territory to the north, the Red Deer and Camrose districts comprise 7 1-3 per cent.

LIVESTOCK MARKETINGS

Comprise horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

Year	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK MARKETED				
	Horses No.	Cattle No.	Sheep No.	Swine No.	Total No.
1929	*	322,500	208,000	962,791	1,493,291
1930	*	322,028	212,000	795,502	1,329,530
1931	*	284,154	315,719	1,328,635	1,928,508
1932	*	305,900	333,480	1,397,500	2,036,880
1933	*	367,950	265,720	1,431,000	2,064,670
1934	*	392,550	278,480	1,344,150	2,015,180
1935	24,506	401,050	255,840	1,070,800	1,752,196
1936	39,786	500,000	275,444	1,170,400	1,985,630
1937	35,000	485,766	278,000	1,031,600	1,830,366
1938	28,427	385,552	232,948	807,333	1,454,260
1939	23,534	401,115	242,046	1,079,892	1,746,587
1940	18,134	361,562	192,681	1,485,382	2,057,759
1941	12,800	387,184	213,832	1,950,659	2,564,475
1942	13,300	373,857	207,035	2,182,342	2,776,534
1943	24,613	370,753	210,654	2,392,384	2,998,404
1944	28,446	472,145	303,124	2,981,940	3,785,655
1945	21,928	653,738	328,954	1,946,159	2,950,779
1946	41,564	594,650	299,564	1,250,602	2,186,380
1947	36,600	510,339	289,183	1,105,222	1,941,344
Average—19 Years (1929-1947)					
	26,818	415,410	260,142	1,458,647	2,161,017

* Records not available

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK MARKETED

Year					
	Horses \$	Cattle \$	Sheep \$	Swine \$	Total \$
1929	*	18,705,000	1,976,360	19,737,000	40,418,360
1930	*	16,101,400	1,484,000	15,114,538	32,699,938
1931	*	8,808,774	1,578,595	15,146,439	25,533,808
1932	*	7,647,500	1,133,832	8,804,250	17,585,582
1933	*	7,726,950	876,875	8,396,175	17,000,000
1934	*	8,636,100	1,169,616	15,194,284	25,000,000
1935	1,715,420	9,569,425	1,035,885	15,951,669	28,272,399
1936	3,052,966	10,857,904	1,233,303	18,258,952	33,403,125
1937	2,285,444	12,390,464	1,468,123	15,833,757	31,977,788
1938	1,849,939	9,940,263	1,286,282	14,313,436	27,389,920
1939	1,376,490	12,544,741	1,428,718	17,737,753	33,087,702
1940	1,269,000	18,166,000	1,273,000	24,426,000	45,134,000
1941	762,000	24,823,000	1,736,200	38,157,300	65,478,500
1942	771,400	22,942,100	1,821,900	50,193,900	75,729,300
1943	1,599,800	27,921,200	1,805,300	60,766,600	92,092,900
1944	1,905,900	35,100,600	2,485,600	75,144,900	114,637,000
1945	1,359,500	48,904,900	2,937,600	49,043,200	102,245,200
1946	1,928,000	50,545,200	2,917,800	35,667,200	91,058,200
1947	1,658,300	48,728,700	3,053,800	37,621,800	91,062,600
Average—19 Years (1929-1947)					
	1,656,474	21,055,801	1,721,200	28,184,692	52,618,167
Per Cent of Total					
	3.15	40.02	3.27	53.56	100%

* Records not available.

Livestock Marketings in 1947 increased from two to three times, in some cases, in value what they were in 1929, and this applies in some degree to the number marketed. These figures exceeded those shown in the depression years by four or five times, and in addition they were well over the average for 19 years, although there has been a slight decline from the peak war period.

Swine marketings still account for more than half the value of the livestock marketings, although the amount is only half of what was received in 1944 for the sale of swine. Cattle marketings make up the balance with sheep and horses in small proportions.

The livestock marketings by districts, would follow to some extent the position geographically where livestock are kept, and the latter is given in detail on a succeeding statement entitled "Livestock Population, by Districts, 1947".

LIVESTOCK EXPORTS

	Horses (1947) No.	Per Cent of Total %	Cattle and Calves (1947) No.	Per Cent of Total %	Sheep (1946) No.	Per Cent of Total %	Swine (1946) No.	Per Cent of Total %
Eastern Canada	6,583	37.56	53,566	27.25	95,585	49.02	17,245	5.29
Prince Edward Island	42	.24	56	.03	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	1,027	5.86	375	.20	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	127	.72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	4,156	23.72	34,627	17.61	19,633	10.07	10,023	3.07
Ontario	1,231	7.02	18,508	9.41	75,952	38.95	7,222	2.22
Western Canada	9,199	52.49	142,855	72.67	97,940	50.23	308,792	94.69
Manitoba	791	4.51	27,197	13.84	1,788	.92	96,806	29.69
Saskatchewan	7,712	44.01	12,734	6.48	20,439	10.48	59,100	18.12
British Columbia	696	3.97	102,924	52.35	75,713	38.83	152,886	46.88
Total Canada	15,782	90.05	196,421	99.92	193,525	99.25	326,037	99.98
Elsewhere	1,742	9.95	150	.08	1,475	.75	65	.02
Newfoundland	2	.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A., etc.	1,740	9.93	150	.08	1,475	.75	65	.02
GRAND TOTAL	17,524	100%	196,571	100%	195,000	100%	326,102	100%

Western Canada is the best market for Alberta livestock, and British Columbia is the best market for Alberta cattle, sheep and swine, although the Ontario market has surpassed it for sheep in some years.

Horses: The greatest exports were in the year 1936, when the total reached 33,624, and 4423 horses were exported to the U.S.A. market, and 17,037 to the Quebec market. Shipments were higher to the U.S.A. markets in 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946, when the totals reached 6686, 9859, 6733, 6308 horses in the respective years. Quebec has been the best market as a rule for horses, although Saskatchewan is now strong in competition.

Cattle and Calves: Export market reached the highest peak in 1936 when the total was 317,054, and of this amount 81,785 were shipped to the U.S.A. In 1938, there were 38,185 cattle shipped to Great Britain. British Columbia is the best market, although a considerable number of cattle and calves are shipped annually to Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Sheep: Exports reached the highest in 1945, when the total was 229,998, of which the greatest shipments went to British Columbia (80,263), and Ontario (73,735). The Ontario market received the greatest number in 1944, viz: 91,239.

Swine: Export market reached the peak in 1944 when the total was 643,755, of which the greatest number went to Manitoba, viz: 286,317, and British Columbia 168,605. Saskatchewan also received 116,591 in that year, although large shipments have gone both to Manitoba and Saskatchewan in other years.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION

Year	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK				
	Horses No.	Cattle No.	Sheep No.	Swine No.	Total No.
1906	226,500	950,600	154,300	114,600	1,446,000
1911	407,200	739,700	133,600	237,500	1,518,000
1916	629,500	1,160,100	294,700	603,600	2,687,900
1921	806,200	1,383,600	431,500	423,300	3,044,600
1926	784,300	1,169,000	504,800	701,300	3,159,400
1931	731,700	1,124,600	785,900	1,052,100	3,694,300
1936	677,000	1,554,100	765,900	877,800	3,874,800
1941	649,200	1,342,100	674,900	1,705,600	4,371,800
1946	469,000	1,598,400	666,800	939,600	3,673,800
1947	410,900	1,654,000	613,800	964,100	3,642,800

Between 1906 and 1947, the total number of livestock increased over 2½ times and comprised the following in varying proportions:—

Horses:—increased from 2 to nearly 4 times but declined in recent years owing to the advent of power machinery on the farms.

Cattle:—increased 1¾ times, and owing to the demand, the prospect is for greater number.

Sheep:—increased from 4 to 5 times, but a slight decline has taken place since the war year period for reasons given on a previous statement entitled "Wool".

Swine:—increased from 8½ to nearly 15 times, with intermittent declines; prospects for an upturn are improving.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK POPULATION

Year	Horses \$	Cattle \$	Sheep \$	Swine \$	Total \$
1906	13,590,000	20,913,200	771,500	916,800	36,191,500
1911	56,440,000	22,671,000	758,000	1,995,000	81,864,000
1916	76,742,000	70,202,000	2,926,000	10,261,000	160,131,000
1921	75,615,000	51,602,000	2,674,000	4,281,000	134,172,000
1926	35,293,000	38,378,000	5,048,000	10,520,000	89,239,000
1931	33,676,000	34,943,000	3,818,000	6,198,000	78,635,000
1936	33,850,000	31,514,000	3,454,000	8,655,000	77,473,000
1941	30,307,000	51,825,000	3,936,000	14,796,000	100,864,000
1946	21,130,000	107,000,000	5,827,000	18,369,000	152,326,000
1947	19,619,000	126,136,000	6,053,000	21,940,000	173,748,000

Between 1906 and 1947, the value of livestock population increased beyond all measure. Some of the increases may be regarded as inflationary but nevertheless there has been a definite increase in the trend.

Horses:—increased from 2 to 6 times, but declined over 75 per cent during the past 25 years.

Cattle:—increased from 2 to 6 times.

Sheep:—increased from 5 to 8 times.

Swine:—increased from 2 to 24 times.

Total Value:—increased from 2 to 5 times.

DETAILS OF LIVESTOCK POPULATION, 1946, 1947

	1946 No.	Per Cent of Total %	1947 No.	Per Cent of Total %
Horses	468,960	12.76	410,900	11.28
Stallions	1,760	.05	1,700	.05
Mares	215,900	5.88	190,800	5.24
Geldings	213,400	5.81	187,800	5.16
Colts & Fillies	37,900	1.02	30,600	.83
Cattle	1,598,400	43.51	1,654,000	45.40
Bulls	32,000	.87	32,600	.89
Cows—Milk	326,200	8.88	315,900	8.67
Beef	334,400	9.10	350,900	9.63
Heifers—Milk	98,300	2.68	99,000	2.71
Beef	123,200	3.35	124,600	3.42
Calves	453,100	12.33	465,700	12.79
Steers over 1 year	231,200	6.30	265,300	7.29
Sheep and Lambs	666,920	18.15	613,800	16.85
Ewes—1 year and over	345,700	9.41	295,700	8.12
Rams—1 year and over	10,220	.28	10,200	.28
Lambs	311,000	8.46	307,900	8.45
Swine	939,600	25.58	964,100	26.47
Over 6 months	213,800	5.82	210,300	5.77
Under 6 months	725,800	19.76	753,800	20.70
Total	3,673,880	100%	3,642,800	100%



White-faced Cattle on Alberta Range Land

LIVESTOCK POPULATION, BY DISTRICTS, 1947

District:	Horses	Per Cent of Total	Cattle	Per Cent of Total	Sheep	Per Cent of Total	Swine	Per Cent of Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	63,100	15.36	441,700	26.70	336,950	54.89	106,000	11.00
Calgary	30,300	7.38	199,800	12.08	43,510	7.09	104,600	10.85
Central East	55,800	13.58	227,100	13.73	54,620	8.90	41,500	4.31
Red Deer and Camrose	63,900	15.55	298,700	18.06	68,630	11.18	224,200	23.25
Edmonton	34,400	8.37	117,900	7.13	35,900	5.85	135,400	14.04
North of Edmonton	77,600	18.88	156,500	9.46	48,260	7.86	164,500	17.06
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	43,000	10.46	98,100	5.93	34,630	5.64	115,900	12.02
Peace River District	34,600	8.42	58,400	3.53	13,630	2.22	48,600	5.04
East of Edmonton	85,800	20.88	212,300	12.84	25,930	4.23	187,900	19.49
TOTAL	410,900	100%	1,654,000	100%	613,800	100%	964,100	100%

The distribution of livestock on farms as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:—

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
	%	%	%	%
South	36	53	71	26
North	64	47	29	74
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Horses:—The highest percentage is east of Edmonton, viz: 21 per cent, next in order is the district north of Edmonton with 19 per cent, Red Deer and Camrose 16 per cent, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat 15 per cent, and Central East district 14 per cent.

Cattle:—The division of cattle as between the north and south, is nearly half and half, although the south has a slightly greater number. Bulls, cows for milk, and heifers for milk predominate in the north, but beef, cattle, beef heifers, calves, and steers over 1 year are greater in the south.

The Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts have the greatest number of cattle of all kinds, viz: 27 per cent; the Red Deer and Camrose districts have 18 per cent, the Central East district 14 per cent. The district east of Edmonton is next with 13 per cent, Calgary district 12 per cent, north of Edmonton 9 per cent, Edmonton district 7 per cent. It could be stated however that the Edmonton district amalgamated with contiguous territories north and east comprise 29 per cent of the total cattle population of the province.

Sheep:—The greater proportion of the sheep population viz: 71 per cent can be said to be definitely in the south of the province and 55 per cent of this amount is in the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts. The Red Deer and Camrose districts in the north come next, with the others in smaller proportions.

Swine:—The northern part of the province is the great habitat for swine, and this is natural, for here the coarse grains for feeding are grown in abundance. The Edmonton district, with those north and east have 51 per cent of the swine population, the Red Deer and Camrose districts 23 per cent, and the remainder in small proportions are in the south of the province.

IRRIGATION

The earliest irrigation project in Alberta was on a tract of land fifteen acres in extent, 8 miles south of Calgary at Fish Creek, and was undertaken by John Glen. Shortly afterwards a number of ranchers began irrigating small patches of land to provide a sure source of food and feed. In 1894, the North West Irrigation Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada, and following this, extensive surveys were carried out by engineers under the Dominion Government, and from these early surveys were developed a number of projects now in operation. It was because of the proximity of sources of water, of risky crop growing conditions in areas of comparatively light rainfall, accompanied by a relatively high rate of evaporation, of a combination of fertile soil and topography, relatively favourable for irrigation, that the development of large irrigation projects was begun at an early stage in the agricultural history of the province.

Closely associated with the development of all irrigation projects was colonization. Some projects were undertaken for the purpose of bringing in new settlers to take over lands held by companies entrusted with colonizing them; others, in order to save colonies already established. Private corporations, governments, communities and individuals contributed to the promotion and development of these projects.

More than five decades have passed since the first organized efforts were made to establish irrigation farming in Alberta. There are now close to one million acres under irrigation in southern Alberta, and plans are being considered for further development of three times this acreage to provide for at least another four thousand of irrigated farms.

Irrigation as an aid in the production of crops in Alberta is practised on approximately 3 per cent of the crop area, and it is estimated that the irrigated areas produce farm products valued at from 7 to 8 per cent of the total value of agricultural production in the province. Most of the farms are in the fourteen irrigated districts of Alberta; the others are individual projects scattered throughout the south.

An irrigation district is a contiguous area in which several farmers are provided with water from a common source for irrigating, the control of which is vested in an organization set up for the purpose. Such an organization is responsible for the levying and collection of all water rates and charges against those under contract to take water.

IRRIGATION STATISTICS, 1947

Project—Source of Supply and Irrigation District	Canals Miles	Area of Tract Acres	Area which can be served by existing works Acres	Area Irrigated in 1947 Acres	Per Cent of Irrigable Area %
Bow River	3,569	1,858,000	459,564	232,174	50.5
Canada Land	461	200,000	55,000	40,100	72.9
New West	24	8,000	4,564	3,494	76.5
Western	1,000	150,000	150,000	20,000	13.3
Eastern	2,084	1,500,000	250,000	168,580	67.4
Belly River	199	85,300	50,818	12,063	23.7
United	175	62,800	34,318	7,463	21.7
Mountain View	24	6,400	3,569	3,300	92.5
Leavitt		16100	4,631	1,300	28.1
Aetna			8,300		
St. Mary River	431	272,593	127,605	110,848	86.9
A.R. & I. Lethbridge (now St. Mary and Milk River Development)	219	200,000	84,000	76,207	90.7
Magrath	90	18,873	6,975	3,500	50.2
Raymond	17	20,520	15,130	12,000	79.3
Taber	105	33,200	21,500	19,141	89.0
Oldman River	600	220,782	97,000	57,434	59.2
Lethbridge Northern	600	220,782	97,000	57,434	59.2
Highwood River	3	10,014	200	—	—
Little Bow	3	10,014	200	—	—
TOTAL	4,802	2,446,689	735,187	412,519	56.1

In addition to the above, there are 648 private licensed irrigation schemes with a total irrigable area of 75,159 acres.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
WATER RESOURCES OFFICE
EDMONTON

MAP

SHOWING THE

IRRIGATION - DISTRICTS
OPERATIVE & POSSIBLE
EXTENSIONS
IN
SOUTHERN ALBERTA

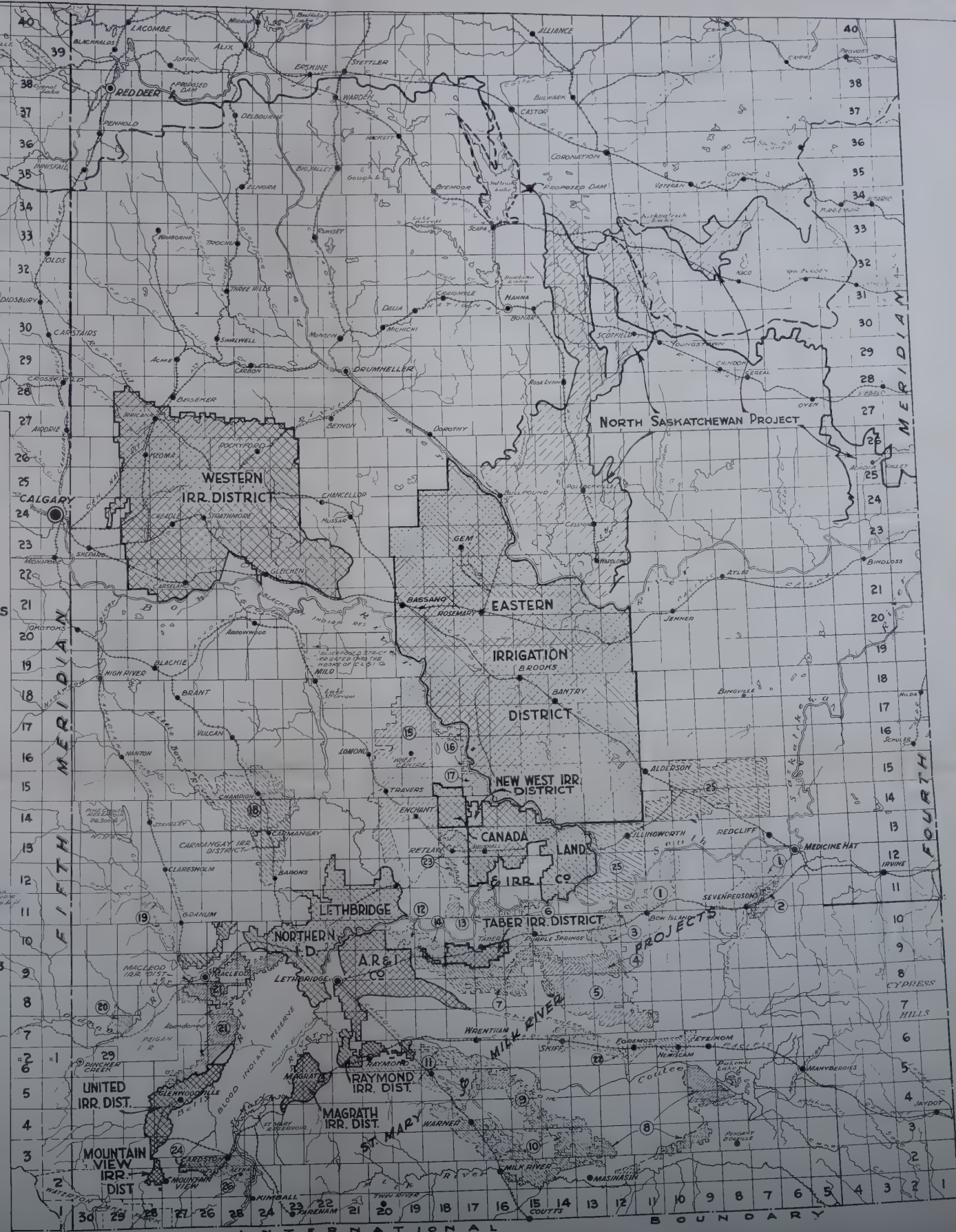
POSSIBLE EXTENSIONS

1. Medicine Hat Tract, L.S.E. Project.
2. " " " " " "
3. Burdett Tract, L.S.E. Project
4. Yellow Lake " " " "
5. Forty Mile " " " "
6. Purple Springs " " " "
7. East Chin " " " "
8. Pakowki " " " "
9. Middle Coulee " " " "
10. Warner-Milk River " " " "
11. New Dayton " " " "
12. Cameron Ranch " " " "
13. Sundial Extension " " " "
14. Taber West " " " "
15. Retlaw-Lomond Project.
16. N. & S. Eyremore " " " "
17. River Bow " " " "
18. Champion Irr. Project.
19. Granum Irr. Project.
20. Beaver Creek " " " "
21. South Macleod " " " "
22. Foremost Tract, L.S.E. Project.
23. N. & S. Retlaw Irr. Project.
24. Leavitt Irr. Project
25. C.L.E.I. Extension
26. Aeta Irr. District.

OPERATIVE 
Extension 

Scale of Miles
0 5 10 15 20

Compiled 13-4-1938 H.D.
Revised 26-2-1945 A.E.M.



SUMMARY OF IRRIGATION STATISTICS, 1947

Project—by Groups Source of supply and total acreage, etc., of Irrigation Districts:	Canals	Per Cent of Total	Area of Tract	Per Cent of Total	Area which can be served by existing works	Per Cent of Total	Area Irrigated in 1947	Per Cent of Total
	Miles	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Bow River	3,569	74.32	1,858,000	75.94	459,564	62.51	232,174	56.28
Belly River	199	4.14	85,300	3.49	50,818	6.91	12,063	2.92
St. Mary River	431	8.98	272,593	11.14	127,605	17.36	110,848	26.87
Oldman River	600	12.50	220,782	9.02	97,000	13.19	57,434	13.93
Highwood River	3	.06	10,014	.41	200	.03	—	—
TOTAL ..	4,802	100%	2,446,689	100%	735,187	100%	412,519	100%

In the year 1947, the Irrigation Districts whose source of supply was the St. Mary River, irrigated more acres **in proportion** to the area which can be served by existing works, than the other projects in the province, although the Bow River Irrigation Districts had the largest area irrigated in that year.

In proportion to the **irrigable area**, the Mountain View Irrigation District with a very small acreage, ranked the highest in the province for proportion of area irrigated in 1947, the percentage being 92.5. The St. Mary and Milk River Development ranked next with 90.7 per cent, followed by Taber 89 per cent; Raymond 79.3 per cent; New West 76.5 per cent; Canada Land 72.9 per cent; Eastern (Bow River) 67.4 per cent; Lethbridge Northern 59.2 per cent; the others were below the overall average of 56.1 per cent.

The Eastern Irrigation District has the largest area of tract, viz: 1,500,000 acres, and the other principal districts rank in the following order:—Lethbridge Northern 220,782 acres; St. Mary and Milk River Development 200,000 acres; Canada Land 200,000 acres; Western (Bow River) 150,000 acres; United 62,800 acres; the other districts are in smaller proportions.

Climate:—In general, southern Alberta has a north temperate continental climate, the extremes, however, are somewhat modified by the presence of the Rocky Mountains to the west. At Brooks, the altitude is about 2485 feet above sea level and this is about 1000 feet lower than at Calgary, nearer to the mountains. Due to this difference in altitude, the precipitation is lower, and the mean temperature slightly higher at Brooks than at Calgary. Throughout, the region is characterized by a low annual rainfall accompanied by a high rate of evaporation, caused by a combination of winds and high summer temperatures. During the summer months, the days are bright and long, and the nights are cool and comparatively short.

Variability in the annual precipitation is quite marked at all points, but the significance of this is greater in the areas of lower precipitation. At no times do these areas receive much more than the bare minimum necessary to carry through cereal crops. This marginality with respect to precipitation, exists in spite of its comparatively favourable distribution, most of it occurring during the months of April to October, and it is during these months precipitation is most effective for crop growth. The following is a good example of the variation in precipitation at points widely separated in the Irrigation Area, viz: Pincher Creek which lies 15 miles west of the United Irrigation District and Jenner which lies less than 10 miles east of the Eastern Irrigation District (Brooks). The average annual precipitation for a 15 year period at Pincher Creek was about 20 inches, while at Jenner for the same period, the annual precipitation averaged less than 12 inches.

The mean annual temperature for the last 40 years at Calgary was approximately 39° F., at Lethbridge 41° F., and at Medicine Hat 43° F. The warmest month was July and for Medicine Hat the maximum mean at 86° F. was more than 8° above that of Calgary; the minimum mean for the same month indicated about the same spread. The coldest month was January, the mean minimum for this month for Calgary at 45° F. was only a fraction lower than that for Medicine Hat. Thus at the more easterly point there is a somewhat greater range in temperature but in general slightly higher.

It may be concluded that travelling from west to east across the irrigation region of southern Alberta, the temperature becomes somewhat higher, and results in a longer frost-free period in the eastern part of the region than in the western part.

In any region of such broad expanse as southern Alberta, with an altitude in a plains area rising from two to four thousand feet above sea level, and bounded on one side by a range of mountains it is obvious that local differences in temperature and precipitation occur. The results of local differences show up in differences in productivity where the soil and other physical characteristics of the area in general are similar.

Soil—The importance of the soil in the economics of irrigation farming is determined by a number of factors. Among these is the degree of the irrigated area. In areas of light precipitation, but not too extreme, dry farming can compete with irrigation farming where the texture of the soil is relatively heavy—the clay loams and the clays. The heavier textured soils have greater water-retentive capacity than have the lighter ones—sandy loams.

In areas where the sparsity of precipitation is marked to such an extent that irrigation becomes necessary to carry on arable farming, the lighter textured soils are favoured. This is particularly true in the production of root crops and other intensively grown crops. Another factor is the presence of certain alkali salts, and the structure of the soil which permits these to accumulate and form unproductive spots.

The United Irrigation District whose source of supply is the Belly River, is characterized by medium to heavy textured soils, and these apply more or less to the irrigation districts of Mountain View, Leavitt, Aetna, which are located in the same irrigation group, and also the irrigation districts of St. Mary and Milk River Development, Magrath and Raymond in the St. Mary River group, and to the Lethbridge Northern in the Oldman River group.

In the Bow River group, the main soil features are sandy loam to loam with a very small amount of clay, and this applies particularly to the Eastern Irrigation District along with lighter soils which also pervade, the irrigation districts of Canada Land, New West, Western and also the Taber Irrigation District in the St. Mary River group.

Crops—Comprise mainly wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, peas, beans, alfalfa seed, alfalfa, new alfalfa, timothy, timothy and alfalfa, green feed, oat hay, other hay, sunflowers, corn, potatoes, sugar beets, other roots, garden products, clover and pasture (mixed grasses and corn), etc.

Comparative Results of Crops Grown on Dry and Irrigated Land at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alberta, Giving Yields per Acre

Year	WHEAT (Marquis)		OATS (Banner)		BARLEY (Swedish Chevalier)		PEAS (All Varieties)		POTATOES (Irish Cobbler)	
	Dry Bus.	Irr. Bus.	Dry Bus.	Irr. Bus.	Dry Bus.	Irr. Bus.	Dry Bus.	Irr. Bus.	Dry Bus.	Irr. Bus.
1908	29	43	80	88	55	61	19	19	92	235
1909	31	40	56	77	44	69	19	19	159	605
1910	11	23	21	68	12	54	12	33	103	521
1911	Hailed		Hailed		Hailed		23	39	356	508
1912	28	50	77	145	41	77	31	62	296	501
1913	25	52	73	115	50	93	41	42	195	483
1914	24	54	49	113	25	90	19	52	400	495
1915	63	94	143	81	86	80	53	50	283	447
1916	48	71	118	157	64	79	46	37	475	530
1917	28	48	66	128	40	82	23	48	157	465
1918	14	62	24	104	17	91	16	48	93	505
1919	6	51	Nil	134	Nil	85	Nil	24	234	385
1920	3	62	Nil	136	22	77	Nil	10	227	487
1921	12	40	4	66	24	66	Nil	26	148	872
1922	26	53	64	94	48	78	12	37	213	467
1923	16	49	25	93	29	53	26	37	149	363
1924	18	35	44	76	29	77	Not threshed		200	700
1925	22	79	35	110	36	62	19	Not grown	420	650
1926	33	68	38	140	43	72	15	45	138	606
1927	25	44	38	78	41	62	11	39	158	550
1928	29	44	71	120	38	57	—	46	133	116
1929	21	73	31	78	21	51	—	54	41	555
1930	22	75	35	52	38	110	—	56	203	558
1931	20	54	34	94	37	92	—	60	191	338
1932	35	55	31	83	—	75	—	62	—	—
1933	19	55	24	105	—	67	—	52	—	—
1934	31	64	47	82	—	81	—	—	—	—
1935	20	63	12	112	—	66	—	60	—	—
1936	13	55	—	102	—	57	—	33	—	—
1937	27	68	48	119	—	72	—	23	—	—
1938	34	60	36	118	—	75	—	42	—	—
1939	33	58	47	89	—	80	—	15	—	—
1940	27	63	26	111	—	81	—	37	—	—

**Comparative Results of Crops Grown on Dry and Irrigated Land at the Dominion Experimental Station,
Lethbridge, Alberta, Giving Yields per Acre (Continued)**

Year	WHEAT (Marquis)		OATS (Banner)		BARLEY (Swedish Chevalier)		PEAS (All Varieties)		POTATOES (Irish Cobbler)	
	Dry Bus.	Irr. Bus.	Dry Bus.	Irr. Bus.	Dry Bus.	Irr. Bus.	Dry Bus.	Irr. Bus.	Dry Bus.	Irr. Bus.
1941	28	58	4	77	—	45	—	19	—	—
1942	43	56	54	139	—	78	—	24	—	—
1943	17	43	6	108	—	71	—	21	—	—
1944	20	53	—	89	—	76	—	49	—	—
1945	23	47	14	106	—	55	—	22	—	—
1946	27	47	18	87	—	53	—	30	—	—
1947	31	61	29	73	—	99	—	28	—	—
Average—40 Years (1908-1947)	26	53	40	99	—	70	—	36	—	—
Increase due to Irrigation	27 bushels		59 bushels							
Increase in per cent due to Irrigation	104 %		147 %							

In all cases the results were obtained from small plots. On that account, the yields probably are higher than would have been secured from larger fields, but the comparative yields are about the same. The cultural practices on dry land and under irrigation are not the same, the dry land crops were produced on well prepared summerfallow and the irrigated crops in a three years' rotation of grain, hoed crop and peas with an occasional application of fertilizer.

Settlers—The earlier settlers of the irrigation areas were immigrants from the British Isles and the United States, while the settlers of the twenties were made up for the most part of people from Central and Southeastern Europe. Of the various racial origins the United Irrigation District contains the largest proportion of British descent, a large number having migrated from the United States. Less than one-third of the settlers of the Eastern Irrigation District as well as Coaldale were of English, Scotch or Irish ancestry. In the same districts a somewhat larger proportion were of German and Scandinavian nationalities, the Germans being the larger nationality group.

Markets and Transportation—The question of markets is of paramount importance to any irrigation project. Several markets are required to handle the variety of produce grown, and in this respect Alberta irrigation projects are no more fortunate than projects in some other countries. Distances, coupled with transportation costs, are a limiting factor in accessibility to markets. Tables 1 & 2 give the distances to markets, and the freight rates which apply to Alberta irrigation produce.

TABLE No. 1—

Distances to Major Market Outlets for Produce from the Irrigated Districts of Alberta

Shipping Points	Rail Miles	Highway Miles
Medicine Hat to Calgary	180	195
Medicine Hat to Lethbridge	112	106
Vauxhall to Medicine Hat	76	98
Vauxhall to Calgary	147	150
Lethbridge via Macleod to Calgary	126	141
Calgary to Edmonton	194	192
Calgary to Vancouver	642	795
Calgary to Winnipeg	840	893
Calgary to Fort William	1266	—
Calgary to Toronto	2072	—

TABLE No. 2—

Freight Costs in Car Load Lots from Calgary to Vancouver and Fort William

Commdoity	From Calgary to		Minimum Cars lbs.
	Vancouver cents per cwt.	Fort William cents per cwt.	
Grain—Export	20	—	80000
—Domestic	41½	26	80000
Livestock (Cattle, hogs and sheep)	56	67	20000
Honey and Canned Goods	98	141	24000
Cheese, eggs and fresh meats	110	143	24000
Butter and Dressed Poultry	145	192	20000
Packing house products	98	129	24000
Potatoes	59½	76	40000
Mixed Vegetables	59½	81	40000
Alfalfa Meal and pea seed	56	75	30000

In common with other areas of the prairies a surplus of grain above local requirements is produced to be marketed elsewhere in Canada or for export. In the irrigated areas generally too, a surplus of hay is produced, and during the dry years of the thirties a seller's market prevailed for hay. Usually it is more profitable to feed both hay and grain locally or in other words, market it through livestock. In some irrigated areas, the by-products from the processing of specialized crops have stimulated livestock feeding since the feed is both inexpensive and of a high quality.

The markets for specialty crop produce from Alberta irrigation areas are largely limited to those of the Prairie Provinces because of competition in the more remote outlets. Markets for the more perishable products are more or less confined to those at Lethbridge, Calgary, Medicine Hat, and the local towns within the districts.

The railway freight rates which apply to packaged goods of less than carload lots vary to a slight degree between local markets, and these rates are usually directly related to the length of haul. For example, from points such as Brooks and Lethbridge, the rate to Calgary is 30 cents per hundred-weight, the distances being about equal. From Calgary to Medicine Hat, the charge is 35 cents and the distance is about 50 miles greater than from Brooks to Calgary. Rates between other intermediate points vary directly with the distance, a minimum charge being applied for very short hauls. Express charges are considerably higher but this service is used mainly for perishable goods or when speedy delivery is desired.

A limited number of industries have been established in the areas: Sugar Beet factories at Raymond, Picture Butte, and one at Taber to commence operations in 1949. Beets are grown for these centres at Taber, Lethbridge, Magrath, Raymond and Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Districts.

Vegetable Canning factories are operating at Lethbridge, Coaldale, Taber, Magrath and Brooks. Canning factory crops are grown in the irrigation districts adjacent to these centres.

Alfalfa Meal plant at Lethbridge and a plant for the de-hydration of alfalfa at Brooks.

Seed houses at Lethbridge, Brooks, etc.

A large potato warehouse at Duchess in the Eastern Irrigation District.

Flax Mill at Medicine Hat—serves as an outlet for the increase in flax production.

Tow Manufacturing plant at Rolling Hills—for manufacturing wood fibre from flax straw.

All Alberta irrigation districts are adequately served by highway and railway facilities. Running parallel with the Canadian Pacific Trans-Canada Railway and the Medicine Hat-Lethbridge line are gravelled highways serving motor-transport. These two highways are linked both by gravel and hard-surface highways from Lethbridge to Calgary. The Waterton Lakes-Lethbridge gravelled road serves the Raymond and Magrath districts and skirts the United Irrigation District. On the whole all these districts are served by a fine network of graded dirt roads, linking them with their local markets and distributing centres. In addition to the local markets, the eastern and western markets are reached by adequate railway facilities.

General—The average capital required for irrigation farming is anywhere from \$4,000 to \$10,000 and over, and the most profitable farms are those which are the mixed crop-livestock types. Irrigation farming is only feasible where compact settlement may be made, and is determined by the area of land in a single block which may readily be made available. Each of the existing irrigation districts are compact settlement large enough to support at least one fairly large village in its midst where those who service the surrounding farms live. Briefly the following main factors are pre-eminent in irrigation farming:

- (a) adequate farm capital, buildings and equipment
- (b) adequate size of farm unit.
- (c) adequate yields and combination of crops and livestock farming.
- (d) overhead expenses to be kept to a minimum.
- (e) efficiency in the use of labour and capital.
- (f) adequacy of water for irrigating.
- (g) adequate market outlets.
- (h) adequate transportation.

Post-War Planning for Irrigation Projects—To utilize to the fullest extent the great water resources of Alberta for industrial, municipal and agricultural purposes.

The following is a list of the proposed post-war projects in order of priority. Work on some of these has already commenced:

- (1) St. Mary and Milk River Irrigation Development.
- (2) Extension of Canada Land Irrigation Company.
- (3) Aetna Irrigation Project.
- (4) Willow Creek, Granum, Lethbridge Northern, Carmangay Development.
- (5) Macleod Irrigation Project.
- (6) The Buffalo Lake-Red Deer Irrigation and Power Development.
- (7) Storage Reservoirs:
 - (a) The Gap Reservoir Site—Oldman River.
 - (b) The Canyon Reservoir Site—Castle River.
 - (c) The Gap Reservoir Site—Clearwater River.
 - (d) The Gap Reservoir Site—North Saskatchewan River.
- (8) River Channel Improvement.

GRASS, CLOVER AND ALFAFA SEED

Hay and pasture seeds are grown principally in the gray wooded soils.

Alfalfa Seed is produced mainly in the Peace River, Bonnyville, St. Paul, Athabasca, Mayerthorpe, Sangudo, Breton and Brooks districts.

Alsike Clover and Red Clover are produced mainly at Westlock, Morinville, Bonnyville, Lac La Biche, De Bolt, and Breton.

Sweet Clover is produced mainly at Athabasca and Timothy Seed at Pincher Creek.

Brome Grass is produced mainly at Castor, Coronation, Delia, Fairview, Berwyn and Grande Prairie.

Crested Wheat Grass is produced mainly in the Drumheller East districts, and Creeping Red Fescue at Innisfail, Olds, Airdrie and Beaverlodge.

Hay and Pasture Seeds Production

Year	Alfalfa Seed		Alsike Clover Seed		Red Clover Seed	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
1935	150,000	30,000	25,000	4,000	10,000	2,000
1936	216,000	32,000	75,000	10,000	10,000	2,000
1937	200,000	40,000			15,000	3,000
1938	315,000	50,000	100,000	8,000	100,000	10,000
1939	210,000	40,000	120,000	17,000	60,000	7,000
1940	660,000	79,000	206,000	24,000	150,000	18,000
1941	570,000	105,000	205,000	29,000	200,000	34,000
1942	1,903,000	458,000	390,000	70,000	208,000	42,000
1943	1,450,000	404,000	275,000	55,000	450,000	111,000
1944	2,500,000	675,000	500,000	110,000	475,000	123,000
1945	6,300,000	1,998,000	1,250,000	371,000	1,500,000	416,000
1946	3,500,000	1,260,000	1,000,000	350,000	900,000	315,000
1947	2,500,000	675,000	2,000,000	600,000	1,500,000	600,000

Average—13 Years (1935-1947)

1,574,923	\$449,692	512,167	\$137,333	429,077	\$129,462
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Year	Sweet Clover Seed		Timothy Seed		Brome Grass Seed	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
1935	120,000	4,000	1,500,000	45,000	1,000,000	30,000
1936	135,000	5,000	600,000	30,000	460,000	37,000
1937	459,000	23,000	420,000	17,000	400,000	36,000
1938	1,300,000	32,000	850,000	30,000	1,500,000	90,000
1939	545,000	16,000	250,000	15,000	1,300,000	130,000
1940	450,000	9,000	1,000,000	50,000	3,002,000	274,000
1941	320,000	17,000	1,251,000	75,000	3,025,000	242,000
1942	2,614,000	131,000	1,371,000	55,000	4,024,000	201,000
1943	1,500,000	150,000	1,000,000	80,000	4,000,000	320,000
1944	4,000,000	360,000	1,200,000	90,000	4,000,000	280,000
1945	5,000,000	350,000	1,000,000	70,000	4,000,000	300,000
1946	6,000,000	450,000	500,000	30,000	4,000,000	400,000
1947	6,000,000	480,000	150,000	10,000	4,000,000	400,000

Average—13 Years (1935-1947)

2,187,923	\$155,923	853,230	\$45,923	2,670,077	\$210,769
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Year	Crested Wheat Grass Seed		Western Rye Grass Seed		Creeping Red Fescue Seed	
	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
1935	150,000	30,000	25,000	1,000	10,000	1,000
1936	150,000	42,000	15,000	1,000	10,000	2,000
1937	200,000	60,000	—	—	6,000	2,000
1938	370,000	44,000	25,000	2,000	11,000	4,000
1939	655,000	53,000	—	—	20,000	7,000
1940	440,000	35,000	—	—	59,000	26,000
1941	400,000	32,000	—	—	100,000	45,000
1942	286,000	14,000	—	—	218,000	48,000
1943	300,000	24,000	—	—	225,000	86,000
1944	250,000	18,000	—	—	300,000	120,000
1945	200,000	13,000	—	—	850,000	340,000
1946	50,000	5,000	—	—	350,000	200,000
1947	50,000	6,000	—	—	500,000	200,000
Average—13 Years (1935-1947)						
	269,307	\$28,923	21,667	\$1,333	204,538	\$83,154

Total of Hay and Pasture Seeds Production

Year	Lbs.	\$
1935	2,990,000	147,000
1936	1,671,000	161,000
1937	1,700,000	181,000
1938	4,571,000	270,000
1939	3,160,000	285,000
1940	5,967,000	515,000
1941	6,071,000	579,000
1942	11,014,000	1,019,000
1943	9,200,000	1,230,000
1944	13,225,000	1,776,000
1945	20,100,000	3,858,000
1946	16,300,000	3,010,000
1947	16,700,000	2,971,000
Average—13 Years (1935-1947)		
	8,666,846	\$1,230,923

The growing of hay and pasture seeds has become a very important industry in Alberta. Since 1935, the first year for which fairly complete statistics were available, the quantity produced increased over 5 times, and the value of same has increased nearly twenty times in the thirteen year period 1935-1947 inc.).

The crop in 1947 was nearly twice the quantity of the average for the 13 years and the value was over twice.

A reference to the foregoing tables will reveal record increases for the individual hay and pasture seed crops, along with some decreases for other crops in the respective years.

Alfalfa Seed, Alsike Clover Seed, Red Clover Seed, Sweet Clover Seed, and Brome Grass Seeds are the major crops.

FARM FACILITIES

Comprised in 1946: Binders (65,873); Automobiles 41,543); Tractors (48,756); Gasoline Engines (36,828); Motor Trucks (18,451); Threshing Machines (12,923); Grain Combines (10,650); Electric Motors (8,082).

Combines on Farms—Alberta

Year	Farms Reporting No.	Combines No.
1931	2,468	2,530
1936	2,794	2,909
1941	4,910	5,165
1946	10,180	10,650

There was no census of combines taken in the year 1926, but unofficial sources report that there were 26 combines sold in that year in Alberta. From 1931 to 1946 the number of combines increased over four times.



Some of Our Japanese Neighbours in the Sugar Beet Fields—Alberta

Farms Reporting, and Combines on Farms, By Districts, Alberta, 1946

District	Farms Reporting	Per Cent of Total	Combines	Per Cent of Total
	No.	%	No.	%
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	4,000	39.29	4,274	40.13
Calgary	2,024	19.88	2,130	20.00
Central East	1,475	14.49	1,515	14.23
Red Deer and Camrose	1,198	11.77	1,220	11.46
Edmonton	423	4.16	432	4.06
North of Edmonton	536	5.26	550	5.16
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	246	2.42	251	2.36
Peace River District	290	2.84	299	2.80
East of Edmonton	524	5.15	529	4.96
Total	10,180	100%	10,650	100%

The distribution of farms reporting and the number of combines on farms, as between north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:

	Farms Reporting	Combines
	%	%
South	74	74
North	26	26
Total	100	100

In the south are to found three-quarters of all the combines operating on farms in the province, and this can be attributed to the fact that the grain straw is much shorter in the south than in the north.

Of the 75 per cent of combines operating in the south, 40 per cent is in the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts.

Tractors on Farms, Alberta

Year	Farms Reporting	Tractors
	No.	No.
1921	8,464	9,215
1926	10,225	11,311
1931	21,994	23,967
1936	22,947	24,922
1941	34,456	36,445
1946	45,205	48,756

In the twenty-five year period 1921-1946, the number of tractors on farms in Alberta increased over 5 times.

Farms Reporting, and Tractors on Farms, By Districts, Alberta, 1946

District	Farms Reporting	Per Cent of Total	Tractors	Per Cent of Total
	No.	%	No.	%
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	9,300	20.57	10,590	21.72
Calgary	4,856	10.74	5,366	11.01
Central East	4,727	10.46	5,013	10.28
Red Deer and Camrose	8,416	18.62	8,953	18.36
Edmonton	4,159	9.20	4,435	9.10
North of Edmonton	7,799	17.25	8,233	16.88
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	4,384	9.70	4,604	9.44
Peace River District	3,415	7.55	3,629	7.44
East of Edmonton	5,948	13.16	6,166	12.65
Total	45,205	100%	48,756	100%

The distribution of farms reporting and the number of Tractors on farms, as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:

	Farms Reporting %	Tractors %
South	42	43
North	58	57
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

The greater proportion of tractors is in the north of the province, the percentage being 57. Of this amount, nearly 40 per cent is in the Edmonton and contiguous districts, and 18 per cent in the Red Deer and Camrose districts. Of the 43 per cent in the South, the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts have 22 per cent.

Motor Trucks on Farms, Alberta

Year	Farms Reporting No.	Motor Trucks No.
1926	1,393	1,421
1931	7,081	7,320
1936	7,282	7,656
1941	13,634	14,512
1946	17,394	18,451

In the twenty year period 1926-1946, the number of Motor Trucks on Farms in Alberta, increased 13 times.

Farms Reporting, and Motor Trucks on Farms, By Districts, Alberta, 1946

District	Farms Reporting No.	Per Cent of Total %	Motor Trucks No.	Per Cent of Total %
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	5,788	33.28	6,421	34.80
Calgary	2,569	14.77	2,769	15.00
Central East	1,889	10.86	1,945	10.55
Red Deer and Camrose	2,553	14.68	2,617	14.18
Edmonton	1,123	6.46	1,166	6.32
North of Edmonton	1,854	10.65	1,902	10.31
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	893	5.13	912	4.94
Peace River District	961	5.52	990	5.37
East of Edmonton	1,618	9.30	1,631	8.84
Total	<u>17,394</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>18,451</u>	<u>100%</u>

The distribution of farms reporting and the number of Motor Trucks on Farms as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:

	Farms Reporting %	Motor Trucks %
South	59	60
North	41	40
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Of the 60 per cent of Motor Trucks on Farms in the south of the province, the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts had 35 per cent, and the Calgary district 15 per cent. In the north the Red Deer and Camrose districts rated 14 per cent, North of Edmonton district 10 per cent, East of Edmonton district 9 per cent, and the Edmonton district 6 per cent.

Automobiles on Farms, Alberta

Year	Farms Reporting No.	Automobiles No.
1921	19,517	20,616
1926	27,419	29,144
1931	41,025	42,817
1936	37,732	39,224
1941	42,678	44,090
1946	40,935	41,543

During the twenty-five year period 1921-1946, the number of Automobiles on farms more than doubled, although there was a slight reduction during the last 5 years.

Farms Reporting, and Automobiles on Farms, By Districts, Alberta, 1946

District	Farms Reporting	Per Cent of Total	Automobiles	Per Cent of Total
	No.	%	No.	%
Lethbridge and Medicine Hat	7,343	17.94	7,513	18.08
Calgary	4,263	10.41	4,351	10.49
Central East	4,976	12.16	5,065	12.19
Red Deer and Camrose	8,021	19.59	8,140	19.59
Edmonton	4,641	11.34	4,695	11.30
North of Edmonton	5,918	14.46	5,960	14.35
General (C.D. 12 & 14)	3,394	8.29	3,413	8.22
Peace River District	2,524	6.17	2,547	6.13
East of Edmonton	5,773	14.10	5,819	14.00
Total	40,935	100 %	41,543	100 %

The distribution of farms reporting and the number of Automobiles on Farms as between the north and south of the province may be expressed in percentages as follows:

	Farms Reporting	Automobiles
	%	%
South	41	41
North	59	59
Total	100	100

The Red Deer and Camrose districts in the north, have nearly 20 per cent of the total Automobiles on Farms in the province. Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts come next with 18 per cent, followed by the districts north and east of Edmonton with 14 per cent each, and the Central East districts with 12 per cent. The overall picture reveals the north of the province as having the greater proportion of automobiles on farms.

Number and Percentage of Farms Reporting Farm Facilities to the Total Number of Farms in Alberta, 1946

Total Number of Farms, Alberta, 1946 89,541

	No.	Per Cent of Total
		%
Binders —farms reporting	59,452	66.40
Automobiles —farms reporting	40,935	45.72
Tractors —farms reporting	45,205	50.49
Gasoline Engines —farms reporting	29,166	32.57
Motor Trucks —farms reporting	17,394	19.43
Threshing Machines—farms reporting	12,861	14.36
Grain Combines —farms reporting	10,180	11.37
Electric Motors —farms reporting	3,941	4.40

ELEVATORS

An elevator means any premises into which western grain may be received, or out of which it may be discharged directly from or into railway cars or vessels, and includes any such premises owned or operated by His Majesty either directly or through any individual, public body or company.

Elevators are classified as: Country Elevators, Private Country Elevators, Mill Elevators, Private Terminal, Public Terminal, Semi-Public Terminal, and Grain Annexes.

Mill Elevator means an elevator which is operated by a person primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing grain into some other product, into which there is received no grain other than the property of the manager of such mill elevators.

Private Elevator means an elevator which is used by the manager exclusively for the storage or handling of grain belonging to him alone, or, when the manager is a co-operative association of grain growers, or is a company controlled by one or more such associations, is used by such association exclusively for the storage or handling of grain either belonging to it or produced by or received from someone or more of its members.

Public Elevator means any elevator other than a mill, private, or semi-public elevator.

Semi-Public Elevator means any elevator not being a mill elevator, the manager whereof is expressly permitted by the terms of his licence as such manager, to bin as he sees fit any grain except wheat graded in any of the four grades first specified in Schedule One of the "Canada Grain Act" or graded into the grades of No. 1 Canada Western Garnet or No. 2 Canada Western Garnet specified in the said schedules.

Terminal Elevator means an elevator into which western grain is received after the issue of an inspection certificate under the "Canada Grain Act" or contemporaneously with an inspection under this Act upon which an inspection certificate is issued, and includes any elevator in Duluth or elsewhere in the United States of America where provision is made by the Board for the inspection of western grain under the provisions of the "Canada Grain Act".

Number of Elevators and Storage Capacity (Bushels), Alberta, 1947

Kind of Elevator	Railway	Elevators No.	Capacity (Bushels)
Public Country	Canadian Pacific	943	38,831,500
	Canadian National	607	23,131,000
	Northern Alberta	170	6,722,500
	Not on Trackage	1	15,000
		1,721	68,700,000
Private Country	Canadian Pacific	3	235,000
	Canadian National	1	120,000
		4	355,000
Mill	Canadian Pacific	11	3,885,000
	Canadian National	1	125,000
		12	4,010,000
Private Terminal	Canadian Pacific	2	1,565,000
	Canadian National	1	40,000
		3	1,605,000
Public Terminal	Canadian Pacific	2	3,750,000
	Canadian National	1	2,350,000
		3	6,100,000

Temporary Annexes

		Capacity (Bushels)
Public Country	Canadian Pacific	16,089,100
	Canadian National	6,745,000
	Northern Alberta	2,679,000
	Not on Trackage	35,000
		25,548,100

Re-Capitulation

Kind of Elevator	Elevators		Temporary Annexes Capacity (Bushels)	No.	Total
	No.	Capacity (Bushels)			Capacity (Bushels)
Public Country	1,721	68,700,000	25,548,100	1,721	94,248,100
Private Country	4	355,000	—	4	355,000
Mill	12	4,010,000	—	12	4,010,000
Private Terminal	3	1,605,000	—	3	1,605,000
Public Terminal	3	6,100,000	—	3	6,100,000
Total	1,743	80,770,000	25,548,100	1,743	106,318,100

In addition to the above, the Wheat Pool Elevators have Terminal Elevators at Vancouver and Prince Rupert, in British Columbia.

FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS

The Farm Improvement Loans' Act was proclaimed and came into force on March 1st, 1945. The primary purpose of the Act was to fill a gap in the credit system which has been developed in Canada to meet the needs of agriculture. That gap related chiefly to the provision of intermediate credit, and certain types of short term credit, to farmers for the improvement and development of farms and for the improvement of living conditions thereon. The Act aims at assisting particularly, the average farmer who in the past has frequently not been able to secure bank credit for these purposes. It aims, moreover, at providing credit in a form and under terms and conditions which are convenient and suited to the needs and conditions of the particular farm borrower.

Farm Improvement Loans are made by the chartered banks, which are guaranteed against loss by the Government up to ten per cent of the aggregate principal amount of loans made by each bank. The liability of the Government is limited to an aggregate principal amount of \$250,000,000 in loans by all banks made within a three-year period. Loans may be obtained for periods up to ten years, depending upon the amount borrowed. The maximum amount of any loan that may be outstanding at any one time is \$3,000. Interest (simple) is payable at the rate of five per cent. Security of an appropriate kind is taken in all cases.

Loans To Alberta

Year	No.	Amount
1945 (10 Months)	1,633	\$ 1,250,447.85
1946	4,798	\$ 3,388,114.70
1947	8,169	\$ 6,537,872.92

Alberta heads the list of provinces to whose residents Farm Improvement Loans have been made, and this has been true since loans were first made under the Act.

Distribution of Loans to Alberta, by Types

Year—1947	No.	Amount
Construction, Alterations and Repairs of Farm Buildings	495	\$ 437,738.19
Construction of New Houses	184	\$ 220,902.00
Repairs and Alterations to Buildings	144	\$ 95,668.95
Other Construction	167	\$ 121,167.24
Miscellaneous (including Implements and Machinery, Clearing, Breaking, etc.)	7,179	\$ 5,662,396.54
Total	8,169	\$ 6,537,872.92

VALUES OF FARM LANDS—ALBERTA

The average value per acre of occupied farm lands in Alberta, as estimated by crop correspondents:

Year	Value per Acre
	\$
1909	20
1910	24
1916	22
1921	28
1926	26
1931	20
1936	16
1941	16
1942	17
1943	18
1944	19
1945	20
1946	21
1947	25

Farm values are once more ascending, but have not yet reached the height of those in the early 20's.

FARM WAGES, ETC.—ALBERTA

Year	Per Month in Summer Season						Per Year	
	Wages		Board		Wages and Board		Wages and Board	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1909	25	14	15	12	40	26	422	285
1910	23	14	17	14	40	28	416	300
1916	32	13	20	16	52	29	501	299
1921	52	31	26	23	78	54	746	566
1926	45	25	24	22	69	47	701	520
1931	25	15	19	17	44	32	447	345
1936	22	11	16	14	38	25	378	271
1939	25	12	17	15	42	27	431	295

Year	January 15th.		May 15th.		August 15th.	
	MONTHLY (MALES)		MONTHLY (MALES)		MONTHLY (MALES)	
	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1942	28.82	48.86	46.38	67.19	50.26	70.83
1943	42.49	65.04	61.84	87.96	62.23	88.67
1944	54.63	78.63	68.25	93.21	72.31	98.16
1945	58.22	82.47	74.76	98.33	77.19	111.00
1946	60.25	86.01	76.16	102.32	80.02	106.66
1947	63.31	89.67	82.21	109.66	84.69	113.57
1948	68.83	101.00	88.82	117.53	—	—

Rates of pay for farm labour reached a fairly high point in the twenties, but with the downward trend of prices for farm produce due to the financial depression in the thirties, farm wages showed marked reductions. Since 1939 the trend has been upwards and the latest figures available reveal the highest wages paid for farm labour in the history of the province.

GENERAL

No fixed amount is set for the capital necessary to become established on a farm in Alberta, but a good start can be made by a few thousand dollars to provide for **first** payment on land, the erection of a small house, barn and the purchase of the necessary implements and livestock. In 1946, the values of land and buildings, implements and machinery, livestock, poultry, etc., averaged a little over \$10,000 per farm, but 1948 values would place this figure at from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per farm.

As a guide to farm operations, the following figures will prove helpful in determining the income and expenses of an average farm in Alberta. These figures represent the averages based on the number of farms in Alberta, 1946, viz.: 89,541:.....

Gross Income	1946 \$ per farm	1947 \$ per farm
Cash Income from Farm Products	3,183	3,858
Income in Kind (Home Grown Produce)	349	374
Value of Changes in Inventory	18	—202
Supplementary Payments	50	19
Total of Gross Income	\$3,600	\$4,049

Expenses and Depreciation Charges:

Taxes on all farm land	147	157
Net farm rent	149	152
Wages paid to labour	403	376
Interest on mortgages, agreements of sale, etc.	29	29
Feed and seed purchased through market channels	236	267
Tractor fuel oil and grease	178	180
Truck Expenses (a) Licenses	6	6
(b) Operating	39	52
Farm automobile expenses	39	49
Blacksmith and Machine shop charges	29	32
Binder Twine	22	29
Fertilizer	7	12
Fruit and vegetable supplies (sprays, boxes, etc.)	17	19
Fencing	11	12
Repairs to buildings	34	36

Expenses and Depreciation Charges: (Continued)

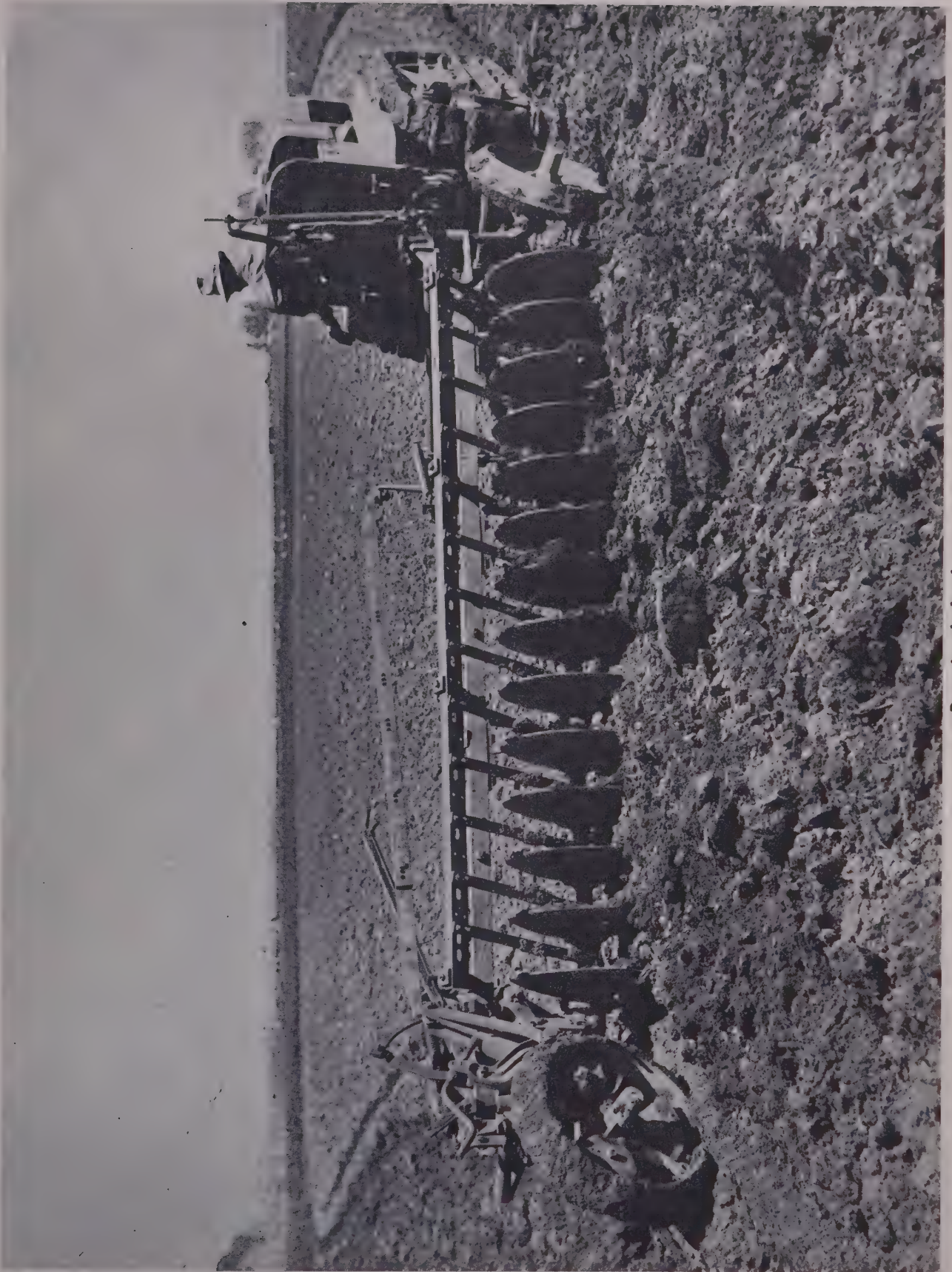
Gross Income	1946 \$ per farm	1947 \$ per farm	
Machinery repair parts	71	80	
Water rent	12	12	
Nursery Stock	1	2	
Miscellaneous	72	75	
Total Operating Expenses	—	\$1,502	— \$1,577
Depreciation of buildings	53	53	
Depreciation of machinery	141	148	
Total Operating Expenses and Depreciation	—	\$1,696	— \$1,778
Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming Operations	—	\$1,904	— \$2,271

Formula

	1946		1947
Gross Income	\$322,332,000		\$362,548,000
	<u>89,541 (farms)</u>	= \$3,600	<u>89,541 (farms)</u>
Expenses and Depreciation Charges	\$151,891,000		\$159,206,000
	<u>89,541 (farms)</u>	= \$1,696	<u>89,541 (farms)</u>
Net Income of Farm Operators from farming operations	\$1700,441,000		\$203,342,000
	<u>89,541 (farms)</u>	= \$1,904	<u>89,541 (farms)</u>

The above amounts will vary considerably with that spent on each individual farm as some will be more and some less according to the extent of farming operations.

It should be further stated that the foregoing figures only apply to the specific years mentioned.



Preparing the Land

Minerals

MINERALS

Comprise bentonite, bituminous sand, building and ornamental stone, clay and clay products, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, iron, natural gas, ochre, petroleum, salt, sodium sulphate, talc, travertine marble, and zinc.

Value of Mineral Production

Year	\$	Year	\$
1907	4,657,524	1927	29,309,223
1908	5,122,505	1928	32,531,416
1909	6,047,447	1929	34,739,986
1910	8,996,210	1930	30,427,742
1911	6,662,673	1931	23,580,727
1912	12,073,589	1932	21,183,312
1913	15,054,046	1933	19,702,953
1914	12,684,234	1934	20,228,851
1915	9,909,347	1935	22,289,681
1916	13,297,543	1936	23,305,726
1917	16,527,535	1937	25,597,117
1918	23,109,987	1938	28,966,272
1919	21,087,582	1939	30,691,617
1920	33,586,456	1940	35,092,337
1921	30,562,229	1941	41,364,385
1922	27,872,136	1942	47,359,831
1923	31,287,536	1943	48,941,210
1924	22,344,940	1944	51,066,662
1925	25,318,866	1945	51,753,237
1926	26,977,027	1946	60,082,513

Average — 40 years (1907-1946) — \$25,784,855

Final figures are not yet available for the mineral production of Alberta in the year 1947 but preliminary figures released place the value at \$67,432,270, which in 40 years (1907-1946) was nearly 15 times greater than the figures shown for the year 1907.

The combined values of production of coal, petroleum and natural gas account for over 90 per cent of the total value of mineral production in Alberta, annually.

Miscellaneous Minerals

Bentonite—A colloidal clay, important for industrial purposes. With water added, it forms a mineral jelly several times its original volume. It is found widely in Alberta. Promising deposits associated with coal seams occur along the Red Deer river. One deposit is worked at Drumheller. The bentonite is used as a drilling mud in the oilfields. The production of bentonite reached its peak in 1941 when the quantity was 1,317 tons and the value \$5,882.

Building and Ornamental Stone—Limestone is quarried for lime and cement in the front ranges of the mountains. Limestone beds extend along the Saskatchewan river. Sandstone quarries have been opened at Brickburn, Glenbow, Monarch and Pembina.

Copper—Occurrences of copper sulphide within the mountains west of Calgary, but they are not of economic value at the present time.

Gold—Gold in quantities has been found on the banks and bars of the North Saskatchewan and in the Pembina, Smoky, Macleod and Athabasca rivers. Record has been obtained of the recovery of \$4,000 of alluvial gold in 1915. Production in 1947 was 52 fine ozs. valued at \$1,820.

Gypsum—Gypsum is found in large quantities and under favorable conditions for mining north of Edmonton, at Gypsum Point on Peace River, and north of Jasper Park.

Iron—Several years ago some work was done on iron-bearing sandstones nine miles east of Blairmore. Clay ironstone occurs on Red Deer river, west of Hand Hills.

Ochre—East and north of Edmonton, there are several small deposits of yellow, red and brown ochre, which (according to analyses) when ground with oil, make an excellent grade of paint.

Sodium Sulphate—About six miles south-east of the town of Minburn on the Canadian National Railways, there is located a deposit of pure sodium sulphate. This deposit forms the bed of a lake and covers about 25 acres. It is reported to have a depth of from 10 to 14 inches, and consists of clear, crystalline glauber salt.

On the property of Mr. D. W. Bohannon of Garfield, near Oyen (in Tp 27, Rge. 4, W. 4th meridian), Alberta, sodium sulphate has been found in commercial quantities, and small shipments have been made.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION — ALBERTA
('000 Dollars)



Talc—There are occurrences of talc of good quality along the Continental Divide in the Rocky Mountains in the vicinity of Redearth Pass, about twenty miles in a direct line southwest of Banff and also near Vermilion Pass.

Travertine Marble—It is reported that there are deposits of travertine marble in the S.E. ¼ of legal subdivision II — Sec. 19, Tp. 26, Rge. 5, W. 5th meridian, ten miles west of Cochrane, Alberta.

Total cubical content to be about	32,000 cu. yards
Less	
Allowance for overburden and wastage	24,000 cu. yards (75%)
Area Available	8,000 cu. yards (25%)

If the area surrounding the spring for a distance of 20 feet were excluded, the result would be reduced to 5,760 cubic yards. It should be stated that more definite results could be obtained by sinking a number of test holes to bed rock, thus making a more complete survey, but with the amount of material exposed, the expense would not appear to be justified. Some of Alberta travertine marble has been used to advantage in a few of the public and commercial buildings in this province.

Zinc—There is a small deposit of zinc sulphide in the Bow Valley about twenty-three miles west of Banff. Some ore was shipped from this deposit several years ago.

Production of Miscellaneous Minerals, Alberta

Year	BENTONITE		LIME		STONE		CEMENT	
	Tons	\$	Bush.	\$	Tons	\$	Bbls.	\$
1906	—	—	240,000	56,200	—	—	—	—
1911	—	—	434,038	100,407	—	158,344	512,176	1,241,535
1916	—	—	78,019	20,033	—	257	275,727	477,832
1921	—	—	107,083	48,332	2,962	13,750	—	1,118,231
1926	—	—	108,309	39,517	3,759	13,890	423,766	873,621
			Tons					
1931	—	—	5,118	46,785	2,496	9,642	626,483	1,286,080
1936	—	—	9,129	78,259	13,916	29,388	243,534	482,197
1937	—	—	10,651	93,478	13,225	27,189	267,106	531,541
1938	1,136	3,444	12,053	107,012	1,691	6,148	304,373	611,790
1939	889	2,850	12,499	108,632	3,048	14,280	377,846	744,357
1940	714	2,240	16,872	149,720	3,981	11,999	414,183	832,508
1941	1,317	5,882	17,950	151,296	7,942	24,303	492,515	985,030
1942	956	5,404	18,821	155,760	12,028	40,436	668,043	1,307,353
1943	1,080	5,262	18,215	149,455	13,961	47,899	606,703	1,176,442
1944	—	2,076	18,852	158,957	12,726	43,049	699,989	1,370,502
1945	—	1,248	19,855	169,322	13,528	54,962	620,337	1,246,346
1946	—	4,253	23,785	204,926	13,417	55,286	809,721	1,635,222
1947	1,022	4,541	25,733	235,509	13,883	57,600	737,551	1,491,510

Year	SAND AND GRAVEL		Ozs.	GOLD	\$	SILVER		SODIUM SULPHATE	
	Tons	\$				Ozs.	\$	Tons	\$
1906	—	—	39	800	—	—	—	—	
1911	3,500,000	20,000	10	207	—	—	—	—	
1916	697,500	72,713	82	1,695	—	—	—	—	
1921	—	—	49	1,013	—	—	—	—	
1926	1,754,965	412,430	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1931	1,050,988	313,616	195	4,031	29	9	—	—	
1936	894,380	339,928	109	3,818	9	4	—	—	
1937	711,966	312,687	46	1,610	4	2	80	480	
1938	792,760	525,175	305	10,728	23	10	89	1,127	
1939	817,168	619,105	359	12,974	32	13	30	186	
1940	1,722,465	1,069,667	215	8,277	20	8	10	50	
1941	956,484	433,504	215	8,277	21	8	8	32	
1942	481,644	218,914	34	1,309	2	1	—	—	
1943	626,157	309,389	21	808	1	—	—	—	
1944	833,524	328,151	51	1,963	4	2	—	—	
1945	919,736	433,436	7	269	1	—	—	—	
1946	1,812,468	1,060,703	110	4,042	12	10	—	—	
1947	2,058,142	1,170,883	78	2,730	16	12	—	—	



Plant of the Canada Cement Co. Ltd.—Exshaw

COAL AREAS OF ALBERTA

BASED ON GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS

by J. A. Allan

EDMONTON, ALBERTA
1940



SCALE
1 inch = 20 miles

MINERABLE COAL

(In thousands of net tons)

Crowmest	4,029,760	Oldman	3,208,800
Highwood	5,446,560	Casade	2,669,600
Pather	360,000	Cleaver	348,320
Portage	2,760,000	Louisa Park	3,371,200
Brule	1,444,800	Smoky River	3,399,600
Picotee	356,400	Pekisko	1,321,600
Morley	920,000	Red Deer	940,000
Louisa House	44,800	Saunders	2,150,400
Colespur	3,853,600	Prairie Creek	414,400
Magrath	477,100	Lathbridge	623,200
Milk River	711,200	Pakowki	311,560
Taber	636,400	Redcliff	129,920
Brooks	608,160	Steveston	80,400
Exprea	50,400	Wainwright	25,680
Paken	33,800	Westlock	7,920
Rockwater	33,600	Slave	25,680
High Prairie	39,200	Sexsmith	30,240
Valhalla	50,400	Champion	94,000
Gleichen	75,600	Drumheller	1,316,000
Sherrness	822,080	Carbon	352,800
Big Valley	134,400	Castor	362,800
Antley	300,120	Wetaskiwin	94,000
Camrose	128,800	Torfield	280,000
Edmonton	746,160	Pembina	1,512,000
Halcyon	252,000	Willetown	100,800

Total - 47,064,300

COAL

Coal-bearing formations underlie most of the southern half of the province and occur both in the Plains and the Rocky Mountain Foothills. These formations contain extensive coal deposits of commercial value. Coal is found in three distinct horizons, viz.: (a) the Kootenay formation, (b) the Belly River formation, (c) the Edmonton formation.

Kootenay formation—In the coal areas of Crowsnest, Cascade, Nordegg, Mountain Park, etc.—mainly low and medium volatile bituminous coal (Table 1).

Belly River formation—In the coal areas of Saunders Creek, Coalspur, Pincher Creek, Prairie Creek, Magrath, Lethbridge, etc.—high volatile bituminous coal. Taber, Milk River, Redcliff, Brooks, etc.—sub-bituminous coal (Tables 2 and 3).

Edmonton formation—In the coal areas of Drumbheller, Edmonton, Pembina, Tofield, Carbon, Sheerness, Camrose, Castor, etc.—mainly sub-bituminous coal (Table 4).

TABLE 1
Coal Reserves
Inner Foothills Belt (Kootenay Formation)

Area	Mineable	Coal	Recoverable	Coal	TOTAL	
	Probable	Possible (additional)	Probable	Possible (additional)	Probable	Possible (additional)
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Crowsnest	3,157,280,000	872,480,000	1,578,640,000	436,240,000	4,735,920,000	1,308,720,000
Oldman	2,811,200,000	397,600,000	1,405,600,000	198,800,000	4,216,800,000	596,400,000
Highwood	3,762,080,000	1,684,480,000	1,881,040,000	842,240,000	5,643,120,000	2,526,720,000
Cascade	2,228,800,000	660,800,000	1,114,400,000	330,400,000	3,343,200,000	991,200,000
Panther	431,200,000	128,800,000	215,600,000	64,400,000	646,800,000	193,200,000
Clearwater	224,000,000	124,320,000	112,000,000	62,160,000	336,000,000	186,480,000
Nordegg	1,892,800,000	868,000,000	946,400,000	434,000,000	2,839,200,000	1,302,000,000
Mountain Park	2,816,800,000	554,400,000	1,408,400,000	277,200,000	4,225,200,000	831,600,000
Brule	761,600,000	683,200,000	380,800,000	341,600,000	1,142,400,000	1,024,800,000
Smoky River	2,250,000,000	1,349,600,000	1,120,000,000	674,800,000	3,370,000,000	2,024,400,000
TOTAL	20,335,760,000	7,323,680,000	10,162,880,000	3,661,840,000	30,498,640,000	10,985,520,000

TABLE 2
Outer Foothills Belt (Belly River Formation)

Area	Mineable	Coal	Recoverable	Coal	TOTAL	
	Probable	Possible (additional)	Probable	Possible (additional)	Probable	Possible (additional)
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pincher	156,800,000	201,600,000	78,400,000	100,800,000	235,200,000	302,400,000
Pekisko	728,000,000	593,600,000	364,000,000	296,800,000	1,092,000,000	890,400,000
Morley	375,200,000	554,400,000	187,600,000	277,200,000	562,800,000	831,600,000
Red Deer	420,000,000	520,800,000	210,000,000	260,400,000	630,000,000	781,200,000
Mountain House	8,960,000	35,840,000	4,480,000	17,920,000	13,440,000	53,760,000
Saunders	1,275,680,000	874,720,000	637,840,000	437,360,000	1,913,520,000	1,312,080,000
Coalspur	3,376,800,000	576,800,000	1,688,400,000	288,400,000	5,065,200,000	865,200,000
Prairie Creek	240,800,000	173,600,000	120,400,000	86,800,000	361,200,000	260,400,000
TOTAL	6,582,240,000	3,531,360,000	3,291,120,000	1,765,680,000	9,873,360,000	5,297,040,000

TABLE 3
Alberta Plains (Belly River Formation)

Area	Mineable	Coal	Recoverable	Coal	TOTAL	
	Probable	Possible (additional)	Probable	Possible (additional)	Probable	Possible (additional)
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Magrath	437,900,000	39,200,000	218,950,000	19,600,000	656,850,000	58,800,000
Lethbridge	678,720,000	144,480,000	339,360,000	72,240,000	1,018,080,000	216,720,000
Milk River	428,960,000	282,240,000	214,480,000	141,120,000	643,440,000	423,360,000
Pakowki	254,240,000	57,120,000	127,120,000	28,560,000	381,360,000	85,680,000
Taber	408,800,000	229,600,000	204,400,000	114,800,000	613,200,000	344,400,000
Redcliff	51,520,000	78,400,000	25,760,000	39,200,000	77,280,000	117,600,000
Brooks	182,560,000	425,600,000	91,280,000	212,800,000	273,840,000	638,400,000
Steveville	16,800,000	33,600,000	8,400,000	16,800,000	25,200,000	50,400,000
Empress	20,160,000	30,240,000	10,080,000	15,120,000	30,240,000	45,360,000
Wainwright	6,720,000	20,160,000	3,360,000	10,080,000	10,080,000	30,240,000
Pakan	13,440,000	20,160,000	6,720,000	10,080,000	20,160,000	30,240,000
Westlock	26,880,000	47,040,000	13,440,000	23,520,000	40,320,000	70,560,000
Rochester	13,440,000	20,160,000	6,720,000	1,080,000	20,160,000	21,240,000
Slave	10,080,000	16,800,000	5,040,000	8,400,000	15,120,000	25,200,000
High Prairie	15,680,000	23,520,000	7,840,000	11,760,000	23,520,000	35,280,000
Sexsmith	16,800,000	13,440,000	8,400,000	6,720,000	25,200,000	20,160,000
Valhalla	30,240,000	20,160,000	15,120,000	19,080,000	45,360,000	39,240,000
TOTAL	2,612,940,000	1,501,920,000	1,306,470,000	750,960,000	3,919,410,000	2,252,880,000

TABLE 4**Alberta Plains (Edmonton Formation)**

Area	Mineable Coal	Coal	Recoverable Coal	Coal	TOTAL	
	Probable Tons	Possible (additional) Tons	Probable Tons	Possible (additional) Tons	Probable Tons	Possible (additional) Tons
Champion	67,200,000	16,800,000	33,600,000	8,400,000	100,800,000	25,200,000
Gleichen	58,800,000	16,800,000	29,400,000	8,400,000	88,200,000	25,200,000
Drumheller	994,000,000	324,800,000	497,000,000	162,400,000	1,491,000,000	487,200,000
Sheerness	235,200,000	26,880,000	117,600,000	13,440,000	352,800,000	40,320,000
Carbon	302,400,000	50,400,000	151,200,000	25,200,000	453,600,000	75,600,000
Big Valley	89,600,000	44,800,000	44,800,000	22,400,000	134,400,000	67,200,000
Castor	336,000,000	26,800,000	168,000,000	13,400,000	504,000,000	40,200,000
Ardley	280,000,000	20,160,000	140,000,000	10,080,000	420,000,000	30,240,000
Wetaskiwin	56,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000	14,000,000	84,000,000	42,000,000
Camrose	112,000,000	16,800,000	56,000,000	8,400,000	168,000,000	25,200,000
Tofield	246,400,000	33,600,000	123,200,000	16,800,000	369,600,000	50,400,000
Edmonton	627,200,000	120,960,000	313,600,000	60,480,000	940,800,000	181,440,000
Pembina	1,260,000,000	252,000,000	630,000,000	126,000,000	1,890,000,000	378,000,000
Whitcourt	84,000,000	16,800,000	42,000,000	8,400,000	126,000,000	25,200,000
Halcourt	168,000,000	84,000,000	84,000,000	42,000,000	252,000,000	126,000,000
TOTAL	4,916,800,000	1,079,600,000	2,458,400,000	539,800,000	7,375,200,000	1,619,400,000

Summary of Coal Reserves, Alberta

Area	Mineable Coal	Coal	Recoverable Coal	Coal	TOTAL	
	Probable Tons	Possible (additional) Tons	Probable Tons	Possible (additional) Tons	Probable Tons	Possible (additional) Tons
Inner Foothills Belt (Kootenay Formation)	20,335,760,000	7,323,680,000	10,162,880,000	3,661,840,000	30,498,640,000	10,985,520,000
Per Cent of Total	66.67	66.67	33.33	33.33	100%	100%
Outer Foothills Belt (Belly River Formation)	6,582,240,000	3,531,360,000	3,291,120,000	1,765,680,000	9,873,360,000	5,297,040,000
Per Cent of Total	66.67	66.67	33.33	33.33	100%	100%
Alberta Plains (Belly River Formation)	2,612,940,000	1,501,920,000	1,306,470,000	750,960,000	3,919,410,000	2,252,880,000
Per Cent of Total	66.67	66.67	33.33	33.33	100%	100%
Alberta Plains (Edmonton Formation)	4,916,800,000	1,079,600,000	2,458,400,000	539,800,000	7,375,200,000	1,619,400,000
Per Cent of Total	66.67	66.67	33.33	33.33	100%	100%
TOTAL	34,447,740,000	13,436,560,000	17,218,870,000	6,718,280,000	51,666,610,000	20,154,840,000
Per Cent of Total	66.67	66.67	33.33	33.33	100%	100%

Further Analysis

	Tons	Per Cent of Total
Alberta —Mineable Coal (Probable and Possible)	47,884,300,000	66.67
Recoverable Coal (Probable and Possible)	23,937,150,000	33.33
Total	71,821,450,000	100%

It is clear from the foregoing that Alberta has very extensive reserves of bituminous and sub-bituminous coals, and coals of all ranks from lignite to anthracite are represented. The largest reserves in the Province occur in the Foothills immediately adjacent to the mountains and consist mainly of medium and low volatile bituminous coal. The next largest reserves are the high volatile bituminous coals which occur mainly in the Outer Foothills nearest the Plains. Extensive deposits of sub-bituminous coals occur in the Central Plains area. Small deposits of lignite are found in the south-east and north-east of the Province on the outer rims of the Alberta coal basin, and small areas of anthracite occur at a few localities in front of the Rocky Mountains in the vicinity of Banff.

Details of Largest Coal Reserves—Mineable Coal

Area	Alberta			tons 47,884,300,000
	Per Cent of Inner Foothills Belt %	Per Cent of Total Alberta %		
Inner Foothills Belt				
(Kootenay Formation)	100%	57.76%	tons	27,659,440,000
Crowsnest	14.57	8.42	tons	4,029,760,000
Oldman	11.60	6.70	tons	3,208,800,000
Highwood	19.69	11.37	tons	5,446,560,000
Cascade	10.45	6.03	tons	2,889,600,000
Nordegg	9.98	5.77	tons	2,760,800,000
Mountain Park	12.19	7.04	tons	3,371,200,000
Smoky River	13.01	7.52	tons	3,599,600,000
Other	8.51	4.91	tons	2,353,120,000
	Per Cent of Outer Foothills Belt %	Per Cent of Total Alberta %		
Outer Foothills Belt				
(Belly River Formation)	100%	21.12%	tons	10,113,600,000
Saunders	21.26	4.49	tons	2,150,400,000
Coalspur	39.09	8.26	tons	3,953,600,000
Other	39.65	8.37	tons	4,009,600,000
	Per Cent of Alberta Plains (Belly River Formation) %	Per Cent of Total Alberta %		
Alberta Plains				
(Belly River Formation)	100%	8.60%	tons	4,114,860,000
Magrath	11.60	1.00	tons	477,100,000
Lethbridge	20.00	1.72	tons	823,200,000
Milk River	17.28	1.49	tons	711,200,000
Taber	15.51	1.33	tons	638,400,000
Other	35.61	3.06	tons	1,464,960,000
	Per Cent of Alberta Plains (Edmonton Formation) %	Per Cent of Total Alberta %		
Alberta Plains				
(Edmonton Formation)	100%	12.52%	tons	5,996,400
Drumheller	21.99	2.75	tons	1,318,800
Edmonton	12.48	1.56	tons	748,160
Pembina	25.22	3.16	tons	1,512,000
Other	40.31	5.05	tons	2,417,440

Summary of Coal Reserves—Mineable Coal

Area	Tons	Per Cent of Total %	
Inner Foothills Belt—(Kootenay Formation)	27,659,440,000	57.76)	
Outer Foothills Belt—(Belly River Formation)	10,113,600,000	21.12)	78.88 %
Alberta Plains—(Belly River Formation)	4,114,860,000	8.60	
Alberta Plains—(Edmonton Formation)	5,996,400,000	12.52	
TOTAL	47,884,300,000	100%	

The most valuable coal reserves from the point of view of both quality and quantity are concentrated in the Foothills belts (78.88%), notably in the Inner Foothills belt (57.76%). Of the Plains regions, the Edmonton Formation (12.52%) is the more important and represents an extensive reserve of sub-bituminous coal. Markets, however, more than coal reserves are the fundamental problems of the Alberta Coal Mining Industry.



Strip Mining in the Crow's Nest Pass

Production of Coal

Alberta is the largest coal producing province in the Dominion of Canada.

Year	Domestic tons	Sub- Bituminous tons	Bituminous tons	Anthracite tons	Total Production tons	Per Ton \$	Value of Production \$
1886					43,220	1.88	81,112
1891					174,131	2.51	437,243
1896					209,162	2.78	581,832
1901					340,275	2.50	850,687
1906	602,780	—	546,623	235,597	1,385,000	1.89	2,614,762
1911	964,700	—	649,745	80,119	1,694,564	2.35	3,979,264
1916	2,172,801	—	2,335,259	140,544	4,648,604	2.45	11,386,577
1921	2,943,141	—	2,897,380	96,674	5,937,195	4.59	27,246,514
1926	3,160,029	490,371	2,858,508	—	6,508,908	3.21	20,886,103
1931	2,246,544	471,389	1,846,357	—	4,564,290	2.92	13,342,675
1936	2,841,330	566,387	2,288,658	—	5,696,375	2.57	14,659,705
1937	2,631,150	506,529	2,414,003	—	5,551,682	2.62	14,563,911
1938	2,453,263	488,912	2,287,850	—	5,230,025	2.62	13,698,470
1939	2,449,199	512,105	2,556,801	—	5,518,105	2.61	14,415,281
1940	2,537,205	598,686	3,069,197	—	6,205,088	2.64	16,377,959
1941	2,713,254	585,453	3,671,357	—	6,970,064	2.78	19,382,471
1942	3,213,113	733,547	3,807,619	—	7,754,279	2.92	22,624,410
1943	3,416,037	791,952	3,469,993	—	7,677,982	3.13	24,030,686
1944	3,146,801	729,427	3,551,205	—	7,427,433	3.61	26,814,937
1945	—	3,200,485	4,600,763	—	7,801,248	3.56	27,751,377
1946	—	3,434,859	5,389,596	—	8,824,455	3.78	33,339,579
1947	—	3,237,220	4,837,376	—	8,074,596	4.50	36,300,000

The total of Alberta's coal production from 1886 to 1947 (inclusive) is 230,831,343 tons valued at \$725,600,000.

Sub-bituminous coal comprises 40 per cent and Bituminous coal 60 per cent of the total annual production.

For the purpose of classification, the coal areas of Alberta have been divided into 5 groups, according to the kind of coal in reserve or mined:

Group 1—Semi-Anthracite, and bituminous-low volatile.

Group 2—Bituminous-medium volatile, and high volatile grade A.

Group 3—Bituminous-high volatile—grades B and C.

Group 4—Sub-bituminous—grades A and B.

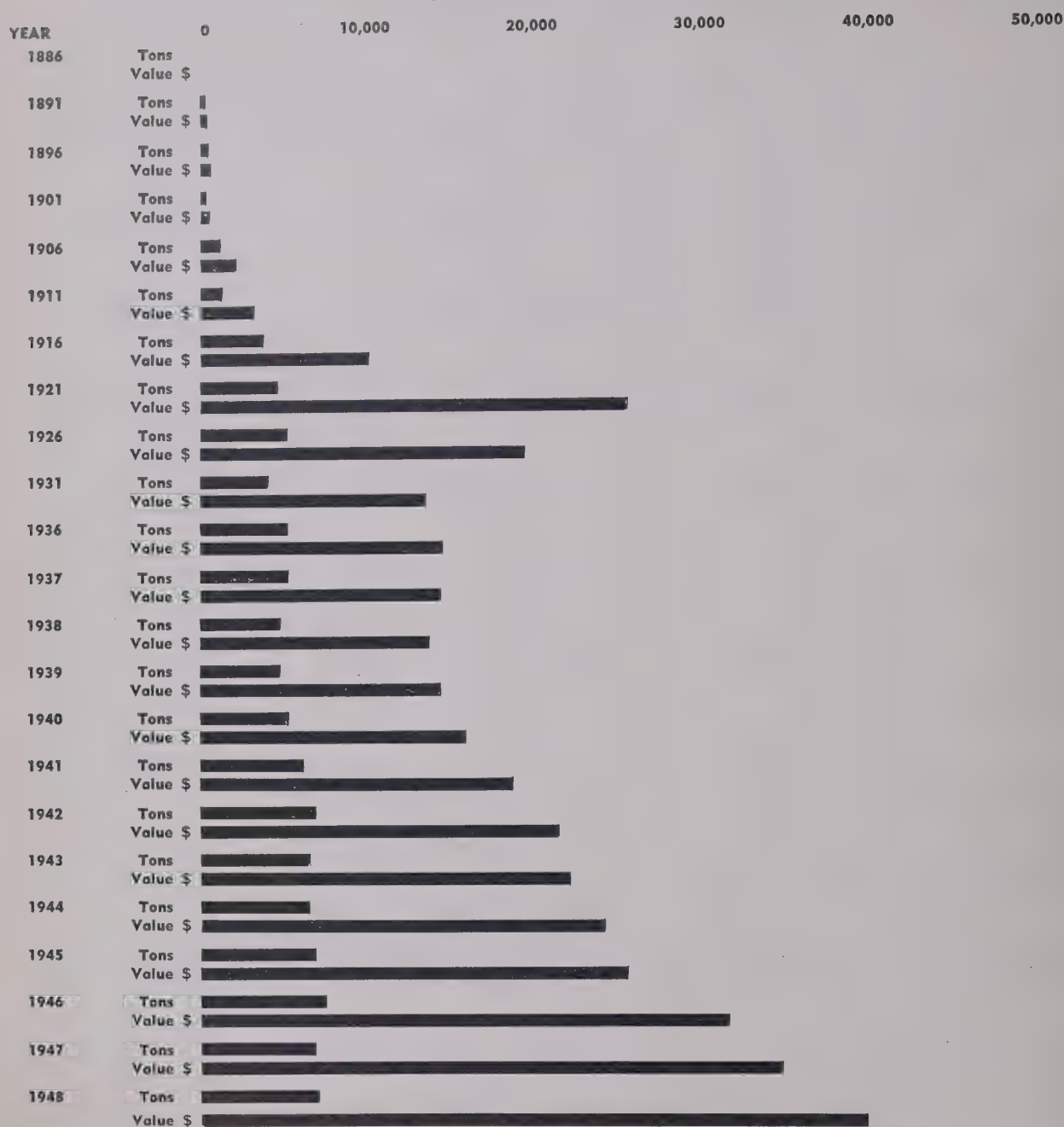
Group 5—Sub-bituminous—grade C; and Lignite Coal

PRODUCTION OF COAL BY GROUPS AND COAL AREAS

GROUPS AND COAL AREAS												
	1938 tons	1939 tons	1940 tons	1941 tons	1942 tons	1943 tons	1944 tons	1945 tons	1946 tons	1947 tons	Average 10 years tons	Per Cent of Total %
BITUMINOUS COAL FIELD												
Group 1:	3,122,230	3,401,325	3,998,863	4,599,984	5,013,363	4,843,052	4,763,081	4,600,763	5,389,596	4,837,376	4,465,618	62.37
Cascade	324,397	345,547	441,173	663,751	704,723	664,025	715,183	633,893	646,976	624,489	576,416	8.05
Nordegg	170,039	194,441	206,732	322,202	337,659	343,476	363,314	318,036	313,608	280,769	285,028	3.98
	154,358	151,106	234,441	341,549	367,064	320,549	351,869	315,869	333,368	343,720	291,388	4.07
Group 2:	1,963,453	2,211,244	2,627,719	3,006,906	3,102,625	2,805,968	2,836,022	2,826,843	3,366,206	2,922,829	2,766,982	38.65
Crowsnest	1,275,004	1,400,802	1,616,467	2,021,155	2,170,222	1,962,557	1,943,068	1,856,540	2,256,741	1,967,880	1,847,044	25.80
Mountain Park	688,449	810,442	1,011,252	985,751	932,403	843,411	892,954	970,037	1,109,465	954,949	919,938	12.85
Group 3:	834,380	844,534	929,971	929,327	1,206,015	1,373,059	1,211,876	1,140,027	1,376,414	1,290,058	1,122,220	15.67
Coalspur	351,427	360,436	448,619	509,933	658,061	713,082	651,340	617,286	832,987	754,775	589,794	8.22
Halcourt	3,355	3,003	3,163	3,595	2,403	1,873	553	649	1,662	1,017	2,127	.03
Lethbridge	342,113	329,416	327,817	339,579	470,065	579,234	481,896	451,538	469,618	462,322	425,360	5.94
Morley	61	107	73	—	—	—	—	1,603	1,238	1,738	733	.01
Pekisko	5,080	5,385	5,673	6,977	10,786	11,802	5,864	2,739	1,885	3,389	5,958	.08
Pincher	1,413	1,374	606	823	606	451	660	231	448	681	733	.01
Prairie Creek	91,189	104,067	100,753	16,988	—	1,828	7,637	6,013	8	655	41,141	.57
Saunders	39,742	40,736	42,962	50,732	64,094	64,789	63,926	59,926	68,146	65,342	56,040	.78
No Area	—	10	305	700	—	—	—	42	390	139	264	.01
SUB-BITUMINOUS COAL FIELD												
Group 4:	2,107,795	2,116,780	2,206,225	2,370,080	2,740,916	2,834,930	2,664,352	3,200,485	3,434,859	3,237,220	2,693,893	37.63
Ardley	1,900,181	1,905,867	1,985,910	2,146,744	2,497,951	2,531,024	2,388,646	2,783,358	3,032,688	2,835,250	2,400,959	33.53
Big Valley	21,420	15,682	17,723	10,916	5,938	10,239	7,109	14,319	12,228	15,368	13,094	.18
Brooks	2,069	2,441	2,594	4,006	4,708	12,836	5,471	7,824	10,106	14,230	6,629	.08
Carbon	9,665	10,980	11,326	11,446	14,097	30,381	88,364	220,114	130,604	134,643	66,162	.92
Champion	92,846	80,033	70,851	57,207	63,750	68,391	46,379	71,733	78,149	70,159	69,950	.98
Drumheller	16,142	15,273	14,983	13,203	12,369	11,776	7,177	7,329	7,348	8,296	11,390	.16
Edmonton	1,168,348	1,223,338	1,287,935	1,458,455	1,785,021	1,838,738	1,678,132	1,722,816	1,946,170	1,857,416	1,596,637	22.30
Gleichen	515,103	470,576	483,924	477,637	514,479	457,002	389,330	408,068	478,900	493,133	468,815	6.55
Magrath	25,239	26,091	23,221	25,642	21,979	21,369	16,430	18,100	16,676	14,940	20,969	.29
Milk River	541	431	305	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	325	.01
Pembina	30,267	38,891	50,420	66,746	58,980	53,611	72,187	65,009	60,106	95,468	59,169	.83
Taber	12,274	12,731	13,324	14,852	13,191	20,596	75,066	243,978	289,849	128,376	82,424	1.15
Wetaskiwin	2,249	3,224	3,831	2,546	1,783	3,272	1,085	1,595	1,389	1,385	2,246	.03
Whitecourt	217	215	317	219	288	179	287	150	79	231	218	.01
Group 5:	207,614	210,913	220,315	223,336	242,965	303,906	275,706	417,127	402,171	401,970	292,934	4.10
Camrose	52,662	54,693	59,646	54,786	47,627	63,834	65,295	84,836	90,766	83,512	65,766	.91
Castor	39,737	38,109	42,416	43,006	42,482	59,764	40,450	85,605	71,166	72,058	53,479	.74
High Prairie	—	—	—	—	—	191	588	85	—	—	288	.01
Pakan	276	202	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	.01
Pakowki	1,359	1,438	1,328	635	469	419	216	385	123	16	639	.02
Redcliff	27,382	26,094	30,418	25,837	24,969	28,165	10,638	10,470	8,427	8,603	20,100	.28
Rochester	729	974	1,965	1,980	3,289	7,287	4,595	7,595	5,949	5,748	3,977	.06
Sheerness	35,939	36,709	30,606	39,205	50,490	58,933	49,786	60,223	56,193	54,194	47,228	.66
Sexsmith	80	95	234	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	.01
Tofield	44,213	48,504	51,208	56,485	73,368	85,313	101,895	167,778	168,640	177,120	97,452	1.35
Westlock	—	—	—	1,314	—	—	—	150	907	719	773	.02
No Area	5,237	4,095	2,399	—	271	—	2,581	—	—	—	2,917	.03
TOTAL—ALBERTA												100%
	5,230,025	5,518,105	6,205,088	6,970,064	7,754,279	7,677,982	7,427,433	7,801,248	8,824,455	8,074,596	7,159,511	

COAL PRODUCTION — ALBERTA

('000 tons and dollars)



In comparison with the enormous areas of Alberta's potential coal reserves it should be noted that little relationship exists between such areas and the small totals of annual production. The thought naturally follows that if Alberta were to develop her coal on a scale more commensurate with the capacity to produce, that great heights would be attained, but long hauls to markets, combined with insufficient subventions, or their entire removal, have, however, prevented this in the past.

The two great producing coal areas of Alberta are those shown under the caption of Groups 2 and 4 in the foregoing statement and comprise 72.18 percent of the coal produced in the province.

The eight largest coal fields are located in the areas of:

Crowsnest	25.80 percent of total production.
Drumheller	22.30 percent of total production.
Mountain Park	12.85 percent of total production.

Coalspur	8.24 percent of total production.
Edmonton	6.55 percent of total production.
Lethbridge	5.94 percent of total production.
Nordegg	4.07 percent of total production.
Cascade	3.98 percent of total production.

In recent years "Strip Mining" has been carried on profitably in the coal fields of Nordegg, Crowsnest, Mountain Park, Coalspur, Halcourt, Pekisko, Pinto Creek, Ardley, Brooks, Carbon, Drumheller, Edmonton, Milk River, Pembina, Taber, Whitecourt, Camrose, Castor, Rochester, Sheerness Tofield and Westlock. In the year 1947, there were 1,880,579 tons of 'Strip Coal' mined, an increase of 57,739 tons, over the 1946 total; there were 65 "Strip Pits" in operation.

Per Capita Production of Mines in the Province

Year	Coal Mined tons	Average Number of Men Employed No.	Coal Mined Per Man Employed tons	Average Number of Men Employed Underground No.	Coal Mined Per Man Employed Underground tons
1906	1,385,000	2,800	494	2,000	692
1911	1,694,564	6,689	253	4,517	375
1916	4,648,604	7,570	614	5,536	839
1921	5,937,195	10,018	592	7,203	824
1926	6,508,908	8,763	743	6,569	991
1931	4,563,309	8,070	577	5,969	701
1936	5,696,375	8,110	702	5,940	959
1937	5,551,682	7,836	708	5,806	956
1938	5,230,025	7,411	706	5,427	965
1939	5,518,105	7,456	740	5,517	1,000
1940	6,205,088	7,416	836	5,526	1,122
1941	6,970,064	7,714	903	5,652	1,233
1942	7,754,279	8,040	964	5,865	1,322
1943	7,677,982	8,636	889	6,197	1,160
1944	7,427,433	8,375	887	5,867	1,135
1945	7,801,248	8,309	939	5,752	1,298
1946	8,824,455	8,583	1,028	5,897	1,187
1947	8,074,596	8,772	920	6,090	1,017
Average—42 years (1906-1947)					
	5,362,157	7,762	674	5,600	907

The figures for the average number of men employed do not agree with those on the succeeding statement entitled "Labour Statistics Coal", as they were computed on a different basis, but both are in the neighbourhood of accuracy. The production of **coal per man employed** in the year 1946, more than doubled that of the year 1906. In the year 1947, the record would have been sustained were it not for circumstances which are explained later in this report.

If the industry is expected to absorb a percentage of the returned veterans, which is only right, and full employment is to be given to all, then production in Alberta will be relatively higher, and the need for additional outlets will become even more imperative.

Labour Statistics—Coal Mines (including number of Coal Mines)

Year	Coal Mines No.	Employees No.	Salaries & Wages \$	Average Salaries & Wages Per Mine \$	Salaries & Wages Per Capita \$
1907	82	3,224	3,424,143	41,758	1,062
1911	224	6,084	3,761,059	16,790	618
1916	279	7,060	7,813,219	28,004	1,107
1921	333	10,684	18,213,312	54,695	1,705
1926	341	9,324	12,654,600	37,110	1,357
1931	316	8,593	8,635,003	27,326	1,005
1936	305	8,627	9,657,875	31,665	1,119
1937	303	8,373	9,552,208	31,525	1,141
1938	302	7,899	8,996,756	29,791	1,139
1939	294	7,908	9,330,552	31,737	1,180
1940	278	7,946	10,282,743	36,988	1,294
1941	239	8,068	12,247,966	51,246	1,518

Labour Statistics—Coal Mines (Continued)

Year	Coal Mines	Employees	Salaries & Wages	Average Salaries & Wages	
	No.	No.	\$	Per Mine	Per Capita
1942	204	8,544	14,706,763	72,092	1,721
1943	206	9,163	16,049,357	77,909	1,752
1944	202	8,373	17,234,051	85,317	2,058
1945	199	8,276	16,981,817	85,335	2,052
1946	198	8,563	18,500,347	93,436	2,160
1947	191	8,761	19,275,000	100,916	2,200
Average—41 years (1907-1947)					
	271	8,218	11,098,888	40,955	1,351

It is apparent from the above statement that the salaries and wages paid in the coal industry of Alberta have assumed considerable proportions since the year 1907. During the 41 year period these have increased $5\frac{3}{4}$ times, and the average per capita has more than doubled; the latter proportion also has been the case in the average per mine. A significant fact is that although the number of mines have decreased in recent years, the production of coal mines reached an all-time high in the year 1946, when the figure was almost 9,000,000 tons; this has been due mainly to the introduction of high powered machinery in the coal mines. If the coal mining industry were free from labour troubles and other disturbing factors, the production of coal would be increased immeasurably.

Coal Markets

Domestic requirements absorb approximately twenty-two per cent of the total production; there remains therefore, seventy-eight per cent to be marketed elsewhere. Of the latter amount:

British Columbia	received	9 per cent
Manitoba	received	8 per cent
Saskatchewan	received	$18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Ontario	received	5 per cent
United States	received	2 per cent
Railway Companies	received	$35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Total		78 per cent

Sales in Alberta:— Apart from disturbance to normal markets through war conditions, local usage has been fairly constant and may be expected to remain so. Moderate growth in demand through increasing population, will be subject to offset from competitive fuels such as natural gas and residual fuel oil abundant in the Province. Large scale industrial development or extensive uses of coal for synthetic products is hardly expected to create additional markets for some time to come, although these have wide possibilities and are worthy of every encouragement.

Sales in British Columbia:— The market for Alberta coal in our neighbouring Province to the west increased from 250,000 tons in pre-war years to nearly 1,000,000 tons at present, and owing to the shortage of fuel in British Columbia, the demand is expected to be even greater in the future.

Sales in Saskatchewan:— The market for Alberta coal in Saskatchewan has for many years been in the close neighbourhood of 1,100,000 tons per annum, and during the war years, the total was increased to 1,250,000 tons. Now the total is 1,500,000 tons owing to increased industrial activity although the Saskatchewan lignite fields fill an expanding area of the available markets in that province.

Sales in Manitoba:— Previous to the outbreak of World War II, Alberta coal sales in Manitoba, from a high peak of 612,542 tons in 1927, were on a declining scale to a low figure of 354,857 tons in 1940. Since the War, shipments rose to 658,733 in 1946 and declined slightly to 583,414 tons in 1947.

Sales in Ontario and Quebec:— Alberta coal sales in these provinces are mainly in Ontario and a small portion of Quebec. In spite of many handicaps, distance and uncertainties as to freight rates and subventions, Alberta coal was slowly gaining a foothold in these markets and was making accelerated progress when shipments to these territories were stopped through World War II conditions which made it difficult to ship coal eastward, and necessary to divert under Dominion Control Orders, production from Alberta mines to serve other market needs.

The Central Canada market is one which Alberta would and could serve acceptably if assisted to overcome the distance barrier, in the filling of this market, the real interest of Ontario and Quebec

marches with Alberta, inasmuch as every Canadian dollar remaining in circulation in Canada, whether as wages to a miner or as railway revenue, helps to provide a Canadian market for the industrial production of Ontario and Quebec.

Alberta can supply a great portion of the coal needs of Ontario and Quebec and make unnecessary the large importations of coal from the United States of America by these provinces.

Sales in the United States of America:— There has always been a small amount of Alberta bituminous coal marketed in the adjoining States of the Union.

Owing to the disruptions of the recent World War interfering with the usual supplies of American coal to this area, it was possible by arrangement between the Canadian Coal Control Commission and the American Co-Ordinator of Solid Fuels, to moderately increase Alberta shipments to such markets during the war years. In this area in the past, Alberta coal was welcomed when the local supply was short, but when their own coal became plentiful, barriers of one description or another restricted the free entrance of our coal. The difficulties and contingencies inherent in this position have precluded the building up of a stable normal outlet for Alberta coal in these adjacent and natural markets for the product of Alberta mines.

Sales to Railway Companies:— The Canadian Railways have in the past been the greatest and most stable market for Alberta coal. Great and stable as this market has been, it is capable of absorbing still larger tonnage and on a firmer basis than in the past. The Railways are now using 4 million tons of coal per year on Western lines and there is more than an ample supply in the coal areas contiguous to the coal mines of Alberta to supply their needs.

Sales of Alberta Coal In

Year	British Columbia Tons	Alberta Tons	Saskatchewan Tons	Manitoba Tons
1938	238,435	1,278,932	1,011,207	413,663
1939	239,227	1,241,618	1,044,367	409,046
1940	237,642	1,311,644	1,019,035	354,857
1941	304,928	1,335,606	1,052,913	430,663
1942	652,222	1,474,795	1,269,669	580,336
1943	864,911	1,560,212	1,455,612	627,368
1944	678,960	1,424,293	1,225,075	533,027
1945	868,396	1,567,940	1,242,001	541,882
1946	982,413	1,608,296	1,449,002	658,733
1947	899,403	1,671,130	1,475,006	583,414
Year	Ontario Tons	U.S.A. Tons	Railways Tons	Other Tons
1938	143,900	32,507	1,802,063	83
1939	235,561	33,139	1,964,329	—
1940	472,425	35,354	2,381,955	14
1941	726,556	32,742	2,598,340	—
1942	526,856	98,197	2,568,988	—
1943	11,106	414,627	2,088,619	49,298
1944	23,900	266,664	2,569,364	21,360
1945	315,016	162,698	2,380,601	20,394
1946	539,802	137,271	2,701,542	59,635
1947	228,077	91,235	2,439,425	46,299

SUMMARY—SALES OF ALBERTA COAL

Year	Total Shipments		Average Shipments, 10 Years (1938-1947)		
	Tons	Per Cent of Production %	Points	Tons	Per Cent of Total %
1938	4,920,790	94.08	British Columbia	596,654	9.04
1939	5,167,287	93.64	Alberta	1,447,447	21.92
1940	5,812,926	93.68	Saskatchewan	1,224,389	18.54
1941	6,481,748	92.99	Manitoba	513,299	7.77
1942	7,171,063	92.48	Ontario	322,320	4.88
1943	7,071,753	92.10	United States of		
1944	6,742,643	90.78	America	130,443	1.97
1945	7,098,928	91.00	Railways	2,349,523	35.58
1946	8,136,694	92.21	Other	19,707	.30
1947	7,433,989	92.07			
Average—10 years 1938-1947)			TOTAL	6,603,782	100%
6,603,782		92.38			

The sales of Alberta coal to "other points" are as follows:

	Tons	
1938	83	to North West Territories
1940	14	to North West Territories
1943	49,298	to Ships' Bunkers
1944	20,296	to Ships' Bunkers
	1,064	to North West Territories and Alaska
1945	20,394	to Ships' Bunkers
1946	21,770	to Ships' Bunkers
	37,865	to China
1947	4,107	to Ships' Bunkers
	27,731	to China
	14,461	to Japan

The principal coal areas of the Province supplying coal to points outside Alberta are:

From

To—British Columbia

Coalspur, Crowsnest, Drumheller, Lethbridge, Mountain Park, etc.

To—Saskatchewan

Carbon, Coalspur, Crowsnest, Drumheller, Lethbridge, Pembina, Redcliff, Saunders, Sheerness, Tofield, etc.

To—Manitoba

Cascade, Coalspur, Crowsnest, Drumheller, Lethbridge, Mountain Park, Saunders, etc.

To—Ontario

Coalspur, Crowsnest, Drumheller, Lethbridge, Prairie Creek, Saunders and Railway Companies (re-shipments).

To—United States

Crowsnest, Drumheller, Lethbridge, Mountain Park, etc.

To—Railway Companies

Cascade, Coalspur, Crowsnest, Mountain Park, Nordegg, Prairie Creek, etc.

To—Ships' Bunkers

Crowsnest, Mountain Park.

Subventions

Each of the studies made of Alberta's Coal industry over the past quarter century have arrived at the barrier of distance between the mines in Alberta and the large potential Canadian markets. Each have recommended that this handicap be overcome by assistance in the shape of reduced freight rates:—by railway co-operation and contribution towards payment of freight charges by Dominion Government subvention.

The average subvention rates paid to railways for the assistance of Alberta coal to markets are as follows:

Table Subvention Rates paid to Railways for the Assistance of Alberta Coal to Markets

Year	British Columbia Domestic Per Ton \$	Industrial Per Ton \$	Manitoba Railway Per Ton \$	Average Per Ton \$	Domestic Per Ton \$	Ontario Industrial Per Ton \$	Railway Per Ton \$	Average Per Ton \$	Paid re Alberta Average Per Ton \$	Paid re Canada Average Per Ton \$
1928					5.96			5.96	5.96	1.76
1929					5.74			5.74	5.74	1.23
1930		1.08	1.23	1.08	5.69			5.69	3.02	.98
1931		1.20	.98	1.16	5.43	1.89		5.37	1.77	.84
1932		1.26	1.20	1.26	5.09	1.76		4.94	1.66	.87
1933		1.19	1.14	1.19	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.34	1.47	.94
1934		.95	1.15	.99	2.50	1.98	2.00	2.29	1.56	.96
1935		.69	.73	.69	2.50	1.93	2.00	2.26	1.56	.94
1936		.60	.62	.59	2.50	1.77	1.82	2.15	1.49	.94
1937		.51	1.36	.55	2.50	1.69	1.82	2.09	1.44	.93
1938		.52		.52	2.50	1.68	1.81	2.11	1.44	.91
1939		.52	1.77	.70	2.50	1.71	1.88	2.12	1.61	1.20
1940		.53	1.77	1.21	2.50	1.79	1.90	2.08	1.96	1.43
1941		.32	1.76	.98	2.50	1.74	1.84	2.07	1.97	1.35

Subvention Rates paid to Railways for the Assistance of Alberta Coal to Markets (Continued)

Year	British Columbia	Manitoba				Ontario				Paid re Alberta	Paid re Canada
	Domestic	Industrial	Railway	Average	Domestic	Industrial	Railway	Average	Average	Average	Average
	Per Ton \$	Per Ton \$	Per Ton \$	Per Ton \$	Per Ton \$	Per Ton \$	Per Ton \$	Per Ton \$	Per Ton \$	Per Ton \$	Per Ton \$
1942	0.65	.34		.34	2.50	1.80	1.60	2.04	1.95	1.64	
1943	0.65				2.50	1.76	1.53	1.53	.73	2.32	
1944	0.65				2.50	1.81	1.58	1.69	.85	2.05	
1945	0.65				2.50	1.82	1.63	2.30	1.73	1.77	
1946	0.65	.30		.30	2.50	1.39	1.58	2.11	1.70	1.38	
1947	0.65	.30		.30	2.50	1.68	1.58	2.28	2.27	1.21	

Total Subventions Paid Railways, 1928-1947 (20 years)

Movement of Coal under Assisted Rates

Province	Tons	Per Ton \$	Subvention \$	Tons	Per Ton \$	Subvention \$
Nova Scotia				22,431,047	1.19	26,676,418.44
New Brunswick				302,175	.76	230,108.66
Saskatchewan				1,358,565	.35	482,200.24
British Columbia				3,828,219	1.02	3,918,070.30
Bunker and Export	1,772,139	.73	1,286,671.73			
Crowsnest Coal	2,056,080	1.28	2,631,398.57			
Alberta				5,842,571	1.78	10,410,431.28
To Manitoba				1,335,259	.91	1,218,799.46
Industrial	1,156,665	.83	958,383.90			
Railway	178,594	1.46	260,415.56			
To Ontario				3,897,289	2.26	8,791,580.39
Domestic	1,965,600	2.73	5,369,305.39			
Industrial	237,613	1.62	385,486.46			
Railway	1,694,076	1.79	3,036,788.54			
To British Columbia				610,023	.66	400,051.43
Domestic	609,555	.65	396,225.29			
General	468	8.17	3,826.14			
TOTAL CANADA				33,762,577	1.24	41,717,228.92

Imports of Coal—Canada

The large tonnage of coal imported from the United States, annually, is an "open sore" on the face of Canada's economy, particularly when there are millions of tons of coal "to burn" in the Dominion of Canada. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec are the largest importing provinces, and while distant from Alberta, nevertheless they have received substantial shipments of Alberta coal as the foregoing statement on subventions reveals.

During the past twenty years the Dominion of Canada has imported coal from the following countries, particulars of which are now given along with the quantities imported. The following statement shows the amount of coal actually landed in Canada and should not be confused with a succeeding statement entitled "Imported Coal entered for Consumption in Canada, 1928-1947 (20 years):"

Coal Imported—Canada—1928-1947 (20 years)

From	Countries	Quantity Tons	Per Year Tons	Per Cent of Total %
United States		355,932,795	17,796,640	94.02
Great Britain		19,606,817	980,341	5.18
French Indo-China		220,956	11,048	.06
Belgium		172,715	8,636	.05
Germany		1,833,842	91,692	.49
Russia		590,756	29,538	.16
Netherlands		54,962	2,748	.02
Africa		19,973	999	.01
Newfoundland		429	21	—
Other Countries		4,124	206	.01
TOTAL—CANADA		378,437,369	18,921,869	100%

Coal Imported—Canada—1928-1947 (20 Years) (Continued)

From	Countries	Year 1947 Tons	Per Cent of Total %
	United States	30,252,375	99.82
	Great Britain	52,839	.17
	Belgium	431	.01
	Alaska	5	—
TOTAL—CANADA		30,305,650	100%

Coal Imported into Central Canada from Outside of Canada, 1928-1947 (20 years)

Ontario				Quebec			
Year	Tons	Year	Tons	Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1928	12,822,066	1938	9,679,313	1928	2,792,413	1938	2,488,242
1929	13,578,534	1939	10,078,316	1929	2,864,283	1939	2,881,906
1930	12,572,832	1940	13,346,391	1930	3,159,267	1940	3,385,922
1931	10,235,117	1941	16,253,546	1931	2,325,601	1941	4,449,796
1932	8,166,980	1942	17,204,777	1932	2,463,461	1942	6,588,253
1933	8,197,543	1943	18,026,852	1933	2,409,640	1943	7,577,934
1934	9,887,139	1944	18,182,752	1934	2,889,265	1944	7,552,594
1935	9,456,022	1945	18,120,720	1935	2,686,728	1945	6,193,817
1936	9,953,327	1946	19,664,816	1936	2,650,086	1946	6,623,142
1937	11,555,220	1947	22,461,298	1937	2,940,381	1947	7,495,603
Ontario—Average—20 Years (1928-1947)				Quebec—Average—20 years 1928-1947)			
13,472,178				4,120,917			

Imports of Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite Coal into Canada (Customs) 1928-1947 (20 years)

Classification	Tons	Quantity	Value	Tons	Per Year	Value	Per Cent of Total Tons %	Value %
Anthracite	76,934,081		509,232,056	3,846,704	25,461,603		20.76	40.75
Bituminous	293,528,398		740,008,181	14,676,420	37,000,409		79.21	59.22
Lignite	81,464		327,836	4,073	16,392		.03	.03
TOTAL—CANADA	370,543,943	1,249,568,073		18,527,197	62,478,404		100%	100%

Year - 1947

Classification	Tons	Value	Per Cent of Total Tons %	Value %
Anthracite	4,281,682	41,012,759	15.04	29.92
Bituminous	24,183,255	96,069,902	84.95	70.07
Lignite	203	1,255	.01	.01
TOTAL — CANADA	28,465,140	137,083,916	100%	100%

Imported Coal Entered for Consumption in Canada, 1928-1947 (20 years)

From	Countries	Quantity Tons	Per Year Tons	Per Cent of Total %
	United States	339,685,517	16,984,276	93.94
	Great Britain	19,588,882	979,444	5.42
	Other Countries	2,307,401	115,370	.64
TOTAL — CANADA		361,581,800	18,079,090	100%

Year — 1947

From	Countries	Tons	Per Cent of Total %
	United States	28,410,149	99.82
	Great Britain	52,777	.19
	Belgium	431	.01
Less Adjustments		28,463,357	100.02
		1,115	.02
TOTAL — CANADA		28,462,242	100%

Deductions have been made to take account of foreign coal re-exported from Canada and bituminous coal re-warehoused for ships' stores.

Annual Consumption of Coal in Canada, 1928-1947 (20 Years)

	Quantity Tons	Per Year Tons	Per Cent of Total %
Canadian	296,190,335	14,809,517	45.03
Imported	361,581,800	18,079,090	54.97
TOTAL — CANADA	657,772,135	32,888,607	100%

Year — 1947

	Quantity Tons	Per Cent of Total %
Canadian	14,666,276	.34
Imported	28,462,242	.66
TOTAL — CANADA	43,128,518	100%

The above is the sum of Canadian Coal Mine sales, colliery consumption, coal supplied to employees, and coal used in making coke and briquettes, less the tonnage of coal exported.

Coal By-Products

There are 126 by-products of bituminous coal which include coke, briquettes, shale bricks, oils, perfumes, aspirin, acids, dyes, tar, gas, benzol, pitch, lamp black, gasoline, etc. Each of these is representative of a possible future industry, and a great deal may depend on improved economic conditions, increased population, and the assistance given by scientific or technical authorities in this respect.

The areas of the principal by-products and their market fields are as follows:—

Coke—from the Cascade, Crowsnest and Nordegg areas is sold chiefly in the British Columbia market and locally.

Briquettes—from the Cascade, Crowsnest and Nordegg areas and sold chiefly to the British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Railway Companies and local markets.

Shale Bricks—manufactured at Redcliff are sold mostly locally, and a small surplus is exported.

Hollow Tile—manufactured at Medicine Hat and sold both locally and in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

Production of Coke, Briquettes and Shale Bricks

Year	COKE Tons	BRIQUETTES Tons	SHALE BRICKS No.	HOLLOW TILE Tons
1906	69,844			
1911	35,984	48,200		
1916	41,950	107,959		
1921		62,466		
1926		11,381		
1931		15,102	7,091,080	
1936	65,239	21,015	8,963,384	
1937	65,967	27,044	9,946,794	252
1938	68,692	39,239	7,609,314	1,640
1939	68,913	46,510	8,194,685	2,649
1940	70,753	66,127	9,885,326	5,712
1941	70,354	126,188	13,593,050	8,080
1942	71,572	197,905	10,760,526	5,879
1943	67,348	222,106	11,360,077	3,500
1944	67,821	253,592	15,519,048	8,523
1945	43,180	250,274	18,463,000	9,318
1946	43,206	275,646	20,297,280	18,162
1947	52,627	282,898	26,205,618	23,778

Coal Production — Canada

The following figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics do not conform exactly to Provincial figures but are close enough to be acceptable:—

	1946 Tons	Per Cent of Total %	1947 Tons	Per Cent of Total %
CANADA	17,806,450	100%	15,860,478	100%
Eastern Canada	5,819,633	32.68	4,462,248	28.13
Nova Scotia	5,452,898	30.62	4,117,839	25.96
New Brunswick	366,735	2.06	344,409	2.17
Western Canada	11,986,817	67.32	11,398,230	71.87
Saskatchewan	1,523,786	8.56	1,569,727	9.90
Alberta	8,826,239	49.57	8,067,067	50.86
British Columbia	1,636,792	9.19	1,761,436	11.11

Coke Production — Canada

	1946 Tons	Per Cent of Total %	1947 Tons	Per Cent of Total %
CANADA	3,312,909	100%	3,501,130	100%
Eastern Canada	3,030,611	91.48	3,193,348	91.21
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & Quebec	950,658	28.69	931,953	26.62
Ontario	2,079,953	62.79	2,261,395	64.59
Western Canada	282,298	8.52	307,782	8.79
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia	282,298	8.52	307,782	8.79

Coke Imports — Canada

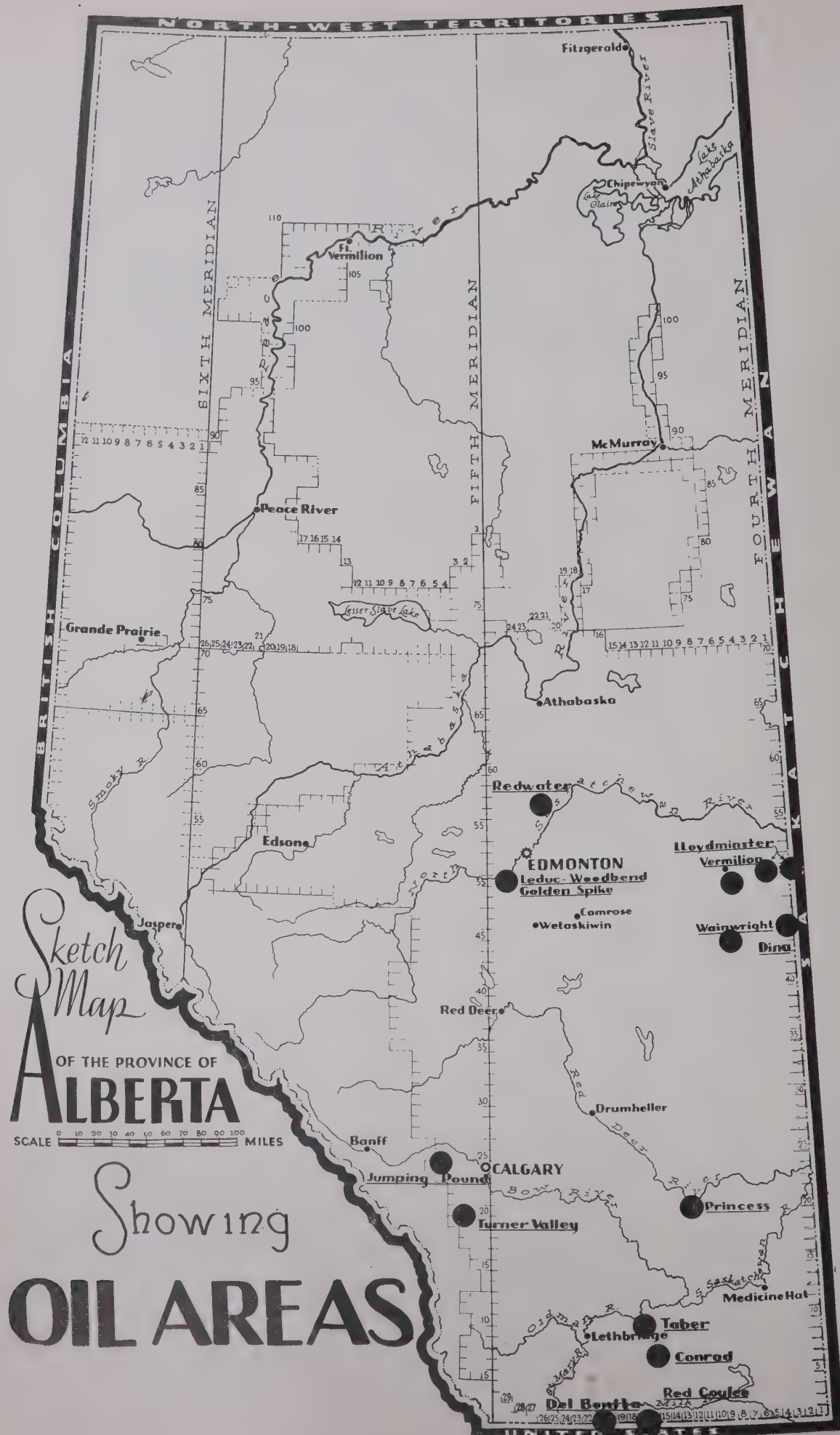
	1946 Tons	Per Cent of Total %	1947 Tons	Per Cent of Total %
CANADA	909,111	100%	563,305	100%
Eastern Canada	888,974	97.78	532,561	94.54
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & Quebec	25,507	2.81	32,289	5.73
Ontario	863,467	94.97	500,272	88.81
Western Canada	20,137	2.22	30,744	5.46
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta & British Columbia	20,137	2.22	30,744	5.46

Coke Exports — Canada

	1946 Tons	Per Cent of Total %	1947 Tons	Per Cent of Total %
CANADA	47,434	100%	106,552	100%
Eastern Canada	5,261	11.09	42,841	40.21
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & Quebec	1,730	3.65	1,082	1.02
Ontario	3,531	7.44	41,759	39.19
Western Canada	42,173	88.91	63,711	59.79
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta & British Columbia	42,173	88.91	63,711	59.79

Coke Consumption — Canada

	1946 Tons	Per Cent of Total %	1947 Tons	Per Cent of Total %
CANADA	4,174,586	100 %	3,957,883	100 %
Eastern Canada	3,914,324	93.76	3,683,068	93.05
Nova Scotia, New Bruns- wick & Quebec	974,435	23.34	963,160	24.33
Ontario	2,939,889	70.42	2,719,908	68.72
Western Canada	260,262	6.24	274,815	6.95
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta & British Columbia ..	260,262	6.24	274,815	6.95



PETROLEUM

The petroleum reserves of Alberta are beyond estimation but the production of petroleum is approximately 90 per cent of the total for Canada.

Turner Valley Oil Field Up to the close of 1946, the story of the Turner Valley oil field was principally the story of Alberta's oil development, although earlier investigations revealed oil in smaller quantities in other parts of the Province. In 1914, the Turner Valley oil field was discovered, and in that year, A. W. Dingman of Calgary Petroleum Products, brought in the first productive well of that area. Ten years later, the next discovery took place on October 17th, 1924, when the famous Royalite No. 4 well was brought in with production of wet gas from the limestone. This historic well lasted for six years and produced over 900,000 barrels of naphtha. The third chapter of discoveries was opened early in 1929 when the Home Well proved itself a prolific producer, yielding about 700 barrels per day. The fourth and most important chapter of all came on June 16th, 1936, when the Turner Valley Royalties Well discovered crude oil in encouraging quantities in the limestone on the western flank of the structure. From this date on, the Turner Valley field settled down to a major development which brought Canada noticeably to the fore as an oil producing country of the world.

But commencing in mid-summer of 1942 the strain on output forced by the emergency of war began to make itself felt and a decline set in and, after making a 10 million barrel record in that year production shrank in 1943 to rather less than 9½ millions, in 1944 to less than 8½ millions and by 1948 production was under five millions—the lowest mark since 1937.

This shrinkage caused no little uneasiness since until 1946 Turner Valley was producing 88 per cent of Alberta's oil. The need for a new major field became imperative and the first fruit of exploration was the Leduc field where Imperial Leduc No. 1 came into production 13th February, 1947.

But any impression that the venerable Valley has degenerated or is degenerating into a graveyard of dead or abandoned wells would be gravely erroneous. It still contributes some 40 percent of the Alberta output and during 1948 six new wells were brought into production. One of these, Royalite 73, was a recompletion, discovering a deeper producing horizon.

Production from the field's discovery in 1914 until the end of 1948 was 97,851,907 barrels (of 35 Imperial gallons) of petroleum, varying from 33° A.P.I. to natural gasoline, the average crude oil gravity is about 41°.

Leduc Oil Field Some 15 miles southwest of Edmonton, was discovered in February, 1947. Production comes from two separate porous zones in Devonian limestone at depths of about 5000 to 5300 feet. The oil is 38 to 40 deg. A.P.I. Development is proceeding rapidly. By the end of 1948 annual production had almost overtaken that of Turner Valley, the figure being 4,657,371 barrels compared with Turner Valley's 4,900,739, but Leduc's daily average is almost double that of the latter; as at February 14, 1949, the former was 23,343 barrels daily and Turner Valley's 11,394.

As at that date also there were 194 operating oil wells in the Leduc field, which accounted in less than two years of its operation for 5,029,798 barrels.

Extent of the productive area is still unknown. On January 28, 1948, Woodbend No. 1 came into production, three and a half miles northwest of the then proven limits of the Leduc field. But previously even to this, Globe Leduc West Nos. 1 and 2 had marked new boundaries, the former two miles and a half west of the then western boundary and the latter a mile and a half to the north. Just before Christmas, 1948, British American made a strike which extended the proven area a mile to the southwest and in February, 1949, Imperial Oil's Shoepp made successful tests four miles west of the Woodbend and Superior Oils' Joseph Lake well established the water line at 3,270 feet, 18 miles southeast of Edmonton. At the same time Stanolind-Imperial was conducting tests 18 miles southwest of Barrhead and about 60 miles northwest of Edmonton and further successes were indicated at Sylvan Glen No. 1 65 miles north of Edmonton and a little west. Some or all of these may become fields in their own right; they are noted here to suggest the extent of the producing area.

Early in November, 1947, Imperial Oil completed its pipeline connecting Edmonton and Nisku, rail-head of the Leduc field. In July, 1948, 17 months after the Leduc discovery, Imperial's Edmonton refinery began operation on an initial basis of 4000 barrels daily, but capable of expansion.

The year 1948 in the Leduc field was punctuated by the episode of Atlantic No. 3 running wild from the latter part of March until fire broke out on 6th September. From 14th May the whole field was shut down to make all the transportation facilities, including the pipeline, available for the run-away, whose output at one time reached as high as 14000 barrels a day.

Redwater Oil Field It is not to detract from the now proven wealth of the Leduc field to say that it

owed its sensationalism, and inherits much of it to this day, to the fact that its discovery came at a time when dwindling production was causing no little uneasiness. Under similar circumstances the Redwater field might have been no less spectacular, and its wealth of oil may yet prove to be at least equal to that of Leduc. The discovery well (Imperial-Redwater No. 1) was completed as recently as September, 1948, with an initial potential of 1795 barrels daily. Thereafter until the end of that year Imperial completed two more and, in testing the northerly limit while at the same time exploring to the southwest of the Discovery, got one dry hole.

As compared with Imperial-Leduc No. 1 which inaugurated that field, the depth of porosity at Imperial-Redwater No. 1 was found to be 142 feet or about four times that of the former.

Before the end of 1948 an Anglo-Canadian-Home team, a British American, Western Leaseholds and a team of Pacific Petroleum, Sun Ray, Princess and a private syndicate entered the field and in the first few days of 1949 Anglo-Canadian-Home and the Pacific Petroleum team had established the fact that their acreage was "proven" as Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the former and No. 1 of the latter approached production.

In October, 1948, the first statistical month in the life of the field, it produced 8772 barrels, in November 11,137 and in December 16,966 representing a daily average of 400 barrels.

Barrhead Oil Field About 50 miles northwest of Edmonton, this area was opened up by Stanolind Oil and Gas Company drilling, on a share basis, on 168,000 acres reservation held by Imperial.

The well was brought into production on February 15th, 1949, at 4,092-4,117 interval in the Madison, giving a flush flow of 53 barrels in an hour and a gas flow estimated at 3000 Mcf per day.

Taber Oil Field Contains two pools, neither of great extent, both in sands near the base of Blairmore (Lower Cretaceous) formation. East Taber pools yield oil of 18 to 19 deg. A.P.I. while West Taber oil is 22 to 23 deg. A.P.I. Drilling depth is about 3200 feet.

Conrad Oil Field Discovered in 1944, has developed considerable production of 25 to 26 deg. A.P.I. oil from Ellis formation sand at a depth of about 3100 feet.

Red Coulee Oil Field Near Montana border, discovered in 1929 and abandoned in 1944, produced nearly 330,000 barrels from Alberta wells. The oil is about 30 deg. A.P.I. from a sand near the base of the Blairmore formation at a depth of about 2500 feet. Wells on the Montana side of the field have produced about double the quantity.

Del Bonita Oil Field About 30 miles west of Red Coulee Field, has produced a little oil from two wells for several years. Some other wells have produced a little oil before abandonment, and there was another producer completed in 1947.

Princess Oil Field Has two pools, North Princess gets 30-33 deg. A.P.I. oil from four wells in the Devonian dolomite at a depth of 4000 feet and this pool is fully developed. South Princess has about half a dozen producers of 20 to 27 deg. A.P.I. oil coming either from the upper Rundle limestone or from beds just above the Rundle some 600 feet shallower than the Devonian production.

Development which took place in the Princess field during the first half of 1948, when the daily average was 486 barrels, was consistently maintained during the rest of the year. The daily average for the second half was 572 barrels, comparing with a daily average of only 293 barrels for the whole of the preceding year. South Princess pool was enlarged by three producing oil wells in 1947. At the close of 1948 there were 17 wells in the field which produced 189,712 barrels for the year.

Bantry Oil Field Oil discovered in 1947. (Included in Princess.)

Wainwright Oil Field Has been producing from sand in the Lower Cretaceous at a depth of 2200 feet since 1926. Oil is about 18 deg. A.P.I. and is tapped locally for tractor distillate.

1948 production was more than double that of the preceding year, viz: 36,831 barrels as compared with 16,325 barrels in 1947.

Vermilion Oil Field Six miles east of the Town of Vermilion produces 14 deg. A.P.I. oil from Lower Cretaceous sand at depth of 1800 feet. Development finished in 1944. The oil is cleaned to remove sand and water, and is used for locomotive fuel.

Lloydminster Oil Field This field straddles the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. It is now (1949) ten years since it made its debut with an annual production of 348 barrels. Production from the Alberta side in 1948 amounted to 648,055 barrels, and from the combined field 1,494,161.

The Lloydminster is without a rival in the heavy oil fields and third in barrelage amongst all Alberta fields. The area is notable for its heavy asphaltic oil, and therefore not in competition in the commercial sense with such light crude fields as Leduc, Redwater and Turner Valley. Oil from this

field has been successfully used as locomotive fuel and the market will be greatly enlarged by the rail-ways' decision, early in 1949, to convert more coal burners to oil burners.

Hanna Oil Field Situated some ninety miles northeast of Calgary, this area attracted attention in the fall of 1948 as a possible successor to the Turner Valley field in the southerly part of the province. Actually its history stems back to the spring of 1947 when Berry Creek Petroleum got a good flow of wet gas. In September of 1948, Hanna-Dowling No. 1 also got a wet gasser, now capped down and awaiting the development of a gas market or a propane market—the "bottled gas" which is increasingly popular and finding a growing market in Alberta. Hanna No. 2, an exploratory well designed to test a location two miles south of Hanna, turned out to be a dry hole. But in mid-November, Hanna No. 3 and Socony-Vacuum's Craigmyle No. 1 kicked in almost simultaneously. The former, first born of the twins, gave a flow of 30° to 33° oil and a little gas. Socony-Vacuum in a drill stem test showed 350 Mcf daily at a depth of 4050 feet and a flow of gassified oil of 34° gravity.

Pincher Creek Oil Field In September, 1948, tests at the Gulf Oil Company's well gave 367 barrels of 51.5 gravity oil to make a net total recovery of 422 barrels. The well was completed at 12,516 feet.

In October, Walter Marr No. 1 was drilled seven miles north of the discovery to reach the crude below the gas cap. The Madison was reached at the beginning of February, 1949, at 12,185 feet.

Jumping Pound A little condensate has been recovered at Jumping Pound and in addition gas was drawn for drilling fuel.

General So rapidly has the development of oil fields progressed that the problem is no longer one of production but of transportation of the product. Mr. H. H. Hewetson, President of Imperial Oil Limited, has predicted that his company's pipeline project between Edmonton and Regina, Saskatchewan, will be in operation by 1950, but in the meantime the volume of oil at some 40,000 barrels a day—twice the output at the end of 1948 than a year earlier—is greater than the facilities for moving it to the markets. In other words, the Prairies "self-sufficiency" in oil, which even as recently as last autumn was being hopefully predicted as a possibility within a few years, is already near the point of becoming an accomplished fact.

But let it not be supposed that there will be any slowing up of the tempo of exploration and development in Alberta. Imperial Oil Limited, says its president, expects to spend some thirty million dollars on Alberta oil development in 1949, and Imperial is only the largest but by no means the only operator in the field.

Discovery of the Leduc field early in 1947 was sensational because it was the long sought replacement for the shrinking Turner Valley. But contemporaneously with its exploration, smaller fields were being developed at accelerated pace and exploration was being pressed in every part of Alberta. That some of this reaped meagre or no reward was only to be expected, but elsewhere it resulted in such potentially major fields as Redwater and Hanna.

The net effect on production was an increase from less than seven million barrels in 1947 to almost eleven millions in 1948.

Sales of Oil Shares — Calgary Stock Exchange

Year	Shares No.	Average Value per Share \$	Total Value \$
1929	19,610,305	1.90	37,274,978
1930	14,208,216	.69	9,868,533
1931	6,069,084	.15	888,032
1932	1,722,549	.08	131,022
1933	7,663,666	.13	1,021,061
1934	6,555,465	.13	835,717
1935	3,629,988	.13	468,081
1936	14,437,355	.18	2,537,496
1937	36,694,804	.31	11,337,028
1938	12,604,682	.24	2,974,960
1939	8,396,375	.18	1,538,252
1940	3,885,002	.15	572,063
1941	2,386,387	.09	206,570
1942	1,207,664	.07	88,401
1943	3,884,005	.08	309,900
1944	4,111,294	.11	454,281
1945	6,158,059	.17½	1,076,489
1946	5,146,879	.09	465,248
1947	26,938,731	.19	5,083,537
TOTAL — 19 YEARS (1929-1947)	185,310,510	.41½	77,131,649

The foregoing figures do not represent by any means the vast sums spent by oil companies in the quest for oil, but they are an indication of the trend in activity prevalent during those years. The challenge of "scarcity" has made oil interests keener than ever in seeking new fields of exploration within the province. During 1947 oil companies blanketed oil reservations all over Alberta, from the extreme south at Milk River and Coutts to the Peace River District. For the sake of comparison, the following figures are given for the years 1945-1947 (inc.).

	1945	1946	1947
Applicants —No.	25	47	53
Reservations—No.	48	76	92
—Acres	4,062,880	7,184,938	8,751,805

Oil activity is further illustrated by the following tables showing footage of wells drilled for oil in Alberta:—

Footage of Wells Drilled for Oil in Alberta

Year	Leduc	Turner Valley	Other Areas	TOTAL
Prior to 1927		115,391	532,241	647,632
1927		53,340	31,626	84,966
1928		111,160	56,380	167,540
1929		240,020	130,577	370,597
1930		123,583	105,751	229,334
1931		61,939	54,613	116,552
1932		13,096	19,525	32,621
1933		51,806	20,043	71,849
1934		78,278	17,946	96,224
1935		27,462	33,011	60,473
1936		52,470	46,145	98,615
1937		245,531	46,423	291,954
1938		303,112	60,180	363,292
1939		281,274	93,013	374,287
1940		297,018	72,779	369,797
1941		377,860	113,410	491,270
1942		348,772	160,915	509,687
1943		244,535	243,399	487,934
1944		266,145	331,683	597,828
1945		159,049	384,388	543,437
1946		77,997	323,923	401,920
1947	248,758 (a)	78,338	435,575	762,671
TOTAL	248,758	3,608,176	3,313,546	7,170,480

(a) Until and including September, 1947, figures of the Leduc field were included in "Other Areas".

Footage of Wells Drilled for Oil in Alberta, 1947

	Leduc 1947	Turner Valley 1947	Other Areas 1947	All Alberta Total 1947	All Alberta 1946
January .....	.....	6,546	18,445	24,991	20,907
February .....	.....	5,008	20,301	25,309	23,662
March .....	.....	4,402	22,882	27,284	31,782
April .....	.....	4,059	27,389	31,448	27,788
May .....	.....	5,044	73,155	78,199	44,661
June .....	.....	7,472	93,358	100,830	34,243
July .....	.....	8,305	93,401	101,706	35,651
August .....	.....	7,611	102,170	109,781	32,369
September .....	.....	6,793	84,009	90,802	39,593
October	41,734	9,210	64,082	115,026	42,541
November	34,976	6,800	49,113	90,889	33,641
December	43,077	7,088	36,028	86,193	35,082
TOTAL	119,787	78,338	684,333	882,458	401,920

From the foregoing table, it is apparent that the footage of wells drilled for oil in Alberta in 1947 was the greatest for any single year mentioned, and was greater than that of the combined total prior to 1927:

Petroleum Production — Alberta

Year	Wells No.	Quantity Barrels	Per Barrel \$	Value \$
1914-21	5	56,675	3.85	218,200
1922	4	15,796	4.05	64,047
1923	4	10,003	4.13	41,333
1924	3	17,749	4.96	88,095
1925	9	180,885	3.97	717,271
1926	10	219,598	4.17	914,707
1927	19	332,312	4.60	1,529,477
1928	31	489,532	3.53	1,727,824
1929	54	999,523	3.43	3,424,021
1930	89	1,436,259	3.17	4,557,473
1931	109	1,454,816	2.73	3,977,788
1932	111	918,154	2.84	2,606,907
1933	113	1,012,784	2.66	2,694,310
1934	122	1,266,049	2.39	3,031,446
1935	122	1,263,968	2.26	2,856,029
1936	129	1,320,428	2.21	2,918,730
1937	157	2,796,874	1.76	4,913,960
1938	195	6,743,101	1.28	8,639,488
1939	219	7,593,492	1.22	9,289,580
1940	235	8,495,207	1.24	10,503,249
1941	274	9,908,643	1.39	13,809,708
1942	305	10,136,296	1.53	15,517,266
1943	365	9,674,548	1.63	15,724,518
1944	426	8,788,726	1.65	14,468,061
1945	479	8,055,440	1.63	13,169,692
1946	523	7,138,532	2.01	14,348,069
1947	606	6,809,284	2.66	18,078,907
TOTAL		97,134,674	1.75	\$169,830,156

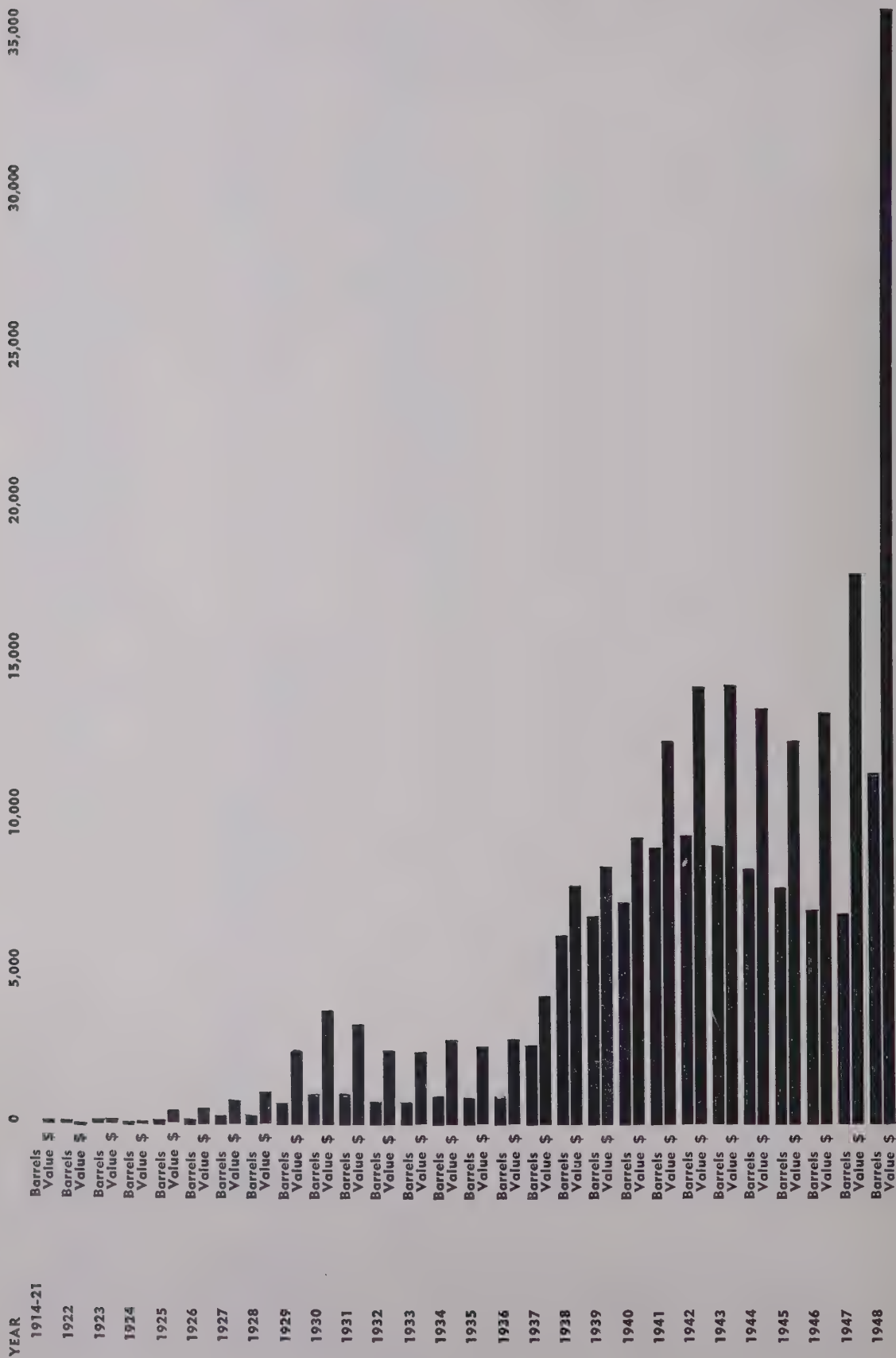
Petroleum Production, by Fields, 1914-1947

Field	Cumulative Barrels	Per Cent of Total %
Turner Valley	92,951,168	95.69
Vermilion	978,455	1.01
Taber	839,371	.86
Conrad	584,003	.60
Lloydminster	420,569	.43
Leduc	372,427	.38
Red Coulee	329,851	.34
Wainwright	256,464	.26
Princess	279,985	.29
Dina	41,511	.06
Del Bonita	37,237	.05
Tilley	14,513	.02
Moose Dome	8,977)	)
Skiff	8,298)	)
Jumping Pound	8,633)	)
Provost	1,558)	.01)
Armelgra	462)	)
Keho	955)	)
Ram River	207)	)
Bantry	30)	)
TOTAL	97,134,674	100%

Analysis

Field	Cumulative Barrels	Per Cent of Total %
Turner Valley	92,951,168	95.69
Outside Turner Valley	4,183,506	4.31
TOTAL	97,134,674	100%

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION — ALBERTA (’000 barrels and dollars)



The Turner Valley Oil Field for many years, accounted for nearly all the petroleum production of Alberta, but in recent years there has been a growing production in the other oil fields of the province as shown on the following table:—

Production of Petroleum Fields Outside of Turner Valley

Year	Barrels	Per Cent of Total %
1935	36,933	2.92
1936	33,109	2.51
1937	30,146	1.08
1938	51,963	.77
1939	37,211	.49
1940	40,710	.48
1941	78,300	.79
1942	132,361	1.30
1943	221,851	2.29
1944	462,412	5.26
1945	633,379	7.86
1946	766,960	10.74
1947	1,359,709	19.96

For the nine-year period, 1926-1934, the petroleum production for fields outside of Turner Valley totalled 298,462 barrels or 3.67 per cent of the total production of the province, viz: 8,129,027 barrels during that period. The steady march from very small proportions to nearly 20 per cent of the total annual production is the story of the oil fields situated outside Turner Valley, and this great increase can be attributed principally to the high production of the Conrad, Leduc, Lloydminster, Vermilion and Taber oil fields.

To secure a comprehensive picture of the Lloydminster Oilfield, the following figures should be noted for the areas situated in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Year	Wells	Alberta	Wells	Saskatchewan	Total Alberta and Saskatchewan	
		Barrels		Barrels	Wells	Barrels
1939		348				348
1940		1,648		331		1,979
1941		416				416
1942		477				477
1943		2,640				2,640
1944		6,296				6,296
1945	11	28,321	6	16,507	17	44,828
1946	23	76,187	21	136,874	44	213,061
1947	49	304,236	72	535,034	121	839,270
TOTAL		420,569		688,746		1,109,315
Per Cent of Total		37.91		62.09		100%

The Leduc Oil Field is one that deserves more than passing attention at the present time for the production from 28 wells at the end of 1947, totalled 372,427 barrels, and at the time of writing, the number of producing wells has increased to nearly 300; many more are expected in the near future, and oil companies are hopeful that another "Turner Valley" has been discovered.

The total petroleum production of the smaller oil areas of the province from 1926 to 1947, was 4,183,506 barrels, and plus the production from Turner Valley since 1914, of 92,951,168 barrels, the aggregate is 97,134,674 barrels or approximately 100,000,000 barrels. The smaller areas have a long way to go before reaching this total, but the prospects are bright.

Labour Statistics — Petroleum Industry

Year	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Per Capita
	No.	\$	\$
1917	12	15,200	1267
1921	33	52,724	1598
1926	480	651,978	1358
1931	1071	1,523,662	1423
1936	838	1,174,499	1402
1937	1411	2,197,974	1558

Labour Statistics — Petroleum Industry (Continued)

Year	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages \$	Per Capita \$
1938	1640	2,511,547	1531
1939	1510	2,400,557	1590
1940	1463	2,641,395	1805
1941	1657	3,106,464	1875
1942	1640	3,189,958	1945
1943	1783	3,812,173	2138
1944	1900	4,122,158	2170
1945	1790	3,734,692	2086
1946	1659	3,568,171	2151
1947	1858	4,412,127	2375
Average—31 Years (1917-1947)	928	1,683,619	1814

Petroleum Products

Particulars are given under caption of "Manufacturing Industries—Petroleum Products,"



Golden Spike No. 1—Deepest Well in the British Empire

Details of Petroleum Production—Alberta—By Fields, 1914 - 1947

	Turner Valley	Vermillion	Taber	Conrad	Lloyd-minster	Leduc	Red Coulee	Wainwright	Princess	Dina	Del Bonita	Tilley	Moose Dome	Skiff	Pumping Pound	Provost	Armeigra	Kehu	Ram River	Bantry	TOTAL
1914-1921	Bbls. 56,675	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
1922	15,796																				56,675
1923	10,003																				15,796
1924	17,749																				10,003
1925	180,885																				17,749
1926	213,617																				180,885
1927	329,257																				219,598
1928	481,358																				332,312
1929	981,592																				489,532
1930	1,366,999																				999,523
1931	1,372,246																				1,436,259
1932	876,274																				1,454,816
1933	976,451																				918,154
1934	1,232,771																				1,012,784
1935	1,227,035																				1,266,049
1936	1,287,319																				1,263,968
1937	2,766,728		600																		1,320,428
1938	6,691,138		15,098																		2,796,874
1939	7,556,281	202	3,720																		6,743,101
1940	8,454,497	10,817	—																		7,593,492
1941	9,830,343	22,051	5,600																		8,495,207
1942	10,003,935	56,819	29,819																		9,908,643
1943	9,452,697	93,258	88,735																		10,136,296
1944	8,326,314	234,603	148,638																		9,674,548
1945	7,422,061	238,358	135,000																		8,788,726
1946	6,371,572	183,946	206,925																		8,055,440
1947	5,449,575	138,401	205,236																		7,138,532
TOTAL	92,951,168	978,455	839,371	584,003	420,569	372,427	329,851	256,464	279,985	41,511	37,237	14,513	8,977	8,298	8,633	1,558	462		207	30	97,134,674
Per Cent of Total	95.69	1.01	.86	.60	.43	.38	.34	.26	.29	.06	.05	.02	(			.01				)	100%

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION—CANADA (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Details	New Brunswick	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Alberta	North West Territories	TOTAL — Canada
(Not in agreement with Prov. figures)	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Production	Bbls. 28,584	Bbls. 23,129	Bbls. 118,686	Bbls. 7,137,921	Bbls. 177,282	Bbls. 7,585,555
Per Cent of Total	.38	.30	1.56	94.10	2.34	100%

NATURAL GAS

Long before Kipling told the world that Medicine Hat had "hell for a basement", natural gas was discovered in Alberta, and since then cities and towns have made use of this wonderful utility both for commercial and domestic purposes. In view of the fact that natural gas has assumed lately, a new and important status resulting from by-products, which, it is stated, may be economically recovered from it by the Fischer-Tropsch and Hydrocol processes, Alberta's position in this respect takes on a new significance.

Present reserves of natural gas in Alberta are difficult to estimate, but a recent figure placed the estimate at 4.26 trillion cubic feet.

The principal proven reserves areas are:—Viking-Kinsella-Fabyan, Turner Valley, Medicine Hat-Redcliff, Foremost, Bow Island, Brooks, Vermilion.

The probable reserves areas are:—Jumping Pound, Princess, Leduc, Pendant d' Oreille, Provost, Black Butte and Pinhorn, Manyberries, Battleview, Athabaska, Lloydminster, Hanna, Foremost, Dunmore, Elk Point, Smith Coulee.

The potential reserves areas are:—Dead Horse Coulee, Erickson Coulee, Del Bonita-Twin River, Suffield, Tilley, Barnwell or Chin Coulee, Nose Creek, Legal-Morinville, Pelican, Brazeau, Ram River-Clearwater, Keystone Valley, Moose Mountain, Pekisko, Pincher Creek, Eagle Butte, Oyen, Wainwright, Dina, Edgerton, St. Paul.

Gas with varying pressures may be obtained almost anywhere in southern Alberta, and in many other parts of the province.

A very large part of Canadian Natural Gas is produced in Alberta, approximately 86 per cent. Supplies for commercial and domestic purposes have been developed from a number of fields listed below, and other fields will probably be found. Pipeline systems and their outlets are mentioned along with field descriptions.

Turner Valley Gas Field:—Some thirty-five miles southwest of Calgary, oil is produced containing dissolved gas which must be separated before the oil can go to refineries. Much of this gas is now collected, compressed, purified and marketed. During periods when market demand is small, some of the gas thus collected is compressed and injected into the gas cap or upper part of the structure. During periods when market demand is large, gas is drawn from the gas cap to augment the supply from oil wells.

The Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. buys gas after compression and purification, and pipes it to Calgary, Lethbridge and towns along the line. During periods when market demand is small, some gas is stored in the Bow Island field.

Bow Island Gas Field:—About 70 miles easterly from Lethbridge. Supplied the pipeline to Lethbridge and Calgary from 1912 to about 1922 (when it was exhausted) from an initial pressure of 745 pounds per square inch to 214 pounds. Starting in 1930, gas from Turner Valley was compressed and injected at a rate of about 5000 M.C.F. daily until February 1939, when pressure was up to 565 pounds. Since 1945, injection has continued during summer months when market demand is small. The sandstone from which the gas is obtained is called the "Bow Island sand". It occurs at a depth of about 2300 feet.

Foremost Gas Field:—Approximately 30 miles south of Bow Island field. Six wells about 2200 feet deep obtain gas from the Bow Island sand. Initial closed pressure was 660 pounds. Gas was used from 1923-1925, and only occasionally since then, but it affords a very useful service as a standby if pipe line repairs are needed, or to help out when market demand approaches pipe capacity.

During 1946 and 1947, another field was discovered and partly outlined. It appears to be actually separated from the southern end of the Foremost field, extends for about 20 miles in a south-east direction and has a breadth of several miles.

Another separate field has been found at Manyberries, and other occurrences are found to the south-west of the Foremost extension. None of these later discoveries have as yet been connected by pipeline to market. Most of them are in the Bow Island sand.

Viking-Kinsella Gas Field:—Some 75 miles south-east of Edmonton and extends about 35 miles in its longest direction. Gas was originally discovered north of the town of Viking in 1914 at a depth of about 2100 feet in the "Viking" sand, which is about the same age as the Bow Island sand. North-western Utilities Ltd. piped gas to Edmonton in 1923, and later put a line into Vegreville, and more recently to Camrose, Wetaskiwin, Ponoka, Lacombe and Red Deer. The original Viking area was developed by 26 wells, only one of which was an initial failure, and 18 of these are still used. Later

developments discovered gas north of Kinsella which indicated that the reservoir is continuous; 26 wells have been drilled by Northwestern Utilities Ltd. and about an equal number by Imperial Oil Ltd., only part of which are possible producers, but they outline an area of about 400 square miles that seems to be productive of gas. Some of the area is still at a pressure of 750 pounds, or as high as it was before the gas was drawn, but in the original Viking portion of the field, the pressure is down to about 483 pounds, while in the Kinsella portion that has been used since 1940, the pressure is about 647 pounds.

Medicine Hat and Redcliff Gas Field: Underlies the City and surrounding area. Gas in commercial quantity has been found in an area at least 12 miles from east to west, and 8 miles from north to south. The principal producing horizon called "Medicine Hat Sand" is about 1000 feet below the river valley and correspondingly deeper below the high ground away from the river. The sand is in deeper Colorado shale, considerably higher than the Bow Island sand. Original closed pressure in 1904 was reported as 645 pounds, but it is suspected that an accurate gauge would not have read as high. Average pressure in 1946 was about 350 pounds, but extension wells drilled recently show pressures of about 530 pounds. The City of Medicine Hat owns and operates 32 wells and distributes gas to consumers. There are a number of privately owned wells in Medicine Hat and also in and around Redcliff. In addition there are wells in scattered districts that serve ranch houses as far as 30 miles north of Medicine Hat.

Brooks Gas Field: Brooks is served by eight small wells in or close to the town and by a large well about 6 miles to the north-east. The small wells find gas in a sandy shale at a depth of about 1300 feet, while the large well draws its supply from a depth of about 3400 feet. The Canadian Western Natural Gas Company handles the system.

The hamlet of Tilley is supplied by two wells, Suffield by a small well in the town, and the Suffield Experimental Station is supplied by six small wells.

Fabyan and Wainwright Gas Field: Wainwright is supplied by three wells near Fabyan, in the extreme south-eastern end of Viking-Kinsella field. Wainwright Gas Company pipes the gas 7 miles and distributes it in the town.

Vermilion Gas Field: Vermilion is supplied by Franco Public Service Ltd. from four wells through a pipeline about 12 miles long.

Athabasca Gas Field: Athabasca is supplied by Athabasca Utilities Ltd. from one well about 5 miles west of town.

St. Paul Gas Field:—St. Paul obtained a supply of gas in 1947 from a well close to the town.

Jumping Pound Gas Field: Has three wells from which gas can be taken at depths of around 10,000 feet. There appears to be a large supply at high pressure but it is not as yet connected with a market. The reservoir is in Rundle limestone.

Pincher Creek Gas Field: Recorded a discovery early in 1948 in Rundle limestone. The well is some 20 miles south-east of the town and about an equal distance from Cardston.

Princess Gas Field: Some 15 miles to north-east of Brooks, has found considerable supplies of gas while exploring for oil, but has not been connected with market.

Leduc Gas Field: Leduc oil field produces some gas with oil, and there is also gas in the Viking Sand, but at present the gas is used only as fuel for drilling.

Provost Gas Field: Has three wells that can produce gas from the Viking Sand at a depth of about 2300 feet, but there is no market connection.

Natural Gas Production — Alberta

Year	Wells No.	Quantity M. cu. ft.	Per M. Cu. Ft. \$	Value \$
1908	-----	452,593	.14	63,363
1909	-----	411,480	.15	61,722
1910	-----	501,120	.15	75,168
1911	-----	780,286	.14	110,165
1912	-----	2,583,437	.11	289,906
1913	-----	7,174,490	.15	1,079,466
1914	-----	7,172,157	.17	1,214,670
1915	-----	4,481,947	.23	1,022,814
1916	-----	6,904,231	.16	1,113,296
1917	-----	6,744,130	.19	1,299,976

Natural Gas Production — Alberta (Continued)

Year	Wells No.	Quantity M. cu. ft.	Per M. Cu. Ft. \$	Value \$
1918		6,318,389	.22	1,358,638
1919		8,230,838	.17	1,365,127
1920	64	5,633,442	.21	1,181,345
1921	64	4,945,884	.28	1,374,599
1922	60	5,867,459	.28	1,622,105
1923	63	7,191,670	.24	1,692,246
1924	70	7,131,086	.25	1,796,618
1925	86	9,119,500	.30	2,752,545
1926	84	10,794,697	.28	3,019,221
1927	86	13,434,621	.27	3,586,533
1928	84	14,288,605	.26	3,754,466
1929	90	19,112,931	.25	4,684,247
1930	85	20,748,583	.24	4,929,226
1931	87	18,327,139	.22	4,067,893
1932	89	16,508,583	.23	3,853,794
1933	87	16,789,911	.23	3,886,263
1934	92	16,100,697	.23	3,707,276
1935	94	17,267,812	.24	4,113,436
1936	95	19,215,245	.23	4,376,720
1937	100	26,841,760	.18	4,766,437
1938	97	26,849,828	.18	4,807,346
1939	96	23,286,434	.21	4,915,821
1940	95	26,402,229	.19	4,923,469
1941	104	28,305,429	.18	5,175,364
1942	108	32,443,588	.19	6,146,146
1943	116	34,161,548	.18	6,241,815
1944	110	38,459,326	.16	6,339,817
1945	126	45,771,595	.16	7,095,910
1946	135	45,248,902	.16	7,184,006
1947	140	49,001,806	.17	8,330,307
TOTAL		651,005,408	.20	\$129,379,282

The above statement includes only the number of wells operated in the natural gas industry proper and does not include the number of wells where gas is recovered such as in Turner Valley, etc. Many wells produce both gas and oil, a new well may be operated largely for oil, later it is only a gas producer, in between, it goes through an intermediate phase, and the dividing line frequently is not sharply defined.

The production figures do not include waste gas and are therefore not in agreement with those which are issued by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board.

From a very small beginning of a little over 450,000 M. cu. ft. produced in 1908, to over 49,000,000 M. cu. ft. in 1947, or a little over 100 times as much, is the record of Natural Gas Production in Alberta during the past 40 years. The value of production has increased considerably, and this is noteworthy, especially when it is taken into account that the natural gas rates per M. cu. ft. have been reduced in some cases by nearly 50 per cent during the foregoing period, a fact which is appreciated by both domestic and commercial users.

Labour Statistics — Natural Gas Industry

Year	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages \$	Per Capita \$
1921	196	243,271	1241
1922	209	337,995	1617
1923	234	368,233	1574
1924	480	625,558	1303
1925	338	533,592	1579
1926	340	515,345	1516
1927	297	426,126	1435
1928	351	565,491	1611
1929	514	688,284	1339
1930	510	702,849	1378
1931	338	562,659	1665

Labour Statistics — Natural Gas Industry (Continued)

Year	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages \$	Per Capita \$
1932	379	567,911	1498
1933	340	507,915	1494
1934	377	496,979	1320
1935	397	598,402	1507
1936	463	682,972	1475
1937	469	695,901	1484
1938	445	703,472	1581
1939	485	725,152	1495
1940	540	789,818	1463
1941	511	757,328	1482
1942	514	871,024	1695
1943	596	974,228	1635
1944	496	944,531	1904
1945	557	1,024,763	1840
1946	511	978,565	1915
1947	638	1,110,204	1740
Average—27 Years (1921-1947)	427	666,613	1561

Natural Gas Exports

A small quantity of gas is exported annually from the Red Coulee field to be used as fuel for pumping oil in Montana on a lease adjoining the International Boundary. In 1947 this amounted to 4,056 M. cu. ft.

Details of Natural Gas Production, Alberta, By Fields, 1934-1947

Year	Athabasca M. cu. ft.	Bow Island M. cu. ft.	Brooks M. cu. ft.	Del Bonita M. cu. ft.	Fabyan and Wainwright M. cu. ft.	Foremost M. cu. ft.
1934			45,446		104,612	
1935			55,540		129,861	26,204
1936			50,296		127,662	70,911
1937			50,279		132,316	
1938			48,337		117,186	
1939			49,019		116,531	4,362
1940			56,567		103,305	3,736
1941			54,997		97,815	79,334
1942			61,938		112,614	66,335
1943			65,910	19,090	108,981	298,782
1944			65,112	10,652	132,390	38,228
1945			81,851	16,200	251,477	198,398
1946			88,719	1,050	184,754	217,042
1947	23,611	127,544	103,654	1,800	141,684	183,016
TOTAL	23,611	127,544	877,665	48,792	1,861,188	1,186,348
Per Cent of Total	.01	.03	.20	.01	.43	.28

Year	Jumping Pound M. cu. ft.	Leduc M. cu. ft.	Lloydminster M. cu. ft.	Medicine Hat M. cu. ft.	Milk River M. cu. ft.
1934				1,809,772	68,304
1935				2,013,200	105,513
1936				2,234,464	152,504
1937				2,155,076	304,376
1938				2,001,655	372,263
1939				1,964,523	131,194
1940				2,303,878	
1941				2,618,224	
1942	28,726		24,393	2,701,866	
1943	67,586		9,792	2,998,155	
1944	37,955		4,416	3,227,006	
1945	306,029		4,400	3,285,920	
1946	351,682		13,320	3,111,728	
1947	280,636	178,129	79,392	3,388,532	
TOTAL	1,072,614	178,129	135,713	35,813,999	1,134,154
Per Cent of Total	.25	.04	.03	8.35	.26

Year	Princess M. cu. ft.	Redcliff M. cu. ft.	Red Coulee M. cu. ft.	Suffield M. cu. ft.	Taber M. cu. ft.
1934		583,805	19,261		
1935		652,580	33,065		
1936		732,619	45,425		
1937		695,220	41,639		
1938		702,873	41,628		
1939		631,669	33,203		
1940		669,439	24,387		
1941		698,732	155,829		
1942	54,096	696,290	9,374	21,676	
1943		682,158	7,961	72,930	
1944	18,388	822,282	5,780	185,590	45,000
1945	302,502	1,132,781	4,511	110,273	
1946	75,272	1,206,986	4,391	123,201	
1947	112,651	1,272,346		105,184	
TOTAL	562,909	11,179,780	426,454	618,854	45,000
Per Cent of Total	.13	2.60	.10	.14	.01

Year	Tilley M. cu. ft.	Turner Valley M. cu. ft.	Vermilion M. cu. ft.	Viking & Kinsella M. cu. ft.	Miscellaneous M. cu. ft.	TOTAL M. cu. ft.
1934		11,028,243		2,441,254		16,100,697
1935		11,237,678		3,006,671	7,500	17,267,812
1936		12,605,832		3,172,932	22,600	19,215,245
1937		20,106,947		3,336,307	19,600	26,841,760
1938		20,287,564		3,278,322		26,849,828
1939		16,898,733		3,404,550	52,650	23,286,434
1940		19,215,841		4,025,076		26,402,229
1941		19,999,281	16,060	4,585,157		28,305,429
1942	13,647	23,272,956	108,031	5,271,646		32,443,588
1943	11,898	23,308,155	185,246	6,324,904		34,161,548
1944	13,168	26,646,883	175,628	7,030,848		38,459,326
1945	13,291	31,425,669	187,310	8,450,983		45,771,595
1946	14,080	30,625,101	226,527	8,992,009	13,040	45,248,902
1947	14,442	31,644,925	212,909	10,494,374	636,977	49,001,806
TOTAL	80,526	298,303,808	1,111,711	73,815,033	752,367	429,356,199
Per Cent of Total	.01	69.47	.27	17.20	.18	100%

In addition to the above, figures for gas consumed by the City of Wetaskiwin and by farmers in rural areas where gas wells are located, are not included in the foregoing statement.

Gas fields of Turner Valley (69.47%), Viking and Kinsella (17.20%) and Medicine Hat (8.35%) comprise 95.02% of the total natural gas production in Alberta.

The total production of natural gas in Alberta from 1908 to 1947, a period of 40 years, was 651,005,408 M. cu. ft., and the amount for a shorter period of 14 years, viz: 1934 to 1947 (inc.) was 492,356,199 M. cu. ft. or 75.63%.

Natural Gas Production, Canada (Dominion Bureau of Statistics)*

Province	1946 M. cu. ft.	Per Cent of Total %	1947 M. cu. ft.	Per Cent of Total %
New Brunswick	541,010	1.13	489,810	.93
Ontario	7,051,309	14.72	7,785,921	14.79
Saskatchewan	209,569	.44	274,193	.52
Alberta	40,097,096	83.70	44,106,643	83.76
Northwest Territories	1,500	.01	—	—
TOTAL	47,900,484	100%	52,656,567	100%

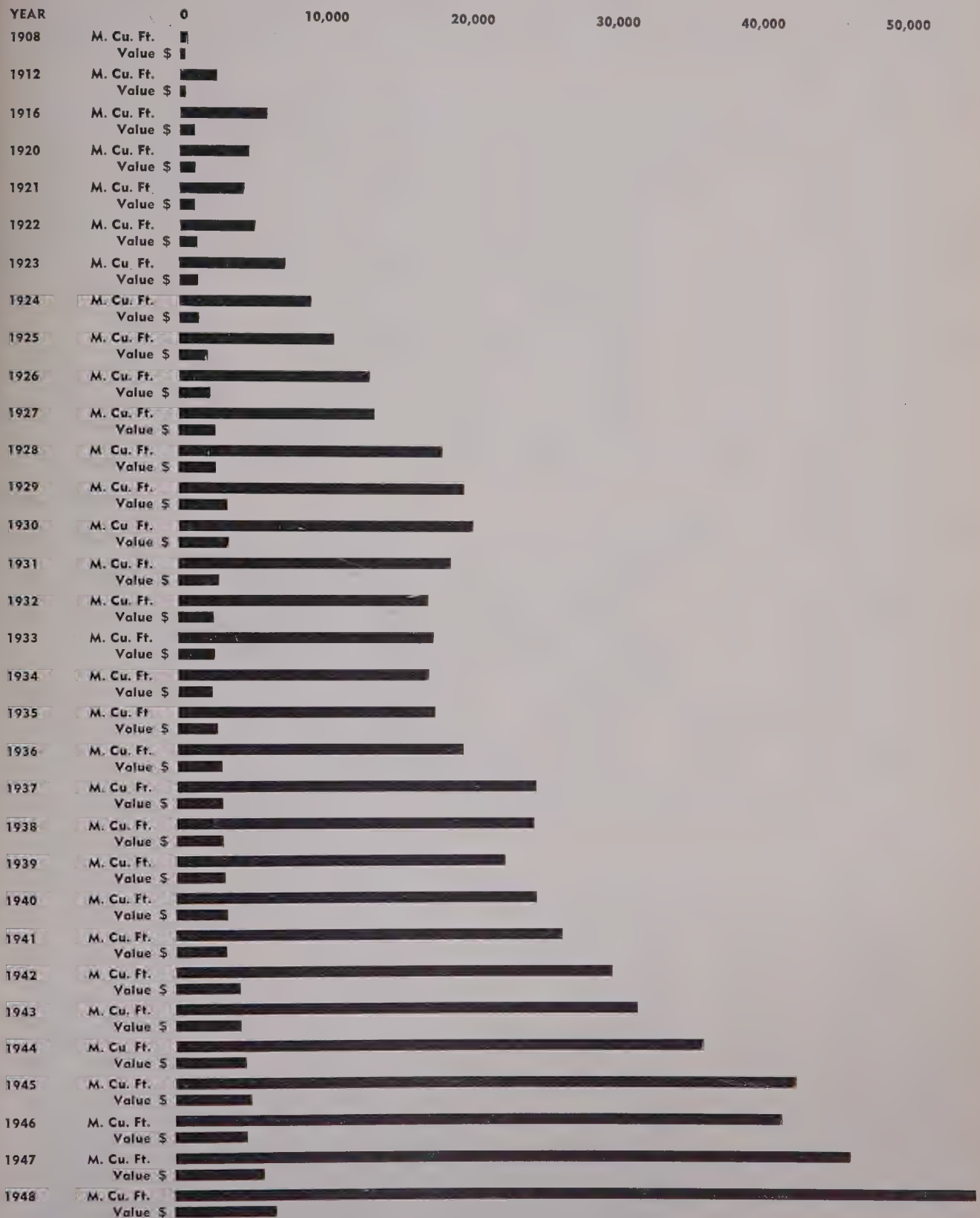
*Not in agreement with Provincial figures:

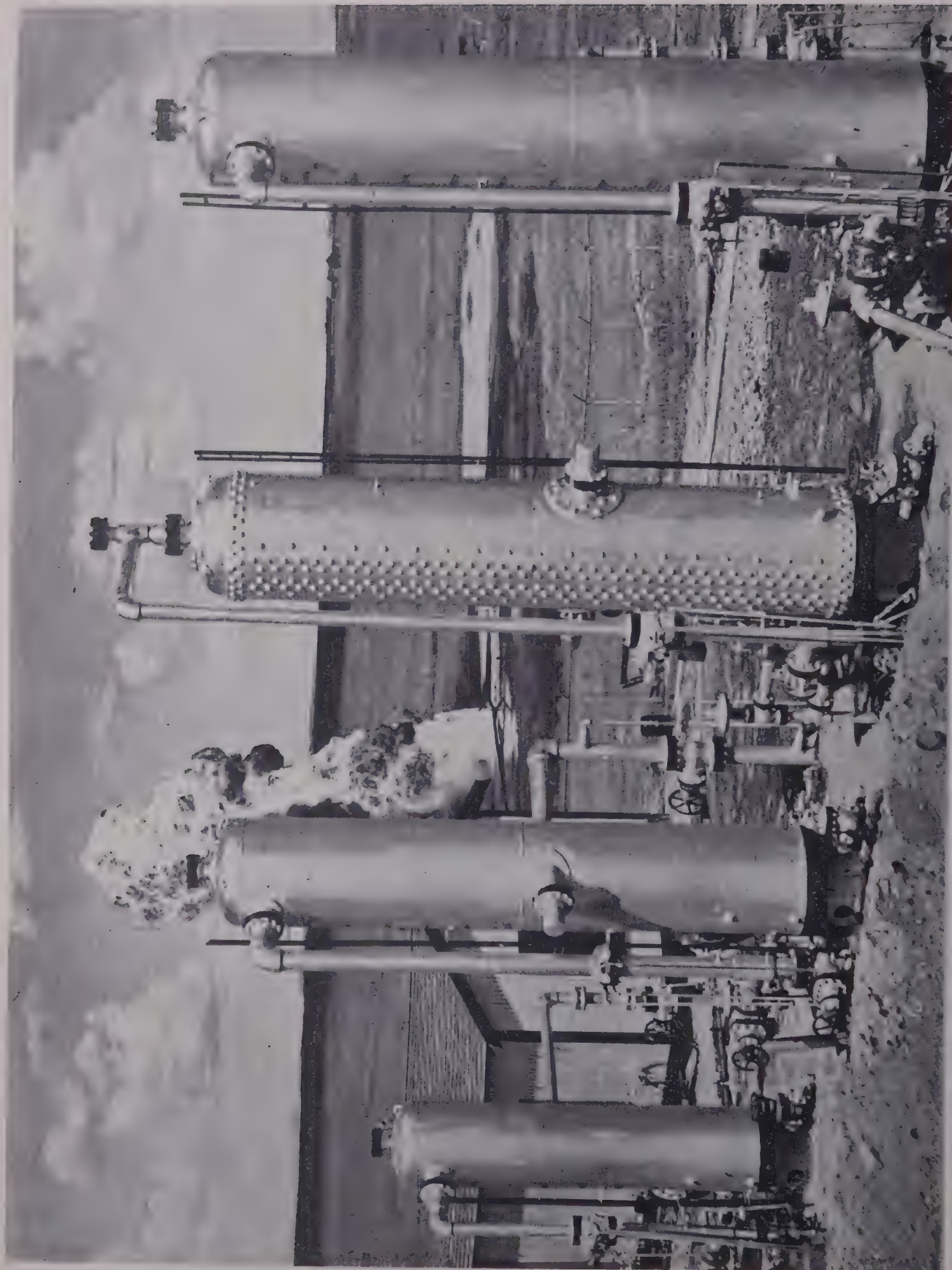
Propane Gas

Particulars are given under caption of "Manufacturing Industries — Non-Metallic Minerals".

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION — ALBERTA

('000 Cubic Feet and Dollars)





Turner Valley—One of Alberta's Greatest Oil Fields

NATURAL GAS PIPE-LINE MILEAGE IN CANADA

YEAR	TOTAL				NEW BRUNSWICK				ONTARIO				SASKATCHEWAN				ALBERTA			
	Actual Miles of Drains	Miles of 3" Mains	Gather- ing & Trans- mission	Distri- bution	Actual Miles of Drains	Miles of 3" Mains	Gather- ing & Trans- mission	Distri- bution	Actual Miles of Drains	Miles of 3" Mains	Gather- ing & Trans- mission	Distri- bution	Actual Miles of Drains	Miles of 3" Mains	Gather- ing & Trans- mission	Distri- bution	Actual Miles of Drains	Miles of 3" Mains	Gather- ing & Trans- mission	Distri- bution
1934	2154	2161	5128	2772	20	60	41	69	1534	1555	2972	1689	1	5	1	6	599	541	2114	1008
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	.93	2.78	.80	2.49	71.22	71.96	57.96	60.93	.05	.23	.02	.22	27.80	25.03	41.22	36.36
1935	2691	3079	5750	2828	20	60	41	69	2070	2491	3709	1841	1	5	1	5	600	523	1999	913
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	.74	1.95	.71	2.44	76.92	80.92	64.50	65.10	.04	.16	.02	.18	22.30	16.97	34.77	32.28
1936	2725	2435	5833	3074	20	60	41	64	2112	1830	3743	1991	—	—	—	—	593	545	2049	1019
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	.73	2.46	.70	2.08	77.50	75.15	64.17	64.77	—	—	—	—	21.77	22.39	35.13	33.15
1937	2764	2724	5700	3338	20	60	41	64	2136	2101	3709	2311	—	7	—	6	608	556	1950	957
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	.72	2.20	.72	1.92	77.28	77.13	65.07	69.23	—	.26	—	.18	22.00	20.41	34.21	28.67
1938	2791	2524	5761	3098	20	61	58	54	2151	1896	3719	2073	—	7	—	6	620	560	1984	965
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	.72	2.42	1.01	1.74	77.07	75.12	64.55	66.91	—	.28	—	.19	22.21	22.18	34.44	31.16
1939	3287	3099	6336	3582	20	61	35	74	2634	2459	4277	2518	—	7	—	6	633	572	2024	984
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	.61	1.97	.55	2.07	80.13	79.35	67.50	70.29	—	.23	—	.17	19.26	18.45	31.95	27.47
1940	2915	3320	6026	3842	20	62	36	77	2259	2660	3891	2628	—	8	—	6	636	590	2099	1131
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	.69	1.86	.60	2.00	77.49	80.12	64.57	68.40	—	.24	—	.16	21.82	17.78	34.83	29.44
1941	2979	3376	6133	3827	20	65	36	73	2289	2690	3919	2675	—	8	—	6	670	613	2178	1073
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	.67	1.93	.59	1.91	76.84	79.68	63.90	69.90	—	.23	—	.16	22.49	18.16	35.51	28.03
1942	2982	3233	6115	4016	20	65	36	73	2286	2541	3884	2771	—	6	—	4	676	621	2195	1168
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	.67	2.01	.59	1.82	76.66	78.60	63.52	69.00	—	.19	—	.10	22.67	19.20	35.89	29.08
1943	3033	3229	6183	4000	20	65	36	73	2316	2530	3886	2745	—	6	—	4	697	628	2261	1178
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	.66	2.01	.58	1.83	76.36	78.35	62.85	68.63	—	.19	—	.10	22.98	19.45	36.57	29.44
1944	3037	3079	6187	3839	20	65	36	73	2325	2382	3901	2578	—	6	—	4	692	626	2250	1184
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	.66	2.11	.58	1.90	76.56	77.36	63.05	67.15	—	.19	—	.10	22.78	20.34	36.37	30.85
1945	3058	2784	6249	3827	20	65	36	73	2330	2057	3922	2537	2	6	4	4	706	656	2287	1213
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	.65	2.33	.58	1.91	76.19	73.89	62.76	66.29	.07	.22	.06	.10	23.09	23.56	36.60	31.70
1946	3218	2844	6637	3663	20	65	36	73	2352	2071	3949	2417	4	8	3	5	842	700	2649	1168
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	.62	2.29	.54	2.00	73.09	72.82	59.50	65.98	.12	.28	.04	.14	26.17	24.61	39.92	31.88



Alberta Salt Co. Ltd.—Lindberg

SALT

The knowledge that Alberta contains great deposits of salt or sodium chloride in the northern part of the province has been generally accepted for years. These deposits exist in the Fort McMurray area at the end of the Northern Alberta Railways steel and at Elk Point in northeastern Alberta.

Some years ago, the Alberta Salt Company erected a plant at Fort McMurray for the processing of brine from a well which originally had been drilled for oil. The plant operated for only three years, and owing to the lack of adequate transportation and other difficulties, the plant was closed. At a later date arrangements were completed with the Industrial Minerals Ltd. who leased 6,700 acres; a salt well was drilled and salt was found at 693 feet from the surface. With further drilling, the deposit was discovered to have a depth of 199 feet. The salt reserves in this area are estimated at 30,000,000 tons. Salt in the Fort McMurray field, when tested, gives from 98.27 to 99.57 purity and when powdered the material becomes paper white in colour. Sales are made principally in Alberta, but there is a small market in British Columbia and Saskatchewan. It is expected that after tests by core-drilling for the purpose of extending the present bed, the Salt market will be kept supplied for an indefinite number of years. Present capacity of Fort McMurray plant is 90 tons of salt per day and 50 to 60 persons are employed.

At Lindbergh, near Elk Point in northeastern Alberta, the Alberta Salt Co. Ltd. (new company) composed of three oil companies, viz. the Home Oil Company, the Anglo Canadian Oil Company, and the Calgary and Edmonton Corporation, established a plant, one of the most modern in existence. A staff of 40 is employed and the plant has the capacity to produce 125 tons of salt per day. The salt reserves in the Elk Point field have not yet been appraised fully, but in 1946 drilling operations revealed that there were three layers of salt between 2500 and 4000 feet from the surface, with a total thickness of about 1,000 feet. Adequate natural gas was found in a Lower Cretaceous Sand (similar to that which produces oil 55 miles southeast at Lloydminster) about 1,200 feet from the surface. The North Saskatchewan River flows over this gas and salt area, and a branch of the Canadian National Railways flanks the river on the north. Two salt wells and three gas wells were drilled, but only one salt well and one gas well will be used initially, the others are stand-bys. Present indications are that a high grade of salt will be produced and sold at a reasonable price, which is made possible by the local adequate supply of natural gas at a cheap rate.

With two finely equipped plants working to full capacity, and with the possible discovery of other salt fields, such as Vermilion which showed some promise, Alberta will be in a position to supply the needs of Western Canada and other parts of the Dominion for many years.

Salt is suitable for table use and for those who require it, iodine can be added in the form of potassium iodide. It is also used in the meat packing and fishing industry and for livestock feed, curing hay, de-icer for streets and highways, medicine, hides and leather processing, textile dyeing, laundry work, canning vegetables, and is basic for a wide variety of chemical products.

In addition to the usual packaged salt, and bagged coarse salt, it can be turned out in compressed form. When pure dry salt is pressed with sufficient force, the grains merge to form a single salt mass. Salt is fed in 50 lb. lots to a hydraulic press which with 1000 tons of pressure, compresses the loose salt into a solid block. These blocks are designed to provide the farmer with an easy means of supplying salt to pastured cattle. For stabled livestock, five pound "licks" are also made. Both sizes come plain or iodized.

Salt is also made into tablets, the smallest size, 10 grains, about the size of an aspirin, are for human consumption. Millions of these are used annually in Canadian industry to prevent heat cramps and heat prostration. The larger size 15 to 150 grains, is used in vegetable canneries, one tablet to a can.

Salt Production, Alberta

Year	Tons
1938	4,045
1939	3,319
1940	8,524
1941	16,610
1942	22,179
1943	17,408
1944	25,242
1945	29,362
1946	31,683
1947	29,552
TOTAL	187,924

Analysis of Salt Production, Alberta, 1934-1947 inc.

Classification	Tons No.	Per Cent of Total %
Table, Dairy and Pressed Block	87,000	46.28
Common-Fine	89,000	47.34
Common-Coarse	12,000	6.38
TOTAL	188,000	100%

Salt Production, Canada (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) *

Province	1946 Tons	Per Cent of Total %	1947 Tons	Per Cent of Total %
Nova Scotia	38,371	7.13	40,107	5.51
Ontario	441,679	82.10	633,766	86.99
Manitoba	26,166	4.86	24,974	3.43
Alberta	31,769	5.91	29,698	4.07
TOTAL	537,985	100%	728,545	100%

* Not in agreement with Provincial figures:

SALT PRODUCTION — ALBERTA (tons)



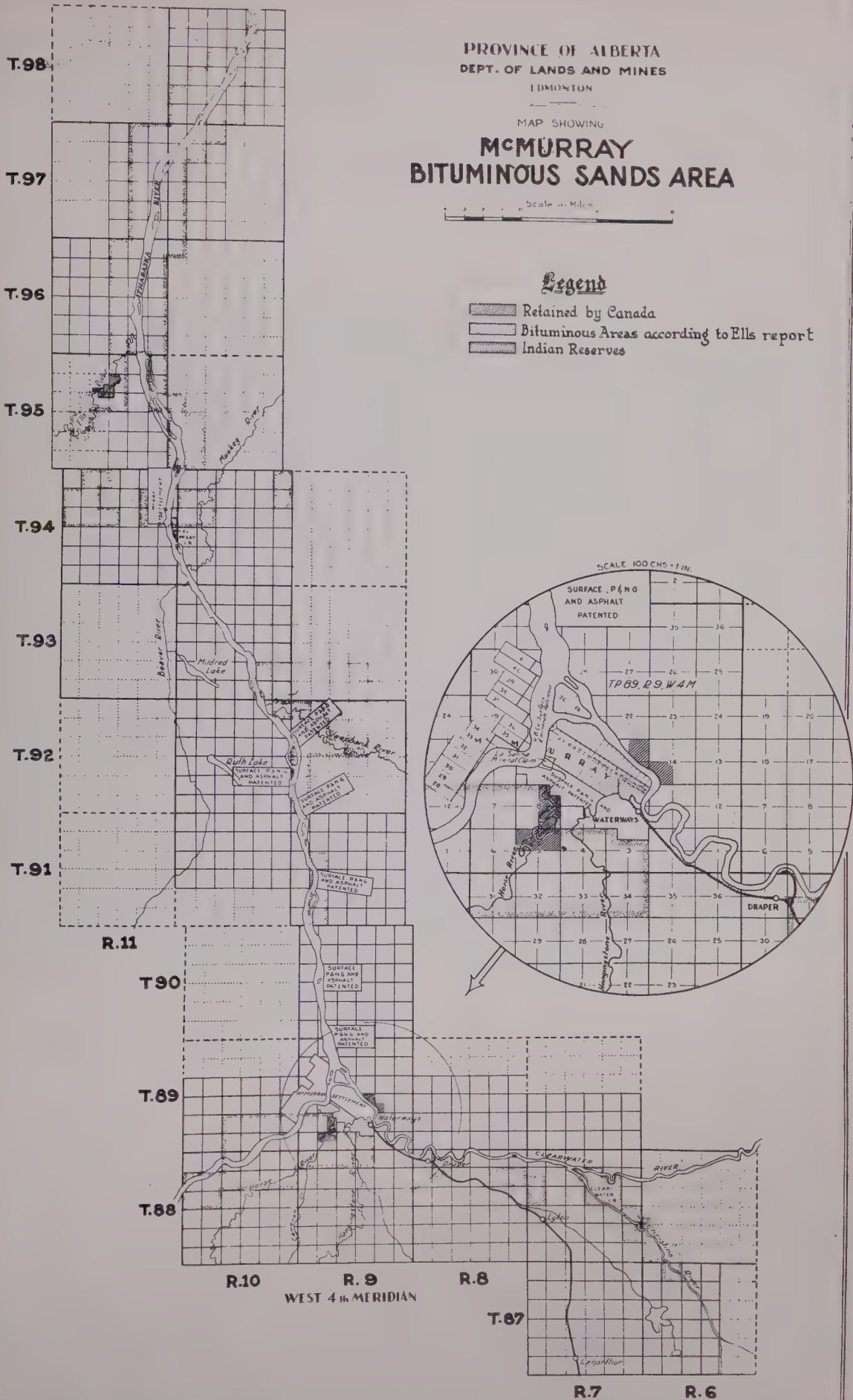
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPT. OF LANDS AND MINES
EDMONTON

MAP SHOWING
McMURRAY
BITUMINOUS SANDS AREA

Scale in Miles

Legend

-  Retained by Canada
-  Bituminous Areas according to Ellis report
-  Indian Reserves



TECHNICAL DIVISION
DEPT. OF LANDS & MINES
NO. 104-1927

TAR SANDS

The Alberta bituminous sands, more frequently called "tar sands" cover an extensive area along the Athabasca River, the focal point being Fort McMurray, 300 miles north of Edmonton. The outcropping beds of this immense body are exposed along the sides of the Athabasca Valley from Boiler Rapids, forty miles southwest of Fort McMurray, to a point "Pierre Au Calumet" about seventy miles below McMurray. The bituminous sands also out-crop along the banks of the rivers and smaller streams which enter the Athabasca River between these two points.

The extent of the bituminous sands has not yet been actually determined, but the outcrops examined show that at least sixteen hundred square miles are underlain by this formation. The area proven by the outcrop may be considered as triangular in shape with the apex pointing northward. The base of this triangle is 46 miles wide between the most westerly outcrop at Boiler Rapids, and the most easterly outcrop on the Clearwater and Christina rivers. The distance from this line as a base, to the most northerly outcrop on the Athabasca River, is about 70 miles.

It is known that the bituminous sands are much more extensive than the outcrop would indicate. At least 10,000 square miles are underlain by this formation and possibly more than 15,000 square miles. The tar sands are overlain by Clearwater shales, and are underlain by limestone of Devonian age. Although there is a long-time break represented between the Devonian and the Cretaceous, the beds in these two formations are nearly horizontal and are for the most part conformable.

The thickness of the bituminous sand varies from 125 feet to a maximum of about 225 feet. The lower limit of the formation is well defined, but the upper limit is not so pronounced. In the majority of well-exposed sections, the richer material occurs in the lower part, shading off into the leaner grades in passing upward.

Tar Sands are used for road construction, and they also serve as a source of pure bitumen for floorings, foundations, insulation of pipes, asphaltic oils, etc. Light distillate oil extracted from the sands are used for paint thinner, along with the pure asphalt for the manufacture of paints with an asphaltic base. In addition to the pure asphalt and the light distillates, there can be manufactured light and heavy diesel oils and a heavy fuel oil. There is also a possibility that oil sands may prove of invaluable assistance to the rapidly expanding commercial flying activity of the "Far North", especially if there is an assurance of high quality anti-knock gasoline being derived from the extracted oil.

From the area in which the sands are at present accessible for mining, the following estimates have been given for the possible content of oil:—

Source	Barrels of Oil
Dominion of Canada, Mines Branch	100,000,000,000
United States Bureau of Mines	250,000,000,000
United States Geological Survey	24,465,000,000

As the above estimates are so widely divergent, it is difficult to comprehend the potential content, but it is clear that there is a great reserve of oil in the tar sands of Alberta.

Three commercial companies have been engaged in experimental and operational activities, and some production has been registered in both raw and refined materials. The Dominion and Provincial Governments have supported and encouraged some of the projects, meanwhile investigations concerning the economic and best means of extracting oil from the Tar Sands and its being placed on a commercial basis, are being observed with great interest.

Tar Sands' Production — Alberta

Year	Tons
1937	80
1938	89
1939	30
1940	10
1941	8
TOTAL	217

Production since 1941 has not been recorded.



Operations—Tar Sands' Deposits—Bitumont

CLAYS

Since 1906, the Clay Products of the Province have represented an important industry. Shales of the Belly River (Cretaceous) formation underlie a large area in central and southern Alberta, but outcrops are scarce and the overburden likely to be heavy. In the main, these shales are red-burning and since they are often associated with coal seams, are frequently carbonaceous. They are used at Redcliff and Medicine Hat in making common and dry press red face brick, building and drain tile.

Shales of the Edmonton (Cretaceous) formation also occur in Alberta. These too are usually red-burning. Some of the shales in the Crows Nest Pass and at Entwistle could be used for dry press brick, and have been used at Edmonton for this purpose. Edmonton shales at Camrose could be utilized for wire cut brick and drain tile. There are also exposures of excellent shales at Cochrane and at Didsbury.

Surface clays are used for common brick at Edmonton, Medicine Hat and other points.

There are beds of bentonite at Camrose and Drumheller. The Drumheller field supplies bentonite for drilling mud in the oilfields.

Redcliff and Medicine Hat clay products are manufactured on an extensive scale, including sewer pipe, hollow building and partition tile. At Medicine Hat, earthenware pots, crocks and ornamental flower pots are made from a mixture of local clay and Spokane clay.

Clay ironstone is found along the Red Deer River west of Hand Hills.

Brick and pottery and stoneware clays are abundant in the shales of the Pierre and Edmonton series.

Clay Products

Brick—Soft mud process, Stiff mud process (wire cut) and Dry Press, classified as Face and Common. Firebrick.

Fireclay and other clay—Hollow blocks, Drain tile, Sewer pipe copings, flue linings, etc. Pottery glazed or unglazed.

Clay Products — Production

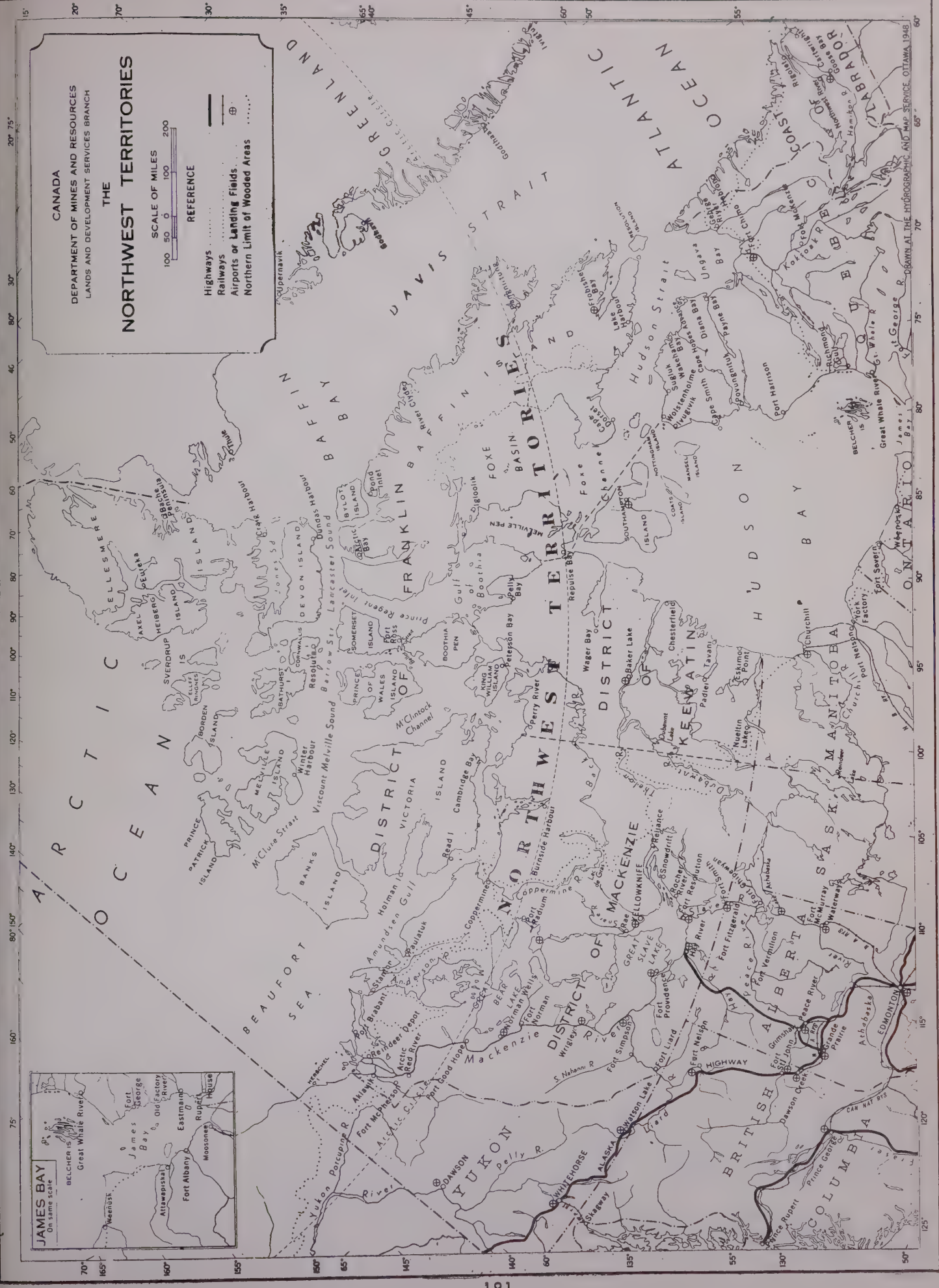
Year	Value of Production \$
1906	180,217
1911	1,052,751
1916	225,140
1921	710,477
1926	804,933
1931	529,716
1936	315,777
1937	338,638
1938	377,337
1939	461,079
1940	838,856
1941	952,144
1942	1,013,497
1943	978,649
1944	1,143,577
1945	1,401,875
1946	1,808,971
1947	1,771,250

In 42 years, the value of clay products amounted to approximately \$30,000,000, and the value in 1947 was over 10 times that of the year 1906.



Pottery Manufacturing—Alberta

Minerals in the Far North



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BRANCH

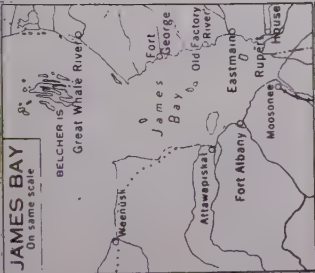
THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SCALE OF MILES



REFERENCE

- Highways
- Railways
- Airports or Landing Fields
- Northern Limit of Wooded Areas



DRAWN AT THE HYDROGRAPHIC AND MAP SERVICE, OTTAWA, 1948

MINERALS IN THE FAR NORTH

Canada's western northland embraces all the mainland of Canada east of Yukon Territory north of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; all of the islands in Hudson and James Bays and in Hudson Strait, including Ungava Bay, and all of the Arctic islands north of the mainland of Canada. These northerly islands have been defined as those within the area bounded on the east by a line passing midway between Greenland and Baffin, Devon and Ellesmere islands, to the 60th meridian of longitude, following this longitude to the Pole, and on the west by the 141st meridian of longitude, following this longitude to the Pole.

Within the past twenty years former impressions of the Northwest Territories have undergone considerable change. This change has been brought about by the ever-widening search for minerals and by the use of aircraft as a means of transportation and exploration. Once regarded as being almost inaccessible, many areas are today within a few hours' flying time of a number of cities and towns in Western Canada.

In spite of the northern latitude, the Territories are not entirely regions of perpetual ice and snow. The winter is long and cold, but in the short summer the temperatures are high and the long periods of sunlight promote rapid growth of vegetation. In many places such as the MacKenzie Valley, vegetables are grown for local consumption. The so-called "barren lands" yield a profusion of wild flowers and mosses and the northern limit of timber growth runs in a sweeping diagonal line from the mouth of the MacKenzie River, well north of the Arctic Circle, to Churchill on Hudson Bay.

Since the seventeenth century, the Territories have been an important producer of furs, and have contributed on an average, 12½ per cent of Canada's fur production. The need of conserving the game and fur-bearing animals as a means of livelihood for the Indians and Eskimos of the Territories has always been borne in mind and large areas have been set aside as native game preserves.

The future of the Northwest Territories lies also in the development of its mineral resources, and for this reason the Province of Alberta is interested mainly in the area which is contiguous to the northern part of the Province. The most important development prior to 1929 was the bringing into production of two oils on the MacKenzie River near Fort Norman. World attention was again turned to the Canadian Far North by the discovery of pitchblende and silver deposits of 1930. The development of these deposits has been of importance not only because of the radium and silver produced, but because of the inspiration it has given to prospecting and mining in the Territories by showing that large scale operations are possible in a region that was doubtfully regarded as a mineral country owing to the problem of distance and communication.

The production of the Territories in the past has been largely that of the metals comprising gold, silver, copper, tungsten, pitchblende, and the fuels—petroleum and natural gas.

Particulars concerning the production of pitchblende, the ore from which radium and uranium are made, cannot be disclosed.

Indications are that to add to Canada's supply, investigations will be made for the purpose of securing more of the minerals which already have been produced and the production of other metals such as tin, bismuth, cobalt, lead, zinc, tantalum, columbium, lithium, beryllium, etc.

The year 1948 has written another chapter of great development in the mining history of the Northwest Territories. In spite of the hazards that usually accompany the opening of a new area, the Yellowknife Mining District has settled down to an earnest and intense program of mine development.

This past year has witnessed one new mine come into production, another more than double its milling capacity, and a third lay mill foundations prior to becoming a producer. One prospective mine has outlined ore bodies through underground development, while another has indicated sufficient ore through surface diamond drilling to warrant shaft sinking upon erection of a headframe now on order.

Although the number of claims staked were less than in 1947, and preliminary development of outlying mineral claims fell off quite markedly, this condition prevails in gold mining areas generally throughout Canada and can be attributed largely to the fact that some companies have been unable to raise funds for further exploration. Assessment work in the form of trenching and X-ray diamond drilling necessary to hold claims in good standing have constituted the major portion of the field work this year, although there have been four new discoveries of interest which upon preliminary exploration revealed promising showings of importance.

During March, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. and Ventures Limited took over a 500 square mile concession in the vicinity of Pine Point, on the southwest shore of Great

Slave Lake, to explore the lead-zinc deposits of the area. Diamond drilling with two heavy machines commenced in mid-July and by the end of November 30 holes, totalling over 6,000 feet of drilling, had been completed. The purpose of the drilling is basically to obtain structural information, and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company regards results during the season as being moderately successful, when it is realized that this year's work is only the first portion of a program involving expenditures of at least \$200,000 over a period of three years. The objective of this broad, preliminary program is to find indications of sufficient tonnage to justify carrying out detailed exploration and development. Drilling, with a 15 man crew, was reported in mid-December advancing at a good rate.

A highlight in the development of the Yellowknife Mining District was the pouring of the first gold brick by Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd., on August 24. The completion of the Snare River Power Development, with an initial rated output of 8,350 horse power, was another step toward development of potential mineral wealth. The Grimshaw-Hay River all-weather road, completed with Dominion Government and Alberta Government assistance, is now in use and should play an important part in the further development of the vast mineral resources of the Northwest Territories.

Yellowknife River Valley

With three producing mines, Negus, Con-Rycon, and Giant, this area remains the leading centre of activity. The Negus mine has made great strides in development this year. Since last season it has increased its mill tonnage from 65 tons daily to the present 170 tons. The production to October 31 was 17,527.25 ounces of gold, and over 1,000 tons of flotation concentrates.

The Campbell zone has been intersected on the 11th and the 13th levels and stoping in this zone now supplies the entire mine production. With development thus far indicating ore values in good widths, the future of the mine is definitely assured with promise of continuation to depth.

The Con-Rycon mine operated by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd., still is the largest gold producer in the district, milling at the rate of 275 tons per day and the production to the end of October was 66,175.0 ounces of gold. The roasting plant has been reopened and is treating 25 tons of concentrates per day. The crosscut on the 2350-foot level reached the Campbell zone during November.

Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines commenced milling on May 13 and initial recovery from 250 tons milled daily, by jig concentration and amalgamation, amounted to approximately 20 per cent recovery. The concentrates were stockpiled pending completion of the roaster which was put into operation during November. Production to the end of October was 5,744.9 ounces of gold. Underground development from the No. 2 or north shaft continues on the second level, and crosscutting is under way on the third level. Ore and waste passes are being driven on the fourth level. Since it was opened on October 4, the Snare River Power Development has supplied one-quarter of its output to the Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines.

Akaitcho Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd., adjoining the Giant Yellowknife north boundary, collared its shaft after sinking to 30 feet. The site has been levelled, and two steel prefabricated buildings to house the hoist and the compressor, the machine shop and four 12-man unit bunkhouses of frame construction were built. An eighty foot steel headframe has been purchased and will be erected upon arrival at the property.

Crestaaurum Mines Ltd. has completed a detailed inventory of stock on hand, but as yet has not recommenced operations.

Quyta-Giauque Lake

Discovery Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd. has presently ceased underground development after stockpiling 70,000 tons of ore. Four residences, an assay office, a 40,000 gallon fuel tank, and a boilerhouse were built. In early December, the coarse ore bin and crusher building were finished, and the main mill building and fine ore bin were 75 per cent completed. A winter truck road has been built from Yellowknife to the mine. A mill bought in Helena, Montana, was lost when the barge carrying it across Great Slave Lake burned and sank following the detonation of explosives in a connected barge, but another was purchased and is being brought in over Grimshaw-Hay River road.

LaSalle Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd. completed some diamond drilling this season, but is no longer carrying on active operations.

Gordon Lake

The only activity in this area other than assessment work was on the D.A.F. group, which was taken over by West Bay Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd., who had a small mill on the property. From surface trenching 289 tons of very high grade ore were milled.

Beaulieu River

Beaulieu Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd. salvaged 1,200 tons of ore from the mine, produced 50 ounces of gold, and then ceased operation and disposed of its equipment. Nearby claims under option were dropped at the advice of their geologist after examination.

Through lack of finances DeStaffaney Tungsten Gold Mines Ltd. showings of tantalum and columbium were not further developed this year.

Thompson-Hearne Lake

Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines Ltd., the only other producer in the Yellowknife District, milled an average of 100 tons per day and production to the end of October was 15,428.5 ounces. A winze was driven down the Fraser vein from the 750 foot level a further 250 feet in search of additional ore. The company intended to crosscut to the Fraser shaft, but since no ore was found the project was temporarily abandoned. A two compartment shaft was sunk to 150 feet on the Treasure Island vein where approximately 8,000 tons of high grade ore has been outlined. At the year-end the company reported its intention to suspend since its 1948 operations had been unprofitable and it was not able to qualify for aid under the Emergency Gold Mines Assistance Act.

A spectacular high grade showing was located on the "I.C." claims at Prelude Lake this year, but other than the necessary assessment work nothing has been done on the showing to date. Much assessment work was done on various claim groups in the area to hold the ground in good standing.

McKay-Courageous Lakes Great Slave Lake

Bulldog Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd. has formed a company on the "Mad," "Jeja" and "Rep" mineral claim groups formerly held by J. Mathews. Trans-American Mining Corporation, which is doing the development work, completed 9,300 feet of diamond drilling, extending the main showing as well as locating a sulphide ore zone. Present plans are to develop the property through a proposed 15,000 feet drilling campaign during the summer of 1949. A base has been established at Thompson Landing on McLeod Bay of Great Slave Lake, 80 miles from the property, for the purpose of freighting in supplies this winter for the drilling program. Shaft sinking and lateral development are planned for 1950 if results from the drilling program justify. This property has been described as the furthest north gold development in Canada and possibly the most interesting early-stage prospect in the district.

Considerable prospecting in the southern portion of the area has resulted in the discovery of a very promising silver-lead-zinc showing by J. McAvoy and associates, southeast of Indian Mountain Lake, a distance of 12 miles from Great Slave Lake, which has been optioned by Hollinger Exploration and started a staking rush in the vicinity of the base metals discovery. Several small, high grade copper showings have been staked in the area.

Russell-Slemon Lakes

The only activity in the area this season was staking and prospecting. A find of uranium-bearing ore precipitated a small staking rush.

Indin Lake

North Inca Gold Mines Ltd. has been the most active company in this area. A shaft was sunk to 196 feet and was followed with 390 feet of crosscutting and 250 feet of drifting into the Brown vein, where favourable results warranted a further deepening of the shaft to the 300-foot elevation. A crosscut will be driven west to the Brown vein and east to the zone intersected by surface diamond drilling. A two-storey bunkhouse and a directors' lodge were added to other buildings. As much freight is to be moved to the property, it is expected that operations will continue during the winter.

Diversified Mining Interests of Canada Ltd. did very little work during the season. The shaft was dewatered and the ore zones were resampled, and the shaft was allowed to flood again. No activity is expected until next summer.

Snowden Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd. completed 2,000 feet of diamond drilling this summer but has not undertaken any further development.

Ghost Lake

Jewel Yellowknife Prospecting Syndicate, which has been working the "Spike" group of claims on Wijinnedi Lake, engaged a geologist to map the property this summer and erected five log cabins. A 5,000 foot drilling campaign was started just prior to the freeze-up period. The name of this company has recently been changed to Yellowknife Volcanic Gold Mines Ltd.

Great Bear Lake

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company completed a drilling program on their group of claims at Glacier Bay. Prospecting and some staking have comprised the only other activity in this area.

Regan Lake

No work was done in this area during the past season.

Hottah Lake

Gold-Uranium Ltd. has been inactive this summer on its claims, but some staking and prospecting were done in the area.

Gold Production

The total gold production from the Yellowknife Mining District to the end of September was 89,717.03 ounces, compared with 45,203.87 ounces last year. This increase was the result of Negus Mines Ltd., doubling its capacity and Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd. coming in to production and at present milling 225 tons. Upon completion of the roaster at Giant, the tonnage is to be boosted to 500 tons daily. Thus it may easily be seen that with Giant Yellowknife's future assured, Negus Mines and Consolidated Smelters mining the Campbell zone to a possible great depth, and other mines nearing the production stage, Yellowknife has possibilities of becoming one of the top-ranking gold mining districts in Canada.

The labour turnover is gradually diminishing and the transportation problem has been eased by the completion of the Grimshaw-Hay River road. Building materials are still in short supply, yet despite this handicap the mining industry is making encouraging progress.

The Red Cross Hospital and school completed last year are most valuable additions to the new townsite of Yellowknife. The sewer and water system which has been delayed through shortage of material, is now nearing completion. The new theatre, the Ingraham Hotel, the Hudson's Bay Company store, the various government buildings and the local telephone company answer all the needs of the residents. Mail from the "outside" is delivered daily except Sunday. A curling rink has been built by the local residents and an ice arena was commenced in September at Petitot Park and is now almost completed. Provisions have been made whereby a community hall can be added to the arena.

Several ladies' organizations are active, and other groups include the Board of Trade, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy branch, and lodges and fraternities. A golf course has been built, and a beach with bathing facilities provides enjoyment for children and grown-ups alike, as evidenced by the numbers who took advantage of these privileges during the warmer days this past summer.

In all these matters, the Department of Mines and Resources, through the Northwest Territories Administration, is assisting in large measure in the full development of the Yellowknife District.

General

Much of the enthusiasm about gold mining ebbed subsequent to the return to parity in July 1946 of Canadian funds in terms of United States dollars; this meant that the price of gold declined from \$38.50 per ounce to \$35.00. To meet the situation the Dominion Government took steps to provide a subsidy, and enlarged depletion allowances. The subsidy which averages about \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ounce, reaches as high as \$16.00 in very special cases and is intended to act as a stimulus to gold production, but it may have to be increased if the desired objective is to be attained.

An added stimulus to gold production was given in September, 1949, when many of the trading nations consented to the drastic revaluation of their currencies.

The Northwest Territories reached its importance in wartime, and its peace-time possibilities can be just as great. Wholesalers in the northern part of Alberta are finding the Territories a profitable field for sales and distribution of supplies to the mining centres, and as time goes on and transportation increases, others will find much reward in Canada's Western Northland.

MINERALS IN THE "FAR NORTH"

The following tables give production of minerals in the Northwest Territories.

Gold Production

Year	Quantity Ozs.	Value \$	Per Oz. \$
1935	200	7,038	35.19
1936	1	35	35.00
1937	—	—	—
1938	6,800	239,190	35.18
1939	51,914	1,876,224	36.14
1940	55,159	2,123,621	38.50
1941	74,417	2,865,054	38.50
1942	99,394	3,826,669	38.50
1943	59,032	2,272,732	38.50
1944	20,775	799,838	38.50
1945	8,655	333,218	38.50
1946	23,420	860,685	36.75
1947	62,517	2,188,095	35.00
TOTAL	462,284	\$17,392,399	\$37.62

Silver Production

Year	Quantity Ozs.	Value \$	Per Oz. cts.
1935	146,505	94,921	64.79
1936	317,014	143,068	45.13
1937	135,442	60,788	44.88
1938	581,902	252,993	43.48
1939	483,874	195,911	40.49
1940	59,505	22,760	38.25
1941	15,327	5,864	38.26
1942	22,531	9,500	42.17
1943	13,250	5,996	45.84
1944	13,677	5,881	43.00
1945	2,033	956	47.02
1946	6,112	5,113	83.65
1947	45,355	32,655	72.00
TOTAL	1,842,527	\$836,406	45.39

Copper and Radium Production

Year	COPPER			RADIIUM PRODUCTS	
	Quantity Lbs.	Value \$	Per Lb. \$	Value \$	
1938	75,567	7,535	.10		
1939	42,382	4,277	.10	1,121,553	
1940	—	—	—	410,176	
1941	32,727	3,301	.10	925,196	
1942	74,963	7,561	.10		
1943	—	—	—	(	
1944	11,902	1,428	.12	(	
1945	—	—	—	(Cannot be disclosed	
1946	—	—	—	(	
1947	—	—	—	(	
TOTAL		\$237,541	\$24,102	\$.10	

Tungsten Concentrates

Year	Quantity Lbs.	Value \$	Per Lb. \$
1939	—	—	—
1940	—	—	—
1941	41,972	13,220	.31
1942	98,218	23,725	.24
1943	720	729	1.01
1944	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—

Tungsten Concentrates (Continued)

Year	Quantity Lbs.	Value \$	Per Lb. \$
1946	—	—	—
1947	—	—	—
TOTAL	140,910	\$37,674	\$.27

Petroleum Production

Year	Quantity Barrels	Value \$	Per Barrel \$
1935	5,115	25,575	5.00
1936	5,399	26,995	5.00
1937	11,371	56,855	5.00
1938	22,855	68,565	3.00
1939	20,191	50,477	2.50
1940	18,633	37,265	2.00
1941	23,664	47,328	2.00
1942	75,789	108,477	1.43
1943	293,750	400,201	1.36
1944	1,223,675	632,587	.52
1945	345,171	136,303	.39
1946	177,282	173,392	.98
1947	227,474	500,238	2.20
TOTAL	2,450,369	\$2,264,258	\$.92

Natural Gas Production

Year	Quantity M. cu. ft.	Value \$	Per M. cu. ft. \$
1935	—	—	—
1936	1,100	245	.22
1937	1,500	335	.22
1938	1,500	335	.22
1939	1,500	335	.22
1940	1,500	335	.22
1941	1,500	335	.22
1942	1,500	335	.22
1943	1,500	335	.22
1944	1,500	335	.22
1945	1,500	335	.22
1946	1,500	335	.22
1947	1,500	335	.22
TOTAL	17,600	\$3,930	\$.22

*Value of Mineral Production (Northwest Territories)

Year	\$
1937	117,978
1938	568,618
1939	3,248,777
1940	2,594,157
1941	3,860,298
1942	3,976,267
1943	2,679,993
1944	1,440,069
1945	470,812
1946	1,039,525
1947	2,720,988
TOTAL	\$22,717,482

* This table (which includes only the value of radium and uranium for certain years), shows a total value of mineral production in the Northwest Territories for 11 years of \$22,717,482. From indications in the year 1948, these Territories are on the eve of a new era of development, the value of Mineral Production in that year being \$4,298,089.

Gold Producing and Prospective Producing Properties—Northwest Territories

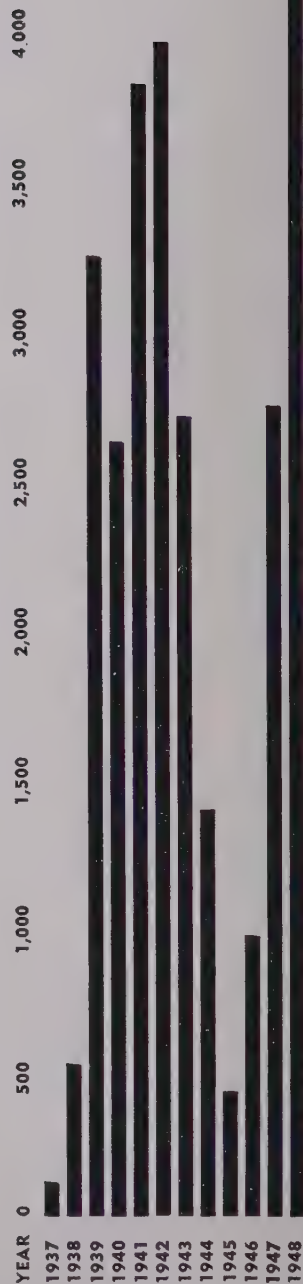
OPERATOR	ADDRESS	LOCATION	MINE	MANAGER
(*) Sunset Yellowknife Mines Ltd.	Toronto, 501/67 Yonge St.	(Beaulieu River Area)	Sunset	W. J. Hylands
(M) Beaulieu Yellowknife Mines Ltd.	Toronto, 1024/85 Richmond St. W.	Campbell Lake, Yellowknife (Gordon Lake Area)	Norma	H. G. Hutchings
Viking Yellowknife Mines Ltd.	Toronto 32, 171 Yonge St.	Morris Lake, Yellowknife (Indin Lake Area)	Viking	H. Lepp
Diversified Mining Interests (Canada Ltd.)	Toronto, 11 King St. W.	Arseno Lake, Yellowknife	Arseno	J. R. MacDonald
North Inca Mines Ltd.	Toronto, 170 Bay St.	Indin Lake, Yellowknife	North Inca	W. M. Gilchrist
Spinet Gold Mines Ltd.	Toronto, 170 Bay St.	Spider Lake, Yellowknife (McKay-Courageous Lake Area)	Fly Grop	W. J. McDonough, Pres.
Salmita Northwest Mines Ltd.	Toronto, 73 Adelaide St. W.	Matthews Lake, Yellowknife (Outpost Island Area)	Salmita	M. Mitto
(M) Philmore Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd.	Toronto, 710 Excelsior Life Bldg.	Outpost Island, Great Slave Lake (Yellowknife River Area)	International Tungsten	P. N. Moreland, Man.-Dir.
Discovery Yellowknife Mines Ltd.	Toronto, 32/171 Yonge St.	Giaque Lake, Yellowknife	Discovery	T. D. Anderson
(M) Ptarmigan Mines Ltd.	Trail	Prosperous Lake	Lily Jack	R. W. Diamond, Pres.
Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines Ltd.	Toronto, 714/320 Bay St.	Thompson Lake, Yellowknife	Thompson-Lundmark	D. R. Wilson, Gen. Mgr.
Akiatcho Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd.	Toronto, 2810/25 King St. W.	Yellowknife Bay, Yellowknife	Akiatcho	A. J. Anderson, Pres.
(M) Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd.	Montreal, 215 St. James St. W.	Yellowknife Bay, Yellowknife	Con-Rycon	R. W. Diamond, Gen. Mgr.
(e) Crestaurum Mines Ltd.	Toronto, 3100/25 King St. W.	Yellowknife Bay, Yellowknife	Gold Crest	J. D. Mason, Gen. Mgr.
(e) Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd.	Toronto, 2710/25 King St. W.	Yellowknife Bay, Yellowknife	Giant	A. K. Muir, Gen. Mgr.
(M) Negus Mines Ltd.	Toronto, 410 Royal Bank Bldg.	Yellowknife Bay, Yellowknife	Negus	J. G. McNiven

(*) Companies reported idle.

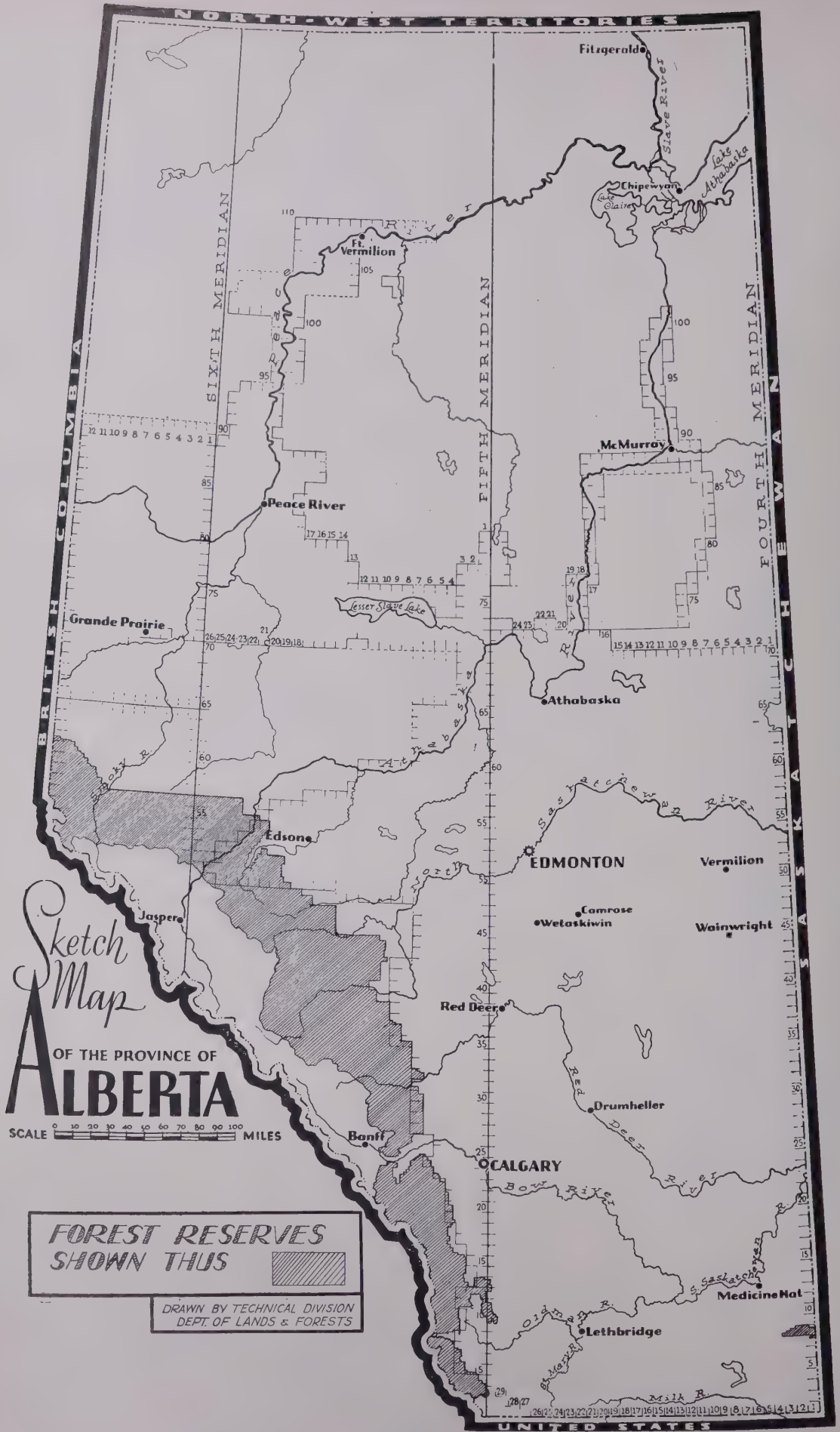
(M) Mines equipped with milling plant.

(e) Mill under construction.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION — NORTH WEST TERRITORIES ('000 Dollars)



Forestry



FORESTRY

A list of the forest reserves in Alberta and their areas is as follows:—

Reserve	Acres
Crowsnest	721,120
Bow River	1,871,360
Clearwater	2,587,520
Brazeau	1,216,640
Athabasca	2,551,040
Cypress Hills	51,642
TOTAL	8,999,322

Timber Resources

	Sq. Miles
Forested Land	80,000 to 90,000
Timber of Merchantable Size	60,000
Saw Material	6,000

Timber

Saw Material	Board Feet
Softwood	11,700,000,000
Hardwood	5,200,000,000
TOTAL	16,900,000,000

In addition to the above there are 247,800,000 cords suitable for pulpwood, fuel, mining timber, ties, posts, etc.

Tree Species

The principal tree species in order of present importance are: spruce, lodge pole pine, Douglas fir, poplar, balsam fir, white birch and tamarack.

General

About one quarter of the total area of Alberta in the southern, southeastern and eastern sections of the province is without tree growth of a size to make saw timber. This leaves the mountain and foothill area of the south, the more or less broken head water country of all the Alberta streams, and the northern half of the province to furnish the greater part of the timber wealth of the country.

Much valuable timber is not at present available owing to its location. The areas from which timber supplies are taken at present are the Crowsnest country on the Oldman River and its tributaries, the Porcupine Hills, and the upper parts of High River, Sheep Creek, Bow, Red Deer, Athabasca, Saskatchewan, Brazeau, Pembina and Macleod rivers. Important sources of timber wealth will open up in the better watered parts of northern Alberta as settlement progresses.

In Alberta the general policy of the Provincial Government has been to dispose of the timber by means of licences to cut rather than to sell timber land outright. Under this system the state retains ownership of the land and control of the cutting operations. Revenue is received in the form of dues or stumpage (either in lump sums or in payments made as the timber is cut); ground rents and fire protection taxes are collected annually. Both ground rents and crown dues may be adjusted at the discretion of the Government.

To prevent forest fires the Government maintains a fire protection organization co-operating with owners and licencees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being distributed or covered by special taxes on timber lands. Provincial legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes, and provides for close seasons during dangerous periods.

In the matter of forest fire protection along railway lines, the provincial services are assisted by the Dominion Railway Act, administered by the Board of Transport Commissioners. Certain officers of the various forest authorities are appointed ex-officio officers of the Board of Transport Commissioners and co-operate with the fire ranging staffs which the railway companies are required to employ under the Act.

In certain districts aircraft are used to good effect for the detection and suppression of forest fires. Where lakes are numerous, seaplanes or flying boats can be used for detection and for the transportation of fire-fighters and their equipment to fires in remote areas. Radio-equipped aircraft are employed on forest fire protection operations; these enable the observer to report the location of a fire as soon as it has been detected.

In the more settled areas, with better transportation facilities, fire detection is carried out by means of look-out towers fitted with telephone or radio for reporting fires. Field staff and equipment are maintained at strategic points ready to deal with fires when they are reported. These staffs when not engaged on fire control duties are employed on the construction and maintenance of roads, trails, telephone lines, fire guards and other necessary improvements.

Portable gasoline pumps and linen hose are important equipment. These can be carried to a fire by canoe, motor boat, automobile, aircraft, pack saddle or back-pack. Hose lines over a mile in length are frequently used. Small hand-pumps supplied by 5-gallon portable containers are also used effectively in many cases.

In addition to these improved measures, the enactment of legislation has tended to reduce the fire menace. The establishment of close seasons for brush-burning and seasons during which permits are required for setting out fires and for travel in the forests during dangerous dry periods, have been of enormous value as preventive measures. Another important advance in forest protection is the development of methods for the daily measurement of the actual degree of forest-fire danger. Publicity work has played a very important part in education relating to forest conservation, the value of forests, the devastation caused by fire and the means of preventing such destruction.

In view of the fire losses which each year have reduced the volume of standing timber to a considerable extent, the Government has encouraged a programme of reforestation and aforestation, for although forestry has been basic to the lumber industry, trees are a necessity to farmers and market gardeners as a protection for their soil against adverse winds.

Statistics—"Operations in the Woods"

In connection with "operations in the woods", it should be borne in mind that the forests not only provide the raw material for the sawmills, wood distillation, charcoal, excelsior and other plants, but they also provide logs, pulpwood and bolts in the unmanufactured state, and fuel, poles, railway ties, posts and fence rails, mining timber, piling and other primary products, which are finished in the woods ready for use or exportation.

Between 7000 and 8000 persons are employed annually in logging operations in Alberta.

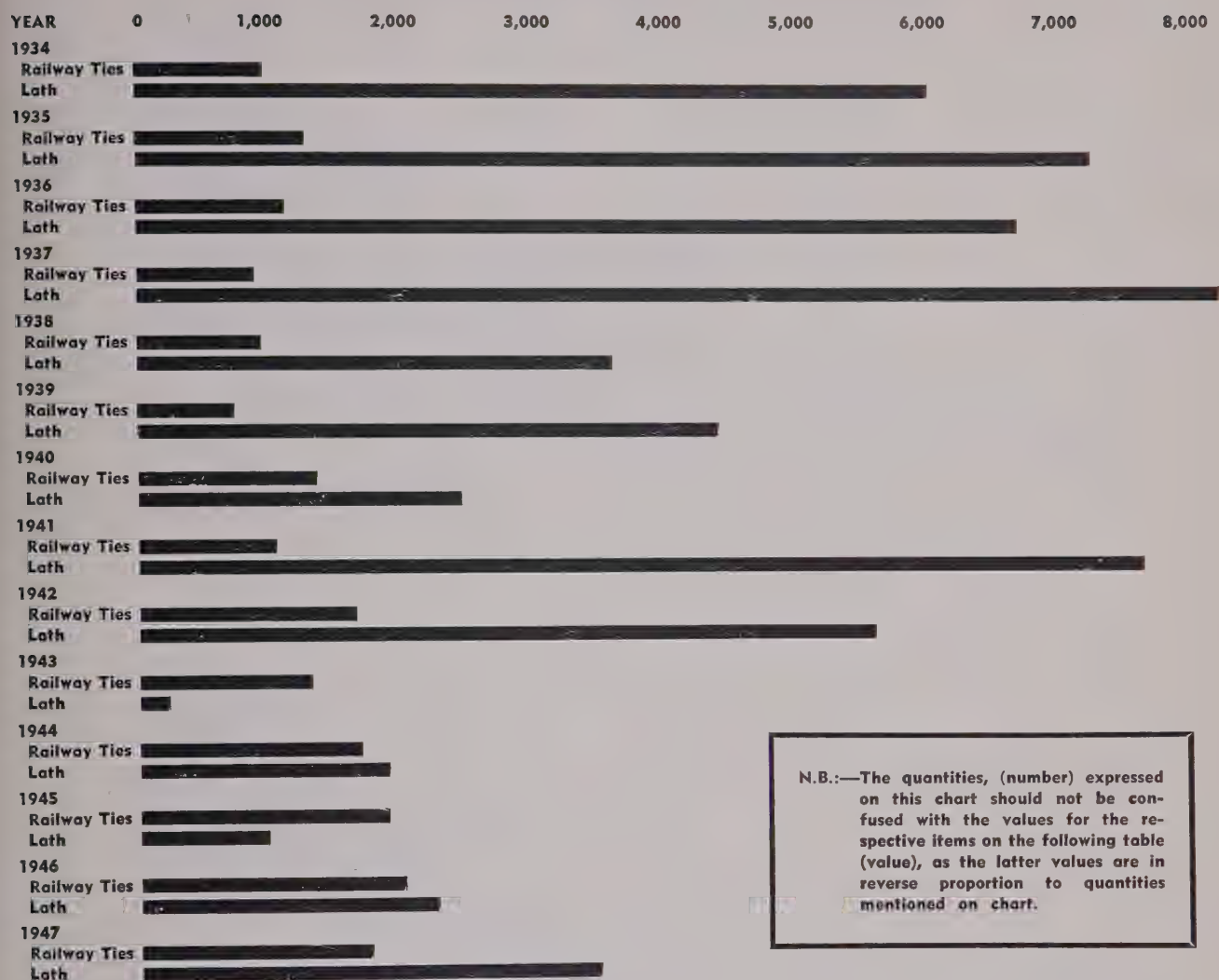
Statistics of manufactured lumber and products are found elsewhere in this publication under the caption of "Manufacturing Industries:—Sawmills, Planing Mills, etc."

Production—"Operations in the Woods"—Alberta

Year	Quantity		
	Lumber Cut Ft. b. m.	Railway Ties No.	Lath No.
1934	59,578,887	1,060,994	6,062,460
1935	84,555,400	1,387,296	7,209,796
1936	99,153,002	1,181,162	6,807,446
1937	139,508,403	1,001,827	8,141,699
1938	115,467,580	1,178,406	3,699,450
1939	120,005,726	779,304	4,359,185
1940	170,381,332	1,314,510	2,339,060
1941	272,345,129	1,086,833	7,530,555
1942	228,703,425	1,797,703	5,548,928
1943	182,407,992	1,286,684	233,850
1944	203,386,563	1,731,783	1,923,600
1945	229,628,251	1,950,610	1,023,650
1946	334,952,303	2,008,586	2,237,431
1947	350,927,314	1,898,682	3,665,361
TOTAL	2,591,001,307	19,664,380	60,782,471

FORESTRY PRODUCTION — ALBERTA

RAILWAY TIES AND LATH ('000 Quantity - Number)



N.B.:—The quantities, (number) expressed on this chart should not be confused with the values for the respective items on the following table (value), as the latter values are in reverse proportion to quantities mentioned on chart.

Value								
Year	Lumber Cut \$	Per M. Ft. b. m. \$	Railway Ties \$	Per No. \$	Lath \$	Per 100 \$	Other \$	Total \$
1934	800,000	13.42	424,398	.40	24,250	.40	751,352	2,000,000
1935	1,183,776	14.00	554,918	.40	28,840	.40	688,281	2,455,815
1936	1,437,720	14.50	472,465	.40	27,230	.40	426,159	2,363,574
1937	1,953,000	14.00	420,800	.42	31,000	.38	600,000	3,004,800
1938	1,617,000	14.00	489,800	.42	14,000	.38	517,861	2,638,661
1939	1,788,085	14.90	311,722	.40	16,652	.38	400,000	2,516,459
1940	2,812,290	16.50	624,392	.47½	13,450	.58	47,994	3,498,126
1941	6,263,938	23.00	760,776	.70	43,237	.58	616,284	7,684,235
1942	5,717,586	25.00	1,258,392	.70	32,294	.58	518,366	7,526,638
1943	5,472,240	30.00	900,679	.70	1,356	.58	715,790	7,090,065
1944	7,118,530	35.00	1,385,426	.80	11,542	.60	289,916	8,805,414
1945	9,185,130	40.00	1,950,610	1.00	8,701	.85	219,581	11,364,022
1946	14,108,191	42.12	2,293,755	1.15	20,210	.90	936,360	17,358,516
1947	15,791,729	45.00	2,373,353	1.25	34,640	.95	1,303,569	19,503,291
TOTAL	\$75,249,215	29.04	14,221,486	.72	307,402	.51	8,031,513	97,809,616

The production from "Operations in the Woods" has increased tremendously both in quantity and value during the past fourteen years, and will continue to increase until the present housing shortage is alleviated.

Net Imports and Exports, Forest Products—Alberta

Imports

Year	Logs, Posts, Poles, Piling	Cordwood and other Firewood	Ties	Pulpwood	Lumber, Timber, Box, Crate and Cooperage Material	Other Forest Products
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	included in logs, posts, etc.					
1931	34,074	—	1,232	37	44,379	4,210
1932	24,520	—	504	18	43,867	2,994
1933	20,132	2,595	1,603	—	32,881	1,332
1934	20,634	4,094	919	57	43,352	958
1935	24,685	4,559	971	—	36,122	111
1936	24,161	3,262	468	—	23,686	—
1937	23,496	2,474	667	—	16,318	—
1938	21,673	5,010	525	—	40,211	—
1939	21,336	5,215	—	—	32,353	—
1940	17,106	5,440	558	—	45,919	5,714
1941	18,827	4,293	71	—	—	2,841
1942	19,579	—	447	54	—	1,558
1943	21,858	—	—	—	155,599	—
1944	19,324	383	—	—	46,146	—
1945	25,736	—	—	—	20,512	—
1946	25,318	—	—	—	—	2,379
1947	28,797	—	447	—	—	605
TOTAL	391,256	37,325	8,412	166	581,345	22,711

Exports

Year	Logs, Posts Poles, Piling	Cordwood and other Firewood	Ties	Pulpwood	Lumber Timber, Box Crate and Cooperage Material	Other Forest Products
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1931	—	—	—	—	—	—
1932	—	350	—	—	—	—
1933	—	—	—	—	—	—
1934	—	—	—	—	—	—
1935	—	—	—	—	—	—
1936	—	—	—	—	—	1,761
1937	—	—	—	—	—	743
1938	—	—	—	—	—	440
1939	—	—	123	—	—	2,018
1940	—	—	—	70	—	—
1941	—	—	—	—	20,485	—
1942	—	1,338	—	—	11,077	—
1943	—	3,204	2,462	182	—	606
1944	—	—	579	547	—	496
1945	—	1,035	547	573	—	—
1946	—	1,406	384	6,430	43,807	—
1947	—	1,793	—	31,980	72,924	—
TOTAL	—	9,126	4,095	39,782	148,293	6,064

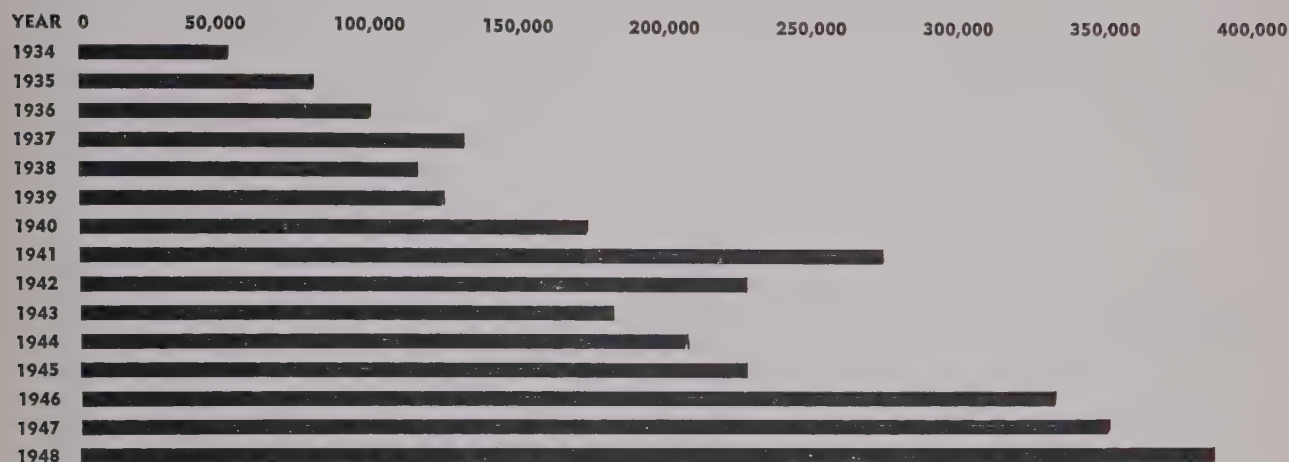
The above information was obtained from the Annual Railway Traffic Reports concerning Alberta, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the respective years.

Imports—the difference between freight originating at billing stations in Alberta, and the freight terminating at receiving stations in Alberta, if the latter is the greater.

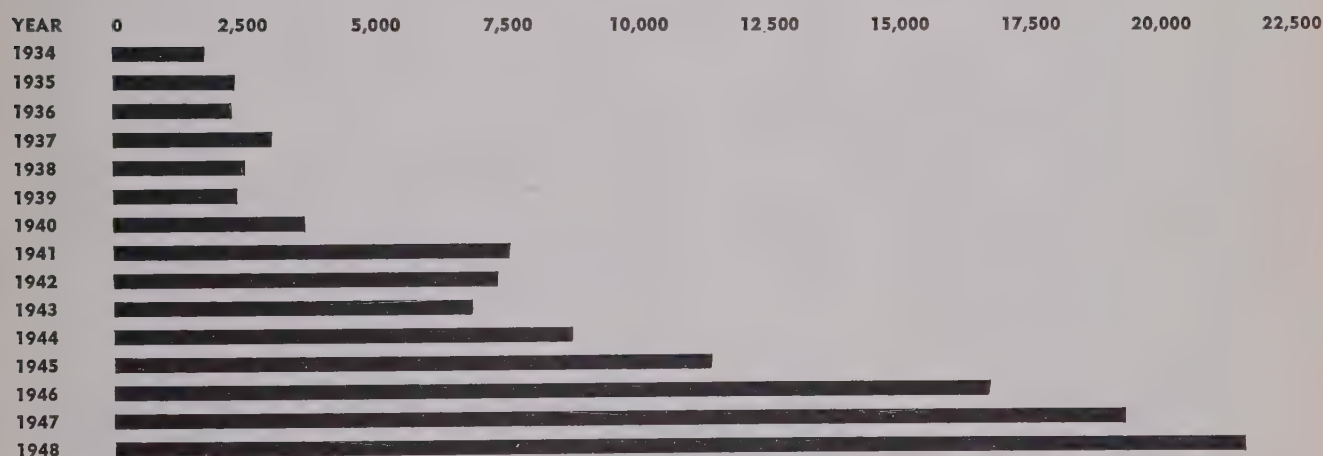
Exports—the difference between freight terminating at receiving stations in Alberta, and the freight originating at billing stations in Alberta, if the latter is the greater.

The foregoing method does not reveal the **gross** imports and exports but it does show the increased railway traffic movement in the Forest Products of Alberta, and the increased exports especially during the War years.

FORESTRY PRODUCTION — ALBERTA **LUMBER ('000 Cubic Feet)**



VALUE OF FORESTRY PRODUCTION — ALBERTA **('000 Dollars)**





Lumbering—An Important Industry in Alberta

Fur

FUR

During the present century the fur trade has changed greatly. With the advance of settlement, trapping has moved northward, but by far the most important development has been the establishment of fur farming independently or as an ancillary branch of specialized agriculture. This is dealt with elsewhere in this publication under the caption of "Agriculture—Fur Farming", and the purpose here is to trace the recent changes that have marked the trapping of fur-bearing animals in the wild state.

The conservation of fur-bearers has been made necessary by an increasing demand for furs coupled with decreasing supplies. The resulting substantial rise in prices also brought about a tendency to "overtrapping" and it has been found necessary to control the "take" by prohibition, close seasons, and the enforcement of trapping regulations. However, in a country of such extent, where trappers both white and Indian are scattered over a vast wilderness, prohibition of capture of certain animals with the aim of conserving future catches, is not always effective. Such furs become high-priced because of this scarcity and the temptation to violate protective measures is great.

One noteworthy reconstructive measure that appears to have had a very beneficial influence on the rehabilitation of certain fur-bearers, especially beaver and muskrat, is the organized development of marshlands where these animals are actively assisted to increase their numbers in their natural habitat.

Trappers are licensed by the Provincial Government, and it is in the interests of each trapper to see that poaching on his preserve is stopped or at least reduced to a minimum. In the fiscal year which ended on March 31st, 1947, certificates issued for the registration of trap lines and trapping areas, numbered 3023, this is an increase of 377 registered areas over the previous season. The increase in the registered trapping areas and trap-lines will of necessity become gradually less as time goes on, as all available open-trapping grounds will eventually be covered by registered trap-lines, and it follows that an increase in the registered trap-lines cannot continue indefinitely.

The increased fur production in both quantity and quality is a very clear indication of the benefits that these registered trap-lines have given to the production of wild fur in Alberta.

The trapper of today treats his trap-line as a fur farm and will only take off a crop of fur not exceeding his annual increase of fur raised on his trap-line. This programme of conservation is very apparent throughout the northern portion of the Province where trapping is the only source of livelihood.

Fur Production — Alberta

Fiscal Year (June 30th)	Pelts No.	Per Pelt \$	Value \$
1913	—	—	575,000
1921	—	—	2,000,000
1926	—	—	2,100,000
1931	941,401	1.19	1,118,027
1936	1,274,967	1.33	1,696,565
1937	2,068,118	1.05	2,161,507
1938	1,476,698	.78	1,156,013
1939	2,273,826	.59	1,345,130
1940	3,977,118	.63	2,514,878
1941	2,601,424	1.08	2,806,073
1942	11,713,686	.44	5,162,636
1943	2,468,306	2.05	5,071,522
1944	1,513,927	3.10	4,686,506
1945	1,696,140	1.21	2,048,063
1946	1,411,571	2.13	3,002,419
1947	1,695,936	.92	1,566,308
1948	1,968,497	1.41	2,781,991

Details of Fur Production — Alberta Fiscal Year Ending June 30th.

Kind of Pelt	Pelts No.	1947 Per Pelt \$	Value \$	Pelts No.	1948 Per Pelt \$	Value \$
Badger	812	2.00	1,624	376	1.78	669
Bear	112	3.50	392	13	3.50	46
Beaver	7,457	26.00	193,882	7,914	31.80	251,665
Ermine	132,158	1.65	218,061	169,273	2.37	401,177

Details of Fur Production — Alberta (Continued)
Fiscal Year Ending June 30th.

Kind of Pelt	Pelts No.	1947 Per Pelt \$	Value \$	Pelts No.	1948 Per Pelt \$	Value \$
Fisher						
Fox	2,530	5.35	13,542	914	5.16	4,714
Silver or Black	161	13.00	2,093	76	9.47	720
Cross	661	8.00	5,288	238	7.49	1,783
Red	1,690	3.50	5,915	556	2.76	126
Blue	1	8.00	8	7	18.00	1,535
White	17	14.00	238	37	14.88	550
Lynx	274	20.00	5,480	110	23.86	2,625
Marten	778	30.00	23,340	565	32.00	18,080
Mink	4,348	22.00	95,656	2,303	28.62	65,912
Muskrat	168,232	1.70	285,994	463,193	2.37	1,097,767
Otter	75	23.00	1,725	71	23.98	1,703
Rabbit	26,513	.60	15,908	12,261	.55	6,743
Skunk	3,387	.85	2,879	816	.80	653
Squirrel	1,339,837	.50	669,918	1,300,129	.69	897,089
Wolf—Coyote or Prairie	9,245	4.00	36,980	10,512	3.13	32,902
—Timber	166	4.50	747	38	4.10	156
Wolverine	12	15.00	180	9	10.05	90
TOTAL	1,695,936	.92	1,566,308	1,968,497	1.41	2,781,991

The first Canadian auction sale was held in Montreal, Quebec, in 1920 after the First World War, and since then that city has been the leading Canadian fur mart. Today auction sales are also held at Vancouver, British Columbia; Edmonton; Alberta; Regina, Saskatchewan; and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

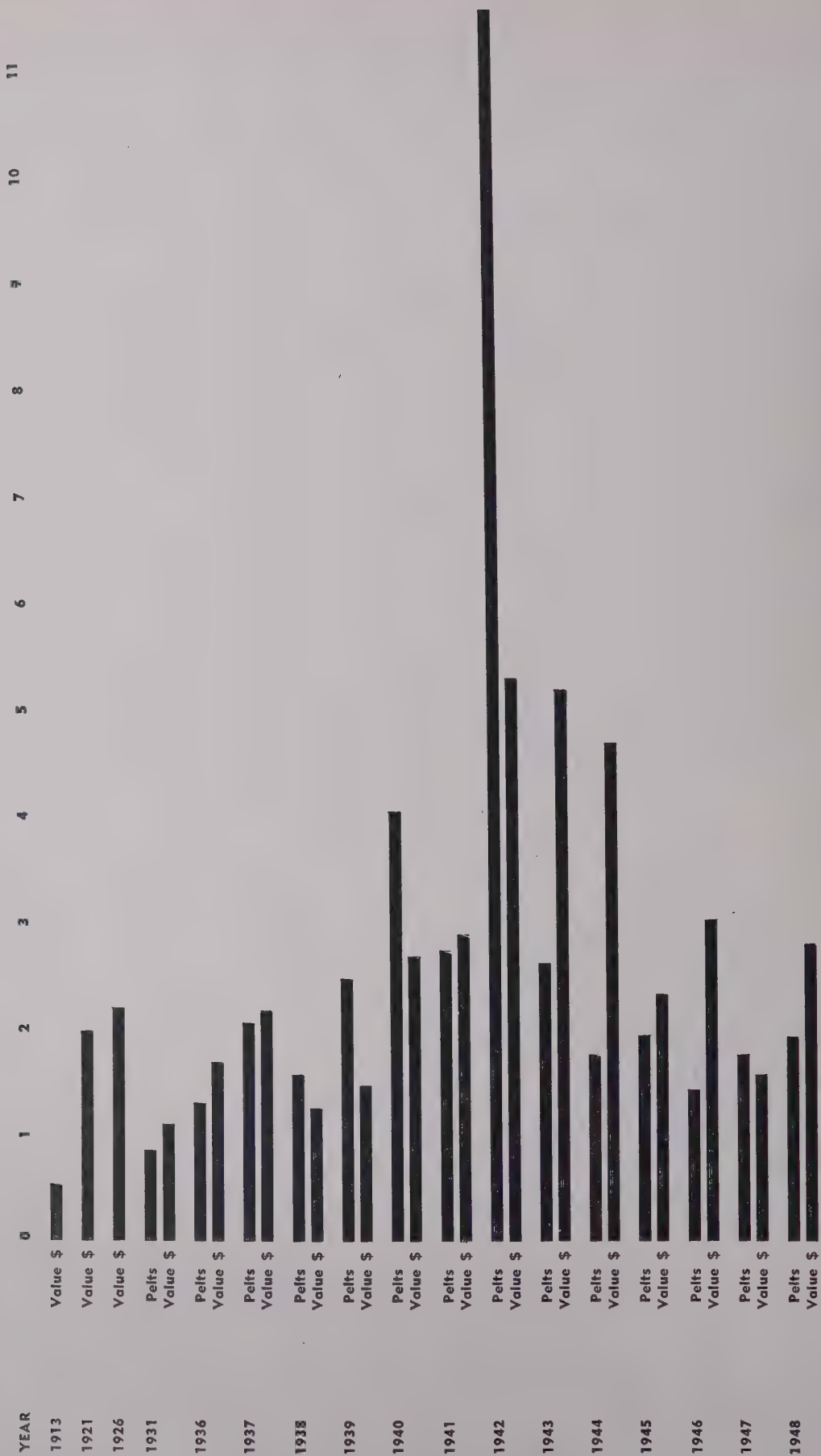
The average price per pelt shown on tables is a fair indication of the price received, but when prices are compared with the average total of previous years where weighted average value is expressed, a confused picture may result as in the year 1942 when Rabbit and Squirrel pelts were in such a great number, and the higher priced pelts were completely **outweighed**.

Production of Fur—Alberta—By Major Kinds
Number of Pelts

Fiscal Year (June 30th)	Squirrel No.	Ermine No.	Fox No.	Mink No.	Muskrat No.	Other No.	Total No.
1928	235,933	109,687	4,008	1,708	300,015	281,799	933,150
1929	606,005	267,575	4,605	2,672	537,556	251,149	1,669,562
1930	181,049	182,204	5,553	2,457	274,811	124,303	770,377
1931	247,991	119,827	11,334	3,235	510,036	48,978	941,401
1932	288,494	262,091	16,384	5,485	512,977	60,457	1,145,888
1933	316,333	267,461	23,222	8,559	555,391	44,128	1,215,094
1934	1,366,326	198,942	32,078	9,377	544,808	118,972	2,270,503
1935	1,179,165	127,383	35,047	9,274	404,428	95,328	1,850,625
1936	473,898	213,090	29,379	12,145	397,029	149,426	1,274,967
1937	1,309,239	321,499	24,507	11,367	274,640	126,866	2,068,118
1938	1,024,856	156,519	25,290	13,893	199,285	56,855	1,476,698
1939	1,709,152	208,043	29,516	30,219	237,224	59,672	2,273,826
1940	3,026,091	396,770	31,208	59,788	391,770	71,491	3,977,118
1941	1,534,804	181,132	27,372	74,970	328,757	454,389	2,601,424
1942	4,967,933	526,269	38,202	76,090	250,845	5,854,347	11,713,686
1943	1,165,367	220,569	61,054	134,127	257,757	629,432	2,468,306
1944	687,039	180,473	59,533	65,198	223,661	298,023	1,513,927
1945	1,277,922	148,959	16,587	8,307	159,477	84,888	1,696,140
1946	748,671	173,263	9,062	2,778	378,419	99,378	1,411,571
1947	1,339,837	132,158	2,530	4,348	168,232	48,831	1,695,936
1948	1,300,129	169,273	914	2,303	463,193	32,685	1,968,497
TOTAL	24,986,234	4,563,187	487,385	538,300	7,370,311	8,991,397	46,936,814
% of Total	53.23	9.72	1.04	1.15	15.70	19.16	100%

Average—21 Years
 (1928-1948) .. 1,189,821 217,294 23,209 25,633 350,967 428,162 2,235,086

FUR PRODUCTION — ALBERTA (’000 Pelts and Dollars)





Fur—A Popular Industry in Alberta

Value of Fur Production—Alberta—By Major Kinds

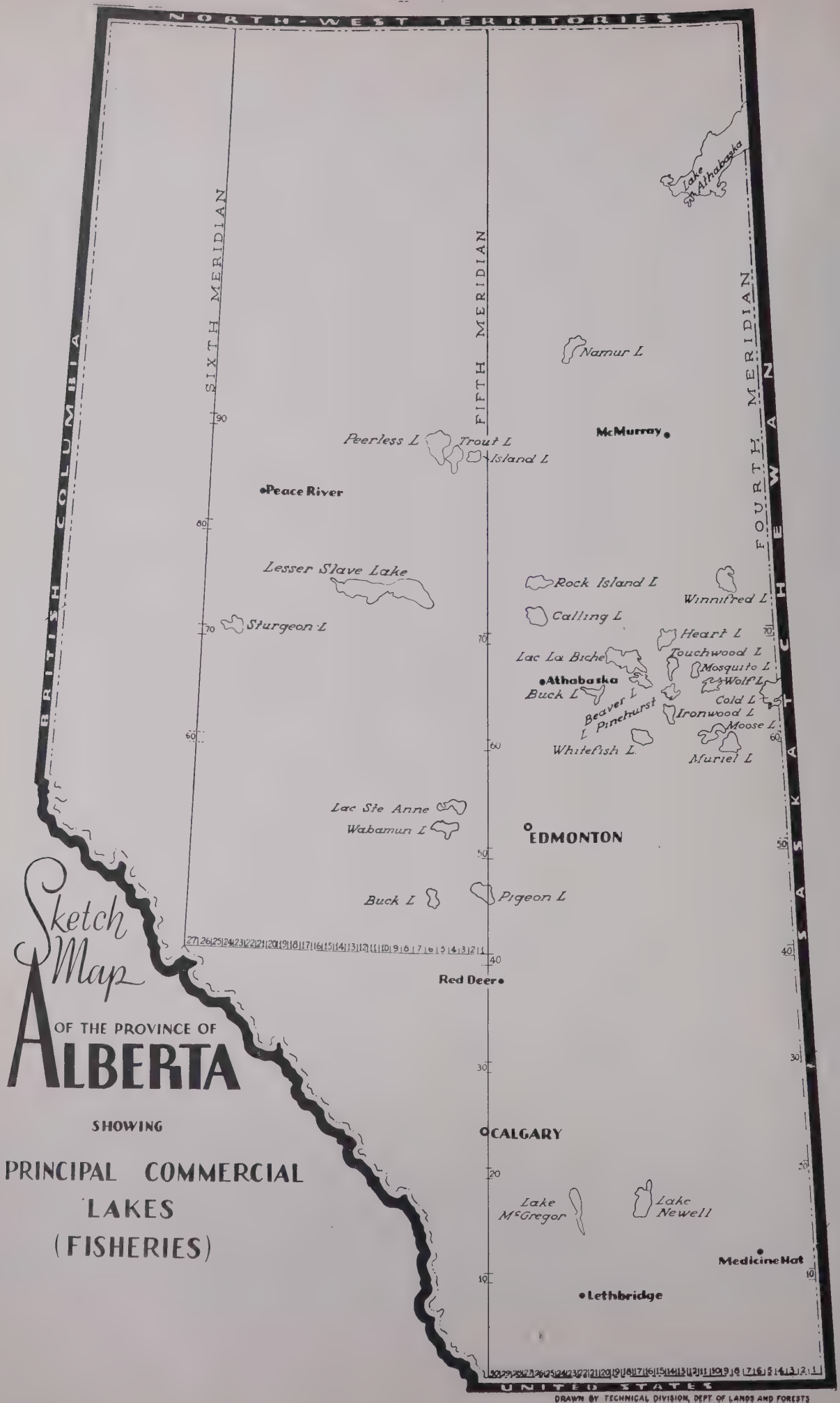
Fiscal Year (June 30th)	Squirrel \$	Ermine \$	Fox \$	Mink \$	Muskrat \$	Other \$	Total \$
1928	47,187	191,952	194,260	25,620	390,019	812,654	1,661,692
1929	121,201	401,363	258,370	40,080	645,067	1,007,110	2,473,191
1930	27,157	182,204	347,308	24,570	164,887	437,744	1,183,870
1931	24,799	107,844	417,330	25,880	306,022	236,152	1,118,027
1932	28,849	138,908	296,249	19,636	205,191	188,499	877,332
1933	22,143	128,381	456,258	33,380	233,264	201,459	1,074,885
1934	163,959	141,249	619,479	57,200	326,885	225,026	1,533,798
1935	106,125	59,870	703,015	51,007	323,542	231,105	1,474,664
1936	71,085	153,425	634,754	86,837	428,791	321,673	1,696,565
1937	261,848	353,649	554,775	150,044	357,032	484,159	2,161,507
1938	92,237	82,955	444,498	121,981	135,514	278,828	1,156,013
1939	188,007	114,424	334,192	273,482	199,268	235,757	1,345,130
1940	574,957	249,965	408,286	478,304	521,054	282,312	2,514,878
1941	429,745	181,132	505,300	799,180	493,136	397,580	2,806,073
1942	1,589,739	684,150	648,175	770,792	521,758	948,022	5,162,636
1943	419,532	352,910	1,067,095	1,723,532	683,056	825,397	5,071,522
1944	412,223	427,721	1,020,410	1,367,854	474,161	984,137	4,686,506
1945	575,096	332,179	186,585	167,801	390,719	395,683	2,048,063
1946	673,804	545,778	74,930	98,897	1,173,099	435,911	3,002,419
1947	669,919	218,061	13,542	95,656	285,994	283,136	1,566,308
1948	897,089	401,177	4,714	65,912	1,097,767	315,332	2,781,991
TOTAL	7,396,701	5,449,297	9,189,525	6,477,645	9,356,226	9,527,676	47,397,070
% of Total	15.61	11.50	19.39	13.67	19.74	20.09	100%
Average—21 Years (1928-1948)	352,224	259,490	437,596	308,459	445,534	453,699	2,257,002

Average Price of Fur — Alberta, By Major Kinds — Per Pelt

Fiscal Year (June 30th)	Squirrel \$	Ermine \$	Fox \$	Mink \$	Muskrat \$	Other \$	Total \$
1928	.20	1.75	48.47	14.79	1.30	2.88	1.78
1929	.20	1.50	56.11	15.00	1.20	4.01	1.48
1930	.15	1.00	62.54	10.00	.60	3.52	1.54
1931	.10	.90	36.82	8.00	.60	4.82	1.19
1932	.10	.53	18.08	3.58	.40	3.12	.77
1933	.07	.48	19.65	3.90	.42	4.57	.88
1934	.12	.71	19.31	6.10	.60	1.89	.68
1935	.09	.47	20.06	5.50	.80	2.42	.80
1936	.15	.72	21.60	7.15	1.08	2.15	1.33
1937	.20	1.10	22.63	13.20	1.30	3.81	1.04
1938	.09	.53	17.58	8.78	.68	4.90	.78
1939	.11	.55	11.32	9.05	.84	3.95	.59
1940	.19	.63	13.08	8.00	1.33	3.95	.63
1941	.28	1.00	18.46	10.66	1.50	.87	1.08
1942	.32	1.30	16.96	10.13	2.08	.16	.44
1943	.36	1.60	17.47	12.85	2.65	1.31	2.05
1944	.60	2.37	17.14	20.97	2.12	3.30	3.10
1945	.45	2.23	11.25	20.19	2.45	4.66	1.21
1946	.90	3.15	8.27	35.60	3.10	4.39	2.13
1947	.50	1.65	5.35	22.00	1.70	5.79	.92
1948	.69	2.37	5.16	28.62	2.37	9.65	1.41
Average — 21 Years (1928-1948)	.30	1.19	18.85	12.03	1.27	1.06	1.01

Wars have always been disruptive to the normal flow of trade and during each of the two wars of the present century the Canadian fur trade suffered severely from severance of contact with London, England, which was the world's leading fur-trading centre. Prior to the War of 1914-1918 and during the inter-war period, Canada marketed her pelts mainly through London. Since that market was practically dormant during hostilities, Canada was obliged to develop other outlets in the United States and in the Latin-American countries. To what extent these channels will grow or remain is not yet clear. In 1945 the United Kingdom took vigorous steps to revive and develop her world position in the fur trade, and the degree to which the trade will revert to its former channels remains to be seen.

Fisheries



FISHERIES

The fisheries' production of Alberta is very small in comparison with that of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, but nevertheless a noteworthy increase has been made in production since the province was formed. In 1906 there were only 1,800,000 pounds of fish produced, valued at \$68,600, while in 1946 there were 11,000,000 pounds, valued at a little over \$1,300,000, or about six times as much in quantity and nearly twenty times in value.

During the war years, the demand for commercial fish, particularly white-fish, increased to the point where the price paid at the lake was far in excess of the value of the fish. Taking into consideration the cost at the lake, together with transportation out of the province, usually to the Eastern States, the retail price at that point would under ordinary circumstances have become prohibitive, but during the war, with ready money, the demand kept up regardless of price.

The high price attracted many people to the commercial fishing business, people who had never fished before and who were not what might be termed "commercial fishermen", but were only in the business temporarily as long as the price remained high.

A feature which will have an important bearing on fish production is that during the war years, owing to the decline in tourist trade, many lakes which provided sport for anglers, became commercialized, and the "commercial take" was of such great proportions that it has been decided to place the lakes on the pre-war status, and thereby conserve the sport fishing for anglers and tourists. In addition to the above, many fur farmers who have been feeding fish to their fur-bearing animals, will be restricted in their "takings" in the future, otherwise the lakes would be depleted.

Under government encouragement and supervision, two fish hatcheries and four fish rearing ponds were established for the supplying of whitefish eggs, trout (fingerlings and yearlings) and adult perch for replenishment in the lakes, rivers and streams. The hatcheries are located at Calgary and Canyon Creek on Lesser Slave Lake, and the rearing ponds at Raven Creek, west of Innisfail, Calgary, Macleod and Pincher Creek.

In the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1948, there were nearly 4,000 persons engaged in the commercial fishing industry of Alberta and the value of equipment was in the neighbourhood of \$400,000.

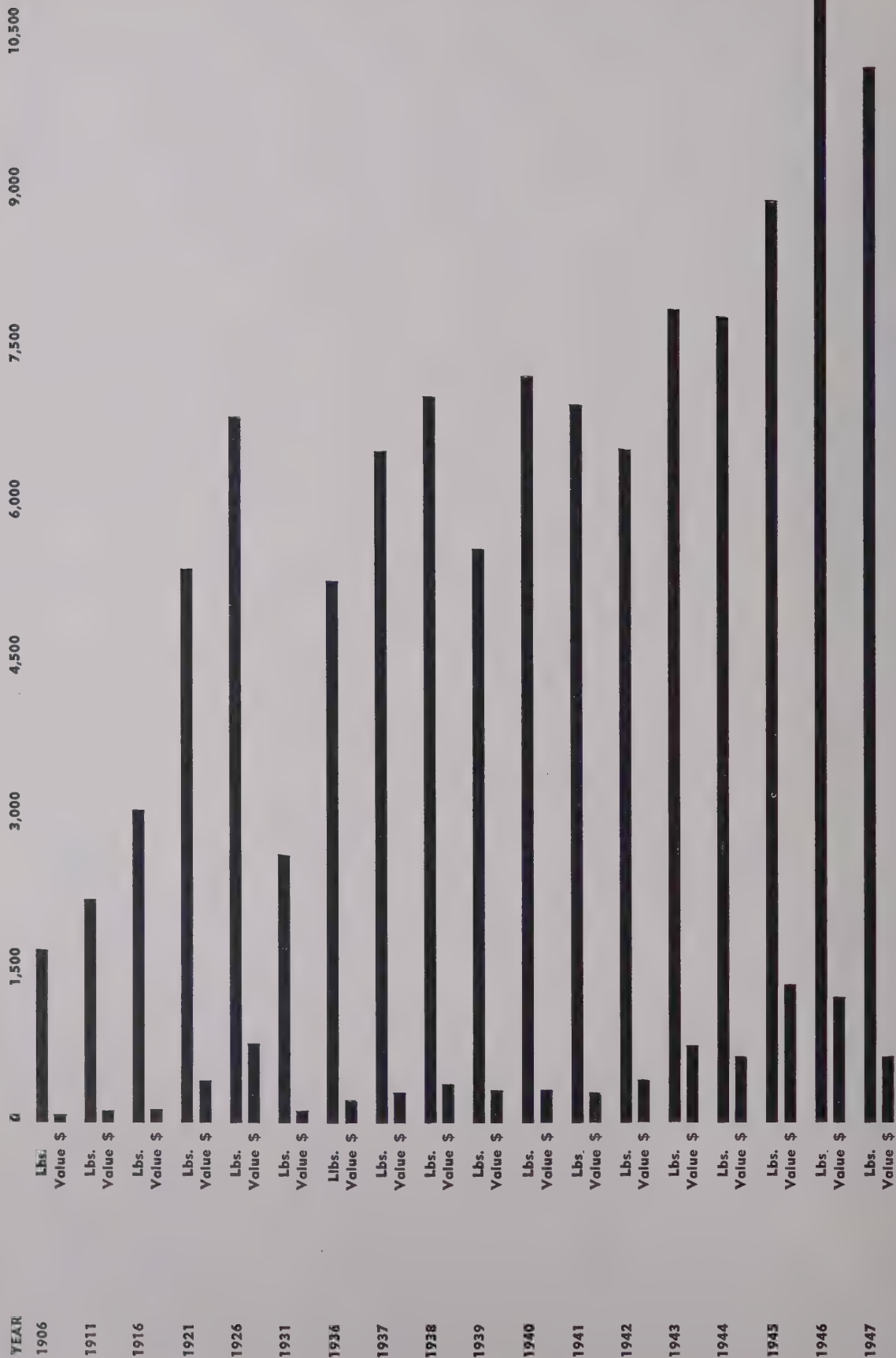
Commercial Fish Production — Alberta

Year	Quantity Lbs.	Per Lb. \$	Value \$
1906	1,761,550	.04	68,648
1911	2,153,400	.05	102,325
1916	3,178,900	.05	144,317
1921	5,329,500	.08	408,868
1926	6,702,500	.11	749,076
1931	2,875,800	.05	153,897
1936	5,124,300	.06	309,882
1937	6,237,600	.07	433,354
1938	6,920,000	.07	492,943
1939	5,672,000	.08	430,724
1940	7,191,200	.06	450,574
1941	6,855,200	.06	440,444
1942	6,158,883	.10	607,969
1943	7,757,521	.13	973,778
1944	7,725,371	.11	863,138
1945	8,584,005	.17	1,451,717
1946	11,072,598	.12	1,340,540
1947	9,896,547	.09	856,661

Commercial Fish Production — Alberta, 1946-47 and 1947-48

Species	1946 - 47			1947 - 48		
	Quantity lbs.	Per Lb. \$	Value \$	Quantity lbs.	Per Lb. \$	Value \$
Whitefish	2,649,881	.30	807,745	1,776,629	.22	392,537
Trout	111,878	.35	39,418	21,372	.27	5,805
Pike	585,146	.09	50,623	702,239	.09	59,981
Pickrel	612,466	.22	136,298	388,243	.21	80,777
Perch	244,957	.17	42,485	200,685	.14	28,057
Tullibee	6,688,432	.04	261,240	6,514,847	.04	279,736
Mixed Fish	179,838	.02	2,731	292,532	.03	9,768
TOTAL	11,072,598	.12	\$1,340,540	9,896,547	.09	\$856,661

COMMERCIAL FISH PRODUCTION — ALBERTA (’000 Lbs. and Dollars)



Details of Commercial Fish Production — Alberta, By Species

Year	Whitefish Lbs.	Trout Lbs.	Pike Lbs.	Quantity Pickerel Lbs.	Perch Lbs.	Tullibee Lbs.	Mixed Fish Lbs.	Total Lbs.
1928	2,702,000	1,937,100	665,700	849,900	81,700	418,400	524,700	7,179,500
1929	2,809,100	2,349,100	811,500	741,800	69,800	562,700	594,800	7,938,800
1930	1,906,200	1,491,800	501,000	595,800	65,800	266,500	274,200	5,101,300
1931	1,447,900	77,600	472,800	399,700	25,500	167,900	284,400	2,875,800
1932	1,278,100	122,700	401,500	538,800	15,100	116,300	239,900	2,712,400
1933	1,396,900	16,000	468,800	812,400	19,000	128,800	139,400	2,981,300
1934	1,780,000	38,900	768,700	946,500	72,100	211,400	218,800	4,036,400
1935	1,750,800	32,500	976,200	531,600	112,300	466,700	286,600	4,156,700
1936	2,239,500	103,600	863,400	798,400	103,400	749,200	266,800	5,124,300
1937	2,783,600	69,200	635,200	646,200	130,500	1,453,000	519,900	6,237,600
1938	3,128,600	46,000	804,700	525,200	167,100	1,489,900	758,500	6,920,000
1939	2,804,300	25,500	651,400	287,500	80,900	1,366,800	455,600	5,672,000
1940	2,809,700	32,000	759,600	292,500	109,400	2,843,200	344,800	7,191,200
1941	2,601,700	89,500	761,100	266,000	60,600	2,671,200	405,100	6,855,200
1942	1,916,496	18,556	504,674	254,337	75,816	3,324,864	64,140	6,158,883
1943	2,374,532	21,716	585,519	840,164	128,628	3,596,665	210,297	7,757,521
1944	2,655,016	21,492	430,150	994,659	152,643	3,319,306	152,105	7,725,371
1945	3,253,621	79,860	657,837	846,083	205,047	3,374,524	167,033	8,584,005
1946	2,649,881	111,878	585,146	612,466	244,957	6,688,432	179,838	11,072,598
1947	1,776,629	21,372	702,239	388,243	200,685	6,514,847	292,532	9,896,547
TOTAL	46,064,575	6,706,374	13,007,165	12,168,252	2,120,976	39,730,638	6,379,445	126,177,425
Per Cent of Total	36.51	5.31	10.31	9.64	1.68	31.48	5.07	100%
Average—20 Years (1928-1947)	2,303,229	335,319	650,358	608,413	106,049	1,986,532	318,972	6,308,872

The number of commercial fish produced in recent years has been well over the average for the past 20 years, as revealed by figures on the above statement.

The number of each species in relation to other species, or as a proportion of the whole, should be judged on the premise of weight and value rather than the mere number.

Year	Whitefish \$	Trout \$	Pike \$	Pickerel \$	Value Perch \$	Tullibee \$	Mixed Fish \$	Total \$
1928	340,407	222,312	32,056	92,427	10,669	21,335	5,844	725,050
1929	326,090	235,391	46,236	76,026	7,320	30,580	10,571	732,214
1930	187,751	148,959	20,571	42,232	6,877	9,527	5,341	421,258
1931	100,350	5,350	17,683	23,125	1,685	3,468	2,236	153,897
1932	92,262	8,507	9,582	38,385	1,051	2,217	1,785	153,789
1933	81,868	947	10,552	45,351	1,008	3,274	1,518	144,518
1934	148,364	2,232	19,040	66,803	4,170	3,327	1,469	245,405
1935	146,113	3,706	17,487	34,416	7,504	14,665	1,850	225,741
1936	207,322	8,974	18,900	53,832	6,567	11,900	2,387	309,882
1937	312,627	6,588	20,494	54,681	11,682	24,230	3,052	433,354
1938	350,467	4,327	42,794	40,881	12,615	34,045	7,814	492,943
1939	319,840	2,951	36,523	31,424	6,385	25,659	7,942	430,724
1940	323,066	5,762	24,636	26,637	6,709	57,851	5,913	450,574
1941	300,742	11,592	35,416	25,686	4,324	55,618	7,066	440,444
1942	428,497	5,938	48,853	35,192	10,893	77,266	1,330	607,969
1943	591,413	5,646	58,249	143,116	22,580	145,984	6,790	973,778
1944	518,293	4,728	37,629	123,509	19,341	156,521	3,117	863,138
1945	969,498	28,837	61,736	199,726	37,226	148,782	5,912	1,451,717
1946	807,745	39,418	50,623	136,298	42,485	261,240	2,731	1,340,540
1947	392,537	5,805	59,981	80,777	28,057	279,736	9,768	856,661
TOTAL	6,945,252	757,970	669,041	1,370,524	249,148	1,367,225	94,436	11,453,596
Per Cent of Total	60.64	6.62	5.84	11.97	2.18	11.94	.81	100%
Average—20 Years (1928-1947)	347,263	37,899	33,452	68,526	12,457	68,361	4,722	572,680

An analysis of the above statement reveals the fact that the value of commercial fish marketed in recent years has increased beyond proportion to the number of fish produced (see preceding statement), and in this respect a recession has now taken place in price which will be more in evidence during succeeding years when prices will probably fall much lower than they are at present.

Average Price of Commercial Fish—Alberta—By Species—Per Lb.

Year	Whitefish \$	Trout \$	Pike \$	Pickerel \$	Perch \$	Tullibee \$	Mixed Fish \$	Total \$
1928	.13	.11	.05	.11	.13	.05	.01	.10
1929	.12	.10	.06	.10	.10	.05	.02	.09
1930	.10	.10	.04	.07	.10	.04	.02	.08
1931	.07	.07	.04	.06	.07	.02	.01	.05
1932	.07	.07	.02	.07	.07	.02	.01	.06
1933	.06	.06	.02	.06	.05	.03	.01	.05
1934	.08	.06	.02	.07	.06	.02	.01	.06
1935	.08	.11	.02	.06	.07	.03	.01	.05
1936	.09	.09	.02	.07	.06	.02	.01	.06
1937	.11	.10	.03	.08	.09	.02	.01	.07
1938	.11	.09	.05	.08	.08	.02	.01	.07
1939	.11	.12	.06	.11	.08	.02	.02	.08
1940	.11	.18	.03	.09	.06	.02	.02	.06
1941	.12	.13	.05	.10	.07	.02	.02	.06
1942	.22	.32	.10	.14	.14	.02	.02	.10
1943	.25	.26	.10	.17	.18	.04	.03	.13
1944	.20	.22	.09	.12	.13	.05	.02	.11
1945	.30	.36	.09	.24	.18	.04	.04	.17
1946	.30	.35	.09	.22	.17	.04	.02	.12
1947	.22	.27	.09	.21	.14	.04	.03	.09
Average—20 Years (1928-1947)	.15	.11	.05	.11	.12	.03	.01	.09

Exports of Commercial Fish—Alberta

Practically all of the export shipments of commercial fish go to the United States, and while there are no reliable records kept in this respect it is estimated that the following quantities being percentages of production by species, are exported.

Percentage	Species
90 per cent of _____	Whitefish
85 per cent of Pickerel _____	Pickerel
50 per cent of _____	Pike
95 per cent of _____	Trout

Total Exports

Year	Lbs.
1934	2,914,612
1935	3,006,128
1936	3,192,231
1937	3,363,570
1938	3,713,429
1939	3,904,200
1940	2,628,530
1941	3,078,931
1942	2,289,018
1943	2,862,738
1944	3,389,652
1945	3,792,914
1946	3,496,728
1947	2,782,156
TOTAL	44,414,837
Average—14 Years (1934-1947)	3,172,488

Details of Commercial Fish Production—Alberta—By Lakes and Species, 1947-48

Lake	No. of Licenses No.	Ling Lbs.	Tullibee Lbs.	Suckers Lbs.	Perch Lbs.	Pickereel Lbs.	Pike Lbs.	Trout Lbs.	Whitefish Lbs.	Total Lbs.	Per Cent of Total %
Amisk	5	975	21,770	210	390	390	2,815	—	—	26,550	.27
Baptiste	9	—	15,525	—	100	240	2,960	—	—	18,825	.19
Beaver	60	433	435	—	45,791	38,530	33,223	—	15,351	133,763	1.35
Birch	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,020	1,020	.01
Bistcho	13	—	—	—	—	3,120	—	—	50,260	53,380	.54
Blackett	4	—	1,878	—	333	2,328	5,179	—	—	9,718	.10
Bobtail	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	880	880	.01
Bourque	12	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	12,777	12,977	.13
Buck (46-6-5) ..	235	2,000	—	50	—	1,188	4,620	—	58,268	66,126	.67
Buck (65-17-4) ..	34	—	2,456	—	5,565	37	65,140	—	6,604	79,802	.81
Burnt	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,300	14,300	.14
Calling	60	34,200	76,550	31,350	1,170	8,090	10,800	—	12,330	174,490	1.76
Chain	1	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	225	—
Chin	90	—	—	—	—	—	3,050	—	26,600	29,650	.30
Chip	21	—	—	—	—	—	42,970	—	—	42,970	.43
Christina	9	—	19,523	—	814	—	2,141	—	—	22,478	.23
Chump (Johnson) ..	1	—	—	—	225	1,320	2,235	—	—	3,780	.04
Cold Lake	126	3,000	—	2,500	—	746	25,350	3,981	96,390	131,967	1.33
Crooked	1	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	300	—
Cross	4	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	300	—
Elinor	10	—	145	—	508	3,316	4,471	—	2,412	10,852	.11
Fawcett	2	20	1,370	—	—	50	—	—	7,950	9,390	.09
Fickle	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	500	.01
Fork	3	—	—	—	538	—	480	—	—	1,018	.01
Frenchman	3	—	—	—	1,151	—	3,863	—	—	5,014	.05
Frog	29	—	—	3,030	—	46,150	5,610	—	17,258	72,048	.73
George's (Cheecham) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	17,542	—	—	17,542	.18
Ghost	2	—	—	295	225	—	2,775	—	—	3,295	.03
Goodfish	14	—	—	58	68	214	365	—	20	725	.01
Gregoire	2	—	—	—	—	1,153	540	—	—	1,693	.02
Heart	8	—	11,519	—	3,613	1,371	26,381	—	17,653	60,537	.61
Helena	5	—	—	—	236	4,991	3,696	—	27	8,950	.09
Hope	7	—	2,810	—	334	800	2,035	—	—	5,979	.06
Ipiatik	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,420	23,420	.24
Ironwood	5	—	—	—	100	627	802	—	1,909	3,438	.03
Island (67-24-4) ..	3	—	—	75	100	—	5,250	—	—	5,425	.05
Isle	2	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	5,000	.05
Jackson	7	—	560	—	47	461	253	—	—	1,321	.01
Kinnaird	5	—	4,514	—	1,519	10,597	5,028	—	—	21,658	.22
Lac La Biche C F	13 138	18,208	22,988	39,374	98,576	5,523	53,736	—	4,534	242,939	2.45
Lac Ste. Anne ..	89	257	—	—	—	6,423	729	—	45,975	53,384	.54
Lawrence	6	5,400	—	9,350	—	—	9,600	—	—	24,350	.25
Lesser Slave Lake...C F	91 108	107,296	4,502,568	9,556	12,160	82,964	72,765	—	225,412	5,012,721	50.65
Little (62-11-5) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	2,500	2,700	.03
Little Egg (Biolo) ..	3	—	—	—	2,981	—	418	—	—	3,399	.03
Long (63-19-4) ..	8	—	540	—	2,470	320	7,120	—	—	10,450	.11
Marie	15	2,325	—	3,170	—	4,370	3,165	—	86,150	99,180	1.00
McGregor	121	—	—	—	—	—	940	—	127,798	128,738	1.30
McLeod	2	—	—	33	—	—	15	—	3,500	3,548	.04
Meyer	4	—	—	—	—	—	7,000	—	—	7,000	.07
Missawawi	1	—	—	—	575	2,699	—	—	—	3,274	.03
Moore	2	1,350	66,000	1,800	—	2,645	2,460	—	—	74,255	.75
Moose	34	200	15,976	—	82	2,405	197	—	9,563	28,423	.29
Mosquito	32	—	—	—	1,335	4,783	4,038	—	5,243	15,399	.16
Muriel	226	1,000	—	—	—	—	400	—	101,200	102,600	1.04
Newell	90	2,200	—	800	—	—	20,000	—	219,592	242,592	2.45
Orloff	3	—	110	—	—	60	110	—	225	505	.01
Peerless	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,391	47,498	64,889	.66
Phillips	1	—	—	—	271	—	150	—	—	421	.01

Details of Commercial Fish Production—Alberta—By Lakes and Species, 1947-48 (Continued)

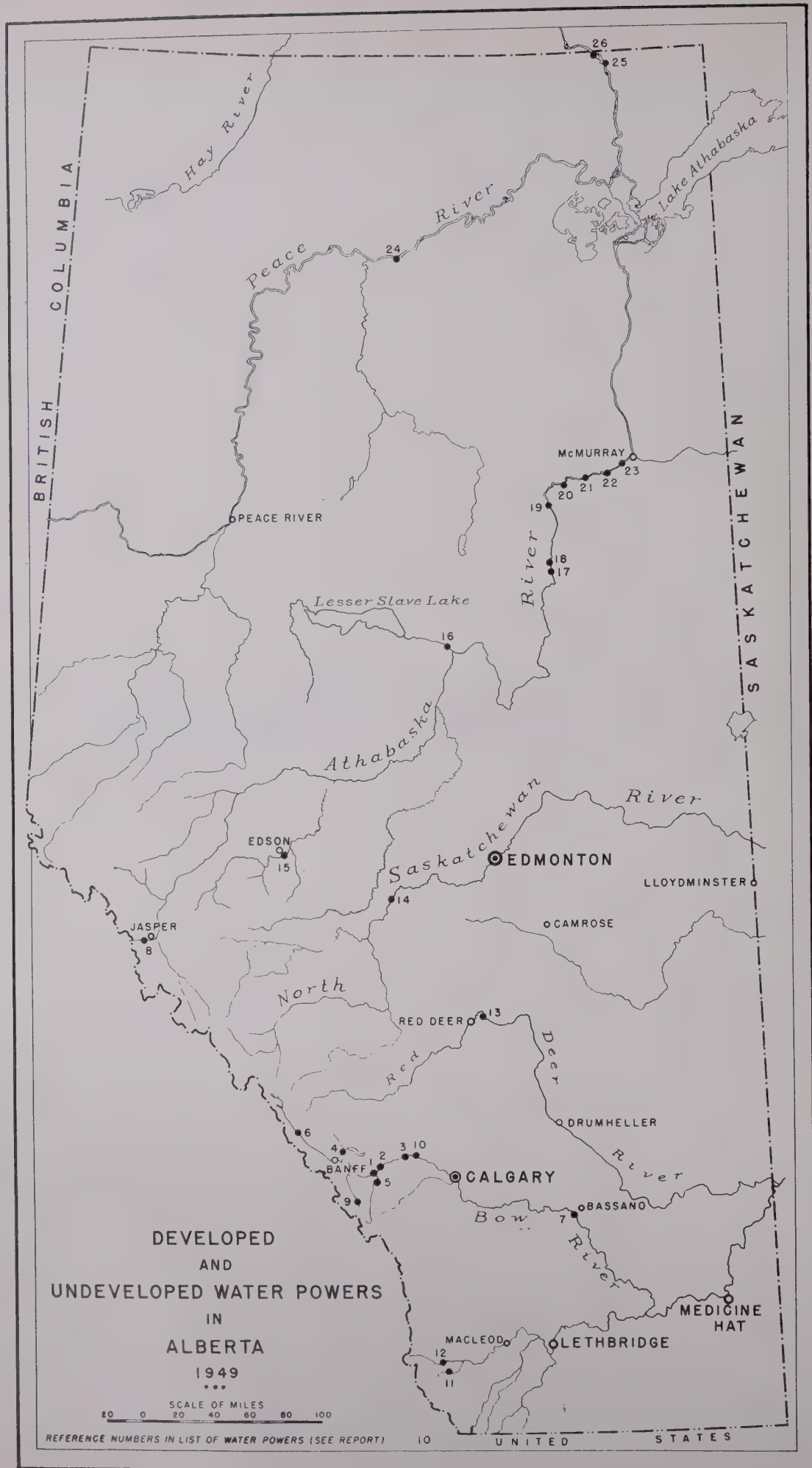
Lake	No. of Licenses No.	Ling Lbs.	Tullibee Lbs.	Suckers Lbs.	Perch Lbs.	Pickrel Lbs.	Pike Lbs.	Trout Lbs.	Whitefish Lbs.	Total Lbs.	Per Cent of Total %
Pinehurst	82	—	1,246,782	—	13,572	22,707	23,297	—	—	1,306,358	13.20
Primrose	29	600	800	1,800	—	15,728	841	—	64,705	84,474	.85
Rock Island	8	1,400	200	700	—	2,275	2,750	—	7,150	14,475	.15
Sandy	14	2,400	12,450	—	—	400	975	—	10,050	26,275	.27
Shining Bank	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	5,000	.05
Siebert	9	—	1,105	—	—	—	1,580	—	1,697	4,382	.04
Skeleton	8	150	7,450	—	40	50	1,600	—	105	9,395	.09
Snipe	3	—	—	—	—	—	24,000	—	—	24,000	.24
Sterner	25	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	14,259	14,274	.14
Sturgeon	15	—	—	—	—	962	122	—	25,720	26,804	.27
Touchwood	15	—	78,206	—	3,798	2,442	144,359	—	—	228,805	2.31
Twin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,472	4,472	.05
Utikuma	41	—	279	—	—	8	82	—	2,715	3,084	.03
Wabamun	1,422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369,117	369,117	3.73
Whitefish	142	—	350,558	—	1,998	24,155	4,323	—	9,288	390,322	3.94
Winefred	11	—	8,000	—	—	80,644	7,000	—	—	95,644	.97
Wolf	38	600	41,780	4,367	—	861	22,753	—	17,232	87,593	.89
TOTAL	3,698	184,014	6,514,847	108,518	200,685	388,243	702,239	21,372	1,776,629	9,896,547	100%

SUMMARY

Lake	No. of Licenses No.	Ling Lbs.	Tullibee Lbs.	Suckers Lbs.	Perch Lbs.	Pickrel Lbs.	Pike Lbs.	Trout Lbs.	Whitefish Lbs.	Total Lbs.	Per Cent of Total %
Beaver	60	433	435	—	45,791	38,530	33,223	—	15,351	133,763	1.35
Calling	60	34,200	76,550	31,350	1,170	8,090	10,800	—	12,330	174,490	1.76
Cold Lake	126	3,000	—	2,500	—	746	25,350	3,981	96,390	131,967	1.33
Lac La Biche	151	18,208	22,988	39,374	98,576	5,523	53,736	—	4,534	242,939	2.45
Lesser Slave Lake	199	107,296	4,502,568	9,556	12,160	82,964	72,765	—	225,412	5,012,721	50.65
McGregor	121	—	—	—	—	—	940	—	127,798	128,738	1.30
Muriel	226	1,000	—	—	—	—	400	—	101,200	102,600	1.04
Newell	90	2,200	—	800	—	—	20,000	—	219,592	242,592	2.45
Pinehurst	82	—	1,246,782	—	13,572	22,707	23,297	—	—	1,306,358	13.20
Touchwood	15	—	78,206	—	3,798	2,442	144,359	—	—	228,805	2.31
Wabamun	1,422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	369,117	369,117	3.73
Whitefish	142	—	350,558	—	1,998	24,155	4,323	—	9,288	390,322	3.94
Miscellaneous	1,004	17,677	236,760	24,938	23,620	203,086	313,046	17,391	595,617	1,432,135	14.49
TOTAL	3,698	184,014	6,514,847	108,518	200,685	388,243	702,239	21,372	1,776,629	9,896,547	100%
Per Cent of Production		1.86	65.83	1.10	2.00	3.92	7.11	.22	17.96	100%	

Fish from Lesser Slave Lake and Pinehurst Lake (mostly Tullibee) comprise on the basis of quantity, 64 per cent of the total fish production of the province, and from the standpoint of species, Tullibee and Whitefish total 84 per cent.

Water Power



LEGEND

No. on Map	POWER SITES	Developed and Undeveloped
1	Kananaskis Plant, 13,000 H.P. Headwater El. 4200 Tailwater 4126 Head 74'	Developed
2	Horseshoe Falls Plant, 22,000 H.P. Headwater El. 4126 Tailwater 4051 Head 75'	Developed
3	Ghost Power Site, 37,450 H.P. Headwater El. 3910 Tailwater 3805 Head 105'	Developed
4	Cascade Lake Minnewanka (Calgary Power)	Developed
5	Barrier Power Site, 13,500 H.P. 8	Developed
6	Lake Louise (C. P. R.)	Developed
7	Bassano (Bow River, Calgary Power)	Developed
8	Astoria River, Jasper-Northland Utilities	Developed
9	Spray Lakes	Under Con- struction
10	Bear Paw	Undeveloped
11	South Fork	Undeveloped
12	Crowsnest River (Near Lundbreck)	Undeveloped
13	Ardley Site	Undeveloped
14	Rocky Rapid	Undeveloped
15	McLeod River — near Edson	Undeveloped
16	Lesser Slave River	Undeveloped
17	Pelican Rapid (Athabaska River)	Undeveloped
18	Stony Rapid (Athabaska River)	Undeveloped
19	Grand Rapid (Athabaska River)	Undeveloped
20	Brule Rapid (Athabaska River)	Undeveloped
21	Middle Rapid (Athabaska River)	Undeveloped
22	Cascade Rapid (Athabaska River)	Undeveloped
23	Cascade Rapid (Athabaska River)	Undeveloped
24	Vermillion Rapid (Peace River)	Undeveloped
25	Cassette Rapid (Slave River)	Undeveloped
26	Pelican Rapid (Slave River)	Undeveloped

WATER POWER

The prairie portions of the Western Provinces are practically without water power, the rivers traversing them having gradual gradients without well defined rapids or falls. As might be expected, the most suitable sites for water power development in Alberta are to be found in the foothills where the streams emerge from the mountains and where natural water-falls and steep rapids occur.

An essential to the economical development of water power is that available water should be fairly constant in quantity the year round. The climatic conditions in Alberta mitigate against this, the winter flow in the rivers being only a small fraction of the supply during the summer. The province is not a great industrial area, where the power demand is fairly constant throughout the year, and in winter the power demand is greater when the water supply is scarce.

To overcome the difficulty, an inter-connection between steam-power plants and hydro-electric plants or the provision of reservoirs which would store the large summer flow of the streams against the winter low flows, would be solutions. Suitable storage sites are likely to be found only in the mountainous parts of the province, near the sources of the streams, and it happens that these areas comprise the two National Parks which are completely under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

Alberta is rich in coal deposits, and therefore is not so dependent on water power as other parts of the Dominion. During the past 25 years the efficiency of steam plants producing energy from coal has been so greatly improved that where cheap coal is available only hydro-electric plants that can be constructed at very reasonable cost can compete.

All the water-power development in the province at present is confined to the Bow River and its tributaries. A market for the power is here and is within reasonable distance of that section of the river where power sites are available.

At present one company with an installed capacity of its hydro-electric plants, viz: 105,050 h.p., comprises more than 98 per cent of the developed water-power in the province, and the production ranges from 60 to 70 per cent of the total electric power used in Alberta. The City of Calgary's 14,000 h.p. steam plant is maintained by the company for the period of contract with the city.

The company supplies the electrical requirements of the City of Calgary and contracts are made with five of the seven cities of Alberta for the supply of all or part of their electrical load. Interchange agreements are in effect with the East Kootenay Power Co. Ltd., the City of Edmonton, and the City of Lethbridge.

The following is a list of hydro-electric generating stations with capacity:—

Plant	Owner	Horse-Power
Horseshoe Falls	Calgary Power	19,500
Kananaskis Falls	Calgary Power	11,600
Ghost	Calgary Power	37,450
Cascade	Calgary Power	23,000
Barrier	Calgary Power	13,500
		105,050
Bassano	Eastern Irrigation District	180
Lake Louise	Canadian Pacific Railway	815
Glenmore Dam	City of Calgary	1,065
		107,110

Details of Hydro Plants—Calgary Power Co.

The installed capacity of the Company's hydro-electric development on the Bow River basin, west of Calgary, totals 105,050 h.p.

No. 1—Horseshoe Falls Plant on the Bow River, 50 miles west of Calgary. Capacity 20,000 h.p., head 75 feet. Completed May 1911. Solid concrete gravity type dam.

No. 2—Kananaskis Falls Plant. On the Bow River. Two miles west of Horseshoe Falls Plant. Capacity 12,000 h.p., head 74 feet. Completed 1912. Solid concrete gravity type dam.

No. 3—Ghost River Plant. Thirty-two miles west of Calgary. Completed 1929. Installed capacity 36,000 h.p. with a 1,450 h.p. station service unit. Head 110 feet. The units in this plant are 18,000 h.p. each and provision was made in the intake works for the addition of a third 18,000 h.p. unit when required. The dam is 4,995 feet in length with a maximum height of 110 feet, there is 1,700 feet of concrete gravity type dam and spillway and 3,275 feet of earth fill dam. The area of the storage reservoir is 2,866 acres and 74,000 acre feet of water is stored.

No 4—Cascade Plant. Located near Anthracite, five miles east of Banff. Completed 1942 with an installed capacity of 23,000 h.p. in one unit. Head 340 feet. The water comes from Lake Minnewanka by way of a control dam and pumping station with 2,200 h.p. in motors, 2½ miles canal, 2,000 feet of 10-ft. diameter wood stave pipe and 450 feet of 8-ft. diameter steel penstock. A surge tank 171 feet high is located at the junction of the wood stave pipe with the steel penstock.

No. 5—Barrier Plant. Completed 1947. Located 7 miles up the Kananaskis River from Seebe. Capacity 14,000 h.p., head 150 feet. The dam is 2,100 feet in length with a maximum height of 145 feet, earth fill construction that will form a lake of 700 acres extending about 3½ miles up stream. This plant is operated by remote control from the Horseshoe Plant by means of a carrier current supervisory control system.

Details of Storage Reservoirs—Calgary Power Co.

In addition to the Ghost storage the Company has reservoirs at Lake Minnewanka and the Upper Kananaskis Lake. The first dam at Lake Minnewanka was constructed in 1912 raising the water level 16 feet and making 44,000 acre feet of storage available. In 1941 an earth fill dam 1,890 feet long with a maximum head of 110 feet was constructed to raise the level of the lake 65 feet. This provided 200,000 acre feet of storage to be used through the new Cascade Plant and all the plants down the Bow River.

In 1933 a preliminary dam was constructed at the Upper Kananaskis Lake which supplied 40,000 acre feet of storage. In 1942 the final dam was completed at this point which will make available for use 96,000 acre feet of water during the low water period through the present hydro plants on the Bow River.

Details of—Transmission and Distribution—Calgary Power Co.

Circuit miles of transmission lines:—

182 miles of 132,000 volt circuits.

74 miles of 110,000 volt circuits.

349 miles of 66,000 volt circuits.

109 miles of 33,000 volt circuits.

938 miles of 22,000 volt circuits.

760 miles of 13,200 volt circuits.

567 miles of 6,900 volt circuits.

2,979 miles total.

Distribution Systems

431 miles of poles lines, primaries 2300 v., 60 cycle, 3 phase; secondaries 115 v., and 230 v.

The transmission lines of the Company extend from the United States boundary to a point fifty miles north of Edmonton and in the northern and central part of the province extend west to the Brazeau coal fields and east to Saskatchewan. This system serves 168 cities, villages and hamlets in Alberta.

The Company's rate schedules are conducive to the growth of load and its transmission systems designed with a view to future expansion. During the war this extensive transmission system and the availability of large quantities of low cost power made possible the location of many army and air training centres and heavy industries in the Province of Alberta.

N.B.—Statistics relating to Central Electric Stations will be found under caption "Manufacturing Industries—Central Electric Stations".

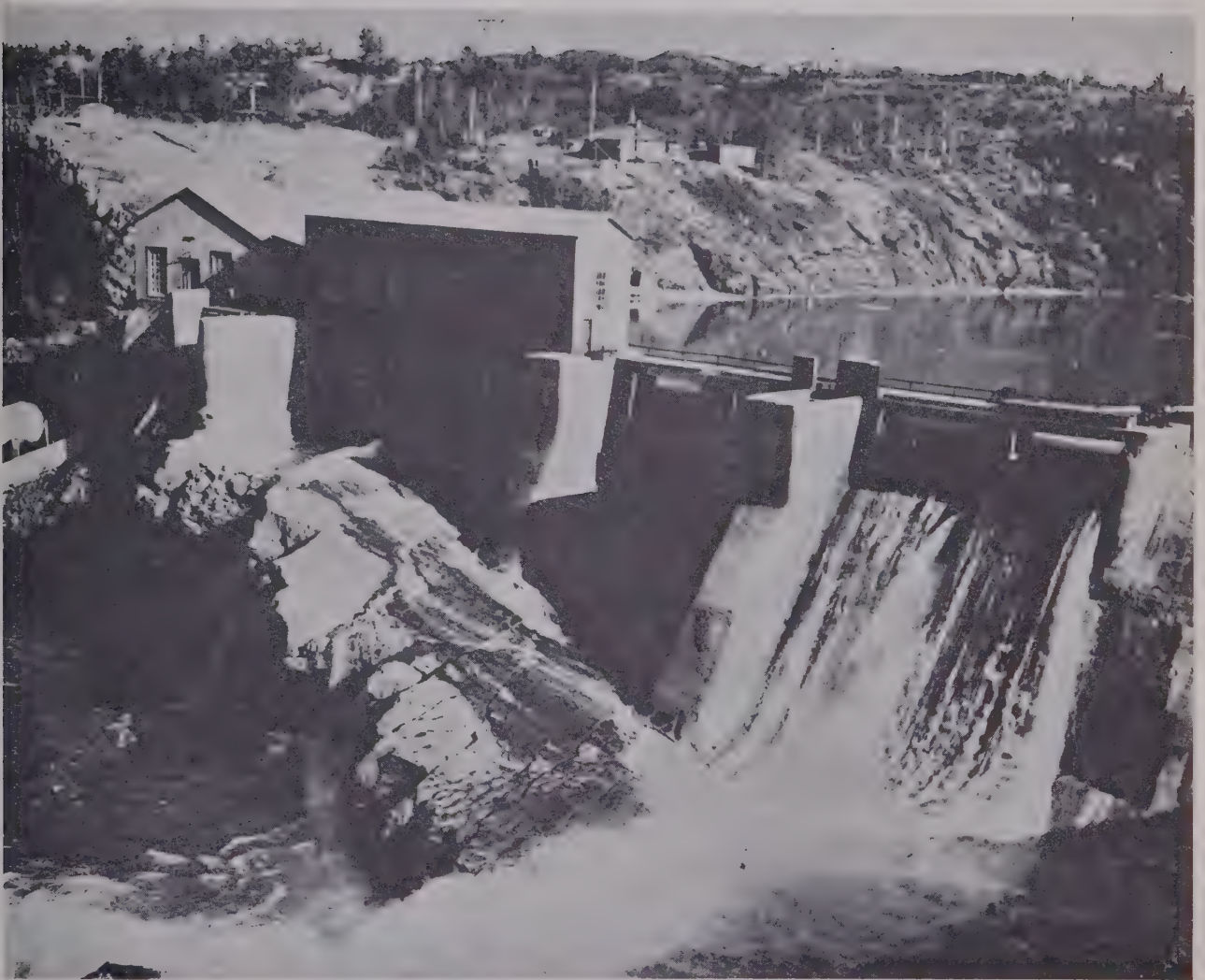
UNDEVELOPED WATER-POWER — ALBERTA

Available 24 Hour Power at 80 % Efficiency

River	Site	Ord. Min. Flow H.P.	Ord. 6 Mths. Flow H.P.
Athabaska	Jasper	480	1,730
	Northwest of Edson	6,500	18,200
	Grand Rapids	10,900	47,000
	Fort McMurray	90,700	392,000
		108,580	458,930

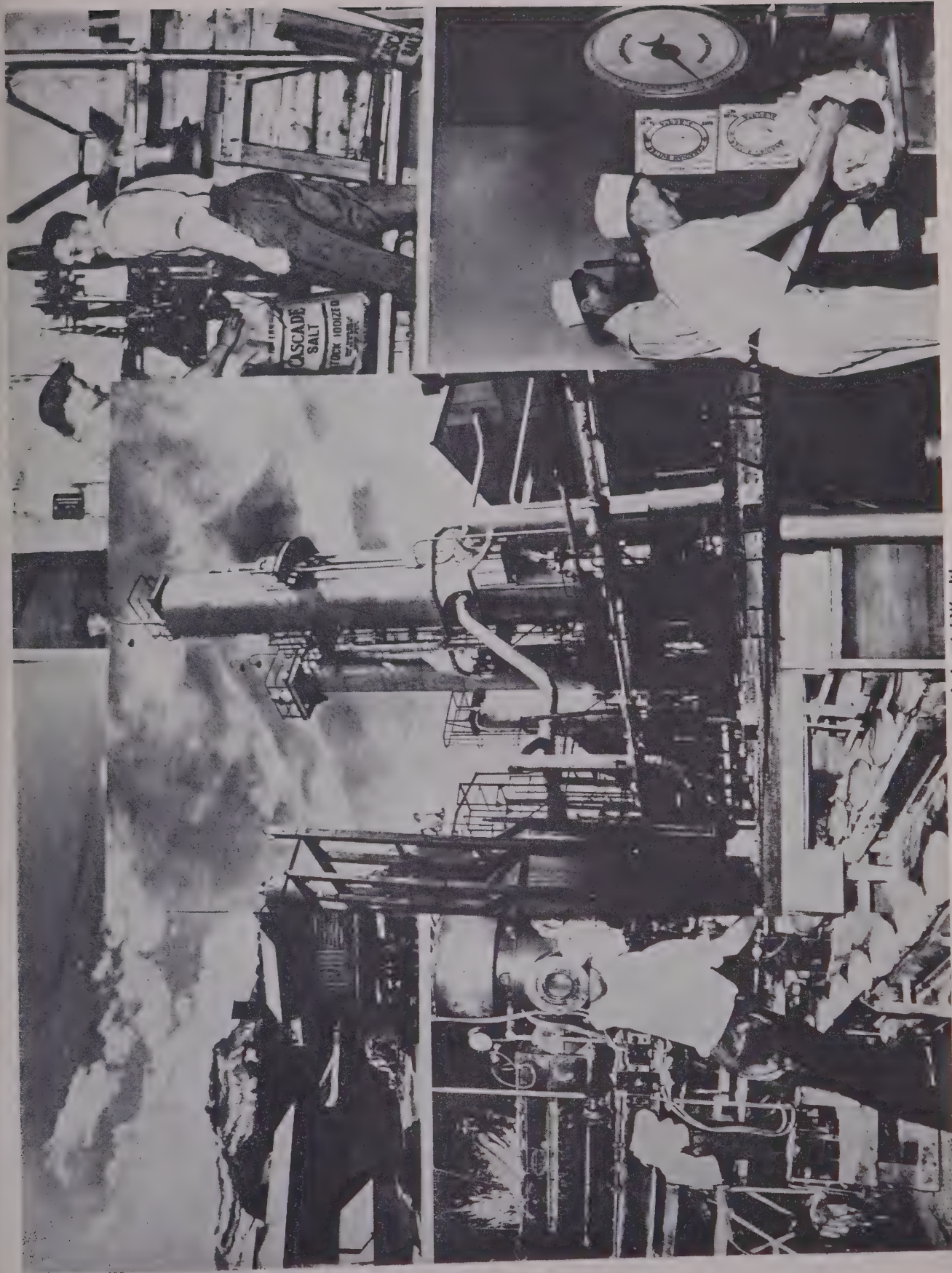
UNDEVELOPED WATER-POWER — ALBERTA (Continued)
Available 24 Hour Power at 80% Efficiency

River	Site	Ord. Min. Flow H.P.	Ord. 6 Mths. Flow H.P.
Bow	Loder	4,720	4,720
	Russell	14,000	14,000
	Radnor	5,900	5,900
	Glenbow	9,500	9,500
	Bearpaw	7,500	7,500
	Calgary	1,800	1,800
		43,420	43,420
Brazeau	Above Job Creek	690	1,700
	Below Southesk River	680	1,660
		1,370	3,360
Castle	Near Cowley	255	635
	Near Mountain Mill	395	1,025
	Above Mountain Mill	200	520
		850	2,180
Clearwater	Bigstone Rapids—		
	Waterways	600	2,260
	Aux Pins Rapids	230	900
	Whitemud Rapids	450	1,700
		1,280	4,860
Crowsnest	Near Lundbreck	250	510
Elbow	Above Canyon Creek	2,600	6,900
Kananaskis	Interlakes	1,770	1,770
	Pocaterra	4,600	4,600
	Opal	4,940	4,940
		11,310	11,310
Oldman	Near Cowley	280	700
Peace	Vermilion Chutes	25,100	81,000
Red Deer	Near Red Deer	1,650	6,500
North Saskatchewan	Rocky Rapids	4,100	15,400
Slave	Pelican Rapids	140,000	340,000
	Mountain Rapids	80,000	190,000
		220,000	530,000
Snake Indian	Stony Falls	780	2,100
Spray	Upper Spray	20,900	20,900
	Lower Spray	20,700	20,700
		41,600	41,600
Sturgeon	Fort Saskatchewan	30	110
	TOTAL	463,200	1,208,880



Horse Shoe Dam — Calgary Power Co.

Industries



Industrial Wealth

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—ALBERTA

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries & Wages	Salaries & Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1906	97	1,983	1,129,272	569	4,979,932
1910	290	6,980	4,365,661	625	18,788,825
1917	636	9,461	8,662,417	916	66,515,885
1918	555	7,751	8,078,776	1042	75,154,639
1919	580	10,020	12,004,149	1198	83,546,729
1920	666	10,955	15,210,628	1388	89,952,537
1921	592	7,379	8,913,388	1208	56,171,927
1922	556	6,516	8,293,572	1273	49,129,307
1923	607	7,796	9,427,256	1209	50,237,047
1924	631	7,187	9,464,670	1317	61,078,561
1925	636	8,354	10,502,655	1257	70,674,076
1926	640	9,088	11,403,539	1255	78,675,108
1927	663	10,132	12,154,411	1200	79,949,515
1928	691	11,423	13,619,149	1192	94,915,557
1929	736	12,216	14,585,734	1194	100,966,196
1930	758	12,625	15,252,446	1208	88,361,723
1931	795	10,343	12,569,106	1215	62,640,857
1932	848	9,882	10,473,427	1060	49,772,810
1933	874	9,753	9,573,468	982	49,395,514
1934	868	10,468	10,546,984	1008	64,139,973
1935	908	11,029	11,268,681	1022	67,830,918
1936	905	11,756	12,328,471	1048	74,052,010
1937	895	12,524	13,903,062	1110	86,225,069
1938	970	12,684	14,367,789	1133	86,675,500
1939	961	12,712	14,977,700	1178	87,474,080
1940	1068	14,191	16,824,993	1186	107,313,964
1941	1108	16,761	20,151,705	1202	142,651,493
1942	1115	18,397	23,992,613	1304	178,103,011
1943	1133	20,613	29,494,369	1431	211,159,142
1944	1165	22,186	33,227,729	1498	252,949,894
1945	1157	21,486	32,760,326	1525	248,287,504
1946	1315	22,649	34,939,088	1543	257,031,867
1947	1382	23,941	41,246,171	1723	296,054,129

Number of Establishments—Since 1906, the number has increased from 97 in that year to 1382 in 1947. During the past thirteen years, the number increased 50 per cent.

Employees—Commencing in 1906, with practically 2000 employees, the number has now reached approximately 24,000, and in the past decade the number has nearly doubled.

Salaries and Wages—From small beginnings in 1906 to increased proportions in 1919 and 1920, and then with recessions and slight advances in the intervening years leading up to World War No. 2, when salaries and wages paid were abnormal, this is the story of the amounts paid employees in the manufacturing industries of Alberta during the last 40 years or more. In 1906 the amount was a little over \$1,000,000, now it is approximately \$41,000,000. The salaries and wages paid per person follows the same pattern. It should be stated however, that the number of employees during that period did not increase in the same proportion as the amount of salaries and wages paid.

Value of Production—It is hardly fair to compare the value of production of manufacturing industries or any other industries in the early years of Alberta's history with the values that are now prevalent. The quantity of manufactured goods has increased to a great extent, but the values stated cannot be said to be a true index although prosperity has resulted during the war years and in periods of great activity. The value of manufactured goods in 1906 was about \$5,000,000; the total has now reached \$296,000,000 approximately.

Manufacturing Industries, Alberta, by Groups

The following particulars give the origin of production, and also an outline of the principal manufacturing industries of the province:—

Vegetable Products—flour and feed mills, bakeries, breweries, cereal factories, vegetable canning factories, sugar refineries, stock and poultry foods, fruit and vegetable preparations, aerated and mineral waters, etc.

Animal Products—creameries and cheese factories, ice cream plants, milk condensery, tanneries, leather goods, footwear, fur goods, slaughtering and meat packing plants, etc.

Textiles and Textile Products—awnings, tents and sails, clothing, hats and caps, hosiery and knitted goods, woollen goods, etc.

Wood Products—sawmills, planing mills, sash and door factories, box factories, coffin and casket factories, boat building, carriages, wagons and sleighs, furniture, beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies, wooden refrigerators, woodenware, wood preservation, veneer and plywood, artificial limbs, charcoal, etc.

Paper Products—blue printing, engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping, printing and bookbinding, printing and publishing, paper boxes and bags, trade composition and miscellaneous paper goods.

Iron and Steel Products—machine shops, foundries, etc.—castings and forgings, bridge and structural steel, railway rolling stock, sheet metal products, machinery, farm implements, automobile supplies, cooking and heating apparatus, boilers, tanks and plate works, wire and wire goods, etc.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products—electrical apparatus and supplies, brass and copper manufacturers, jewellery and electro plated ware, etc.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products—salt, cement and cement products, clay products from domestic clay, lime, petroleum products, propane gas, coke, tar sands' products, glass and glass products, stone—monumental and ornamental, gypsum products, mineral wool for insulation, etc.

Chemicals and Chemical Products—medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, soaps, washing compounds, compressed gases, paints, pigments and varnishes, ammonia anhydrous, ammonium nitrate, fertilizer compounds, hardwood distillation, plastics, etc.

Electric Power—Electric power generated from—water, coal and fuel oil in Central Electric Stations.

Miscellaneous—signs (neon and other), rubber stamps and stencils, scientific and professional equipment, mattresses and springs, brooms, brushes and mops.

Value of Production—Manufacturing Industries of Alberta, By Groups of Industries

Year	Vegetable Products \$	Animal Products \$	Textiles and Textile Products \$	Wood and Paper Products \$	Iron and Steel Products \$
1930	27,128,776	22,911,477	2,839,780	12,105,899	7,525,510
Per Cent of Total	30.26	25.55	3.17	13.50	8.39
1931	18,975,269	16,405,767	2,307,185	7,936,484	5,607,498
Per Cent of Total	29.79	25.76	3.62	12.46	8.80
1932	16,461,444	13,077,159	2,070,081	6,810,597	4,117,982
Per Cent of Total	32.52	25.84	4.09	13.46	8.14
1933	16,142,838	14,994,019	1,945,994	6,124,779	3,185,864
Per Cent of Total	32.17	29.88	3.88	12.21	6.35
1934	20,201,578	20,265,175	2,048,874	6,831,623	3,821,606
Per Cent of Total	31.16	31.26	3.16	10.54	5.90
1935	21,642,982	22,730,949	1,520,780	7,059,210	3,992,170
Per Cent of Total	31.91	33.51	2.24	10.41	5.89
1936	24,474,660	25,444,407	1,453,668	7,759,026	4,283,106
Per Cent of Total	33.05	34.36	1.96	10.48	5.78
1937	27,162,663	31,602,145	1,840,366	8,442,457	4,916,371
Per Cent of Total	31.51	36.65	2.13	9.79	5.70
1938	25,894,974	31,713,345	1,727,226	8,638,605	5,282,198
Per Cent of Total	29.88	36.59	1.99	9.97	6.09
1939	24,732,783	32,428,072	1,780,639	8,352,904	5,095,424
Per Cent of Total	28.27	37.07	2.04	9.55	5.83
1940	28,723,362	42,213,358	2,121,840	10,877,872	5,813,965
Per Cent of Total	26.77	39.34	1.98	10.14	5.42
1941	33,809,992	62,791,413	2,790,515	13,981,714	7,568,862
Per Cent of Total	23.70	44.02	1.96	9.80	5.31
1942	37,241,445	83,400,676	3,726,114	16,298,377	9,164,743
Per Cent of Total	20.91	46.83	2.09	9.15	5.15

Value of Production—Manufacturing Industries of Alberta, By Groups of Industries (Continued)

Year	Vegetable Products \$	Animal Products \$	Textiles and Textile Products \$	Wood and Paper Products \$	Iron and Steel Products \$
1943	44,697,465	101,377,205	3,880,610	16,404,706	14,955,614
Per Cent of Total	21.17	48.01	1.84	7.77	7.08
1944	56,278,917	125,506,481	3,864,726	18,502,895	16,038,988
Per Cent of Total	22.25	49.62	1.53	7.31	6.34
1945	61,674,533	114,710,920	3,439,686	22,884,055	13,524,096
Per Cent of Total	24.84	46.20	1.39	9.22	5.45
1946	75,033,065	98,594,171	4,434,880	30,276,895	13,059,146
Per Cent of Total	29.19	38.35	1.73	11.78	5.08

VALUE OF PRODUCTION—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—ALBERTA (‘000 Dollars)



Value of Production—Manufacturing Industries of Alberta, By Groups of Industries

Year	Non-Ferrous Metal Products \$	Non-Metallic Mineral Products \$	Chemicals and Chemical Products \$	Miscellaneous Products \$	Total \$
1930	430,295	16,000,905	549,651	170,619	89,662,912
Per Cent of Total	.48	17.85	.61	.19	100%
1931	255,507	11,642,445	466,384	96,015	63,692,554
Per Cent of Total	.40	18.28	.73	.16	100%
1932	245,400	7,328,792	428,372	72,981	50,612,808
Per Cent of Total	.48	14.48	.85	.14	100%
1933	212,922	7,071,766	438,259	60,339	50,176,780
Per Cent of Total	.42	14.09	.87	.13	100%
1934	216,731	10,917,027	432,908	86,397	64,821,919
Per Cent of Total	.33	16.84	.67	.14	100%
1935	245,017	9,937,291	562,736	139,783	67,830,918
Per Cent of Total	.36	14.65	.83	.20	100%
1936	333,493	9,516,834	604,924	181,892	74,052,010
Per Cent of Total	.45	12.85	.82	.25	100%

Value of Production—Manufacturing Industries of Alberta, By Groups of Industries (Continued)

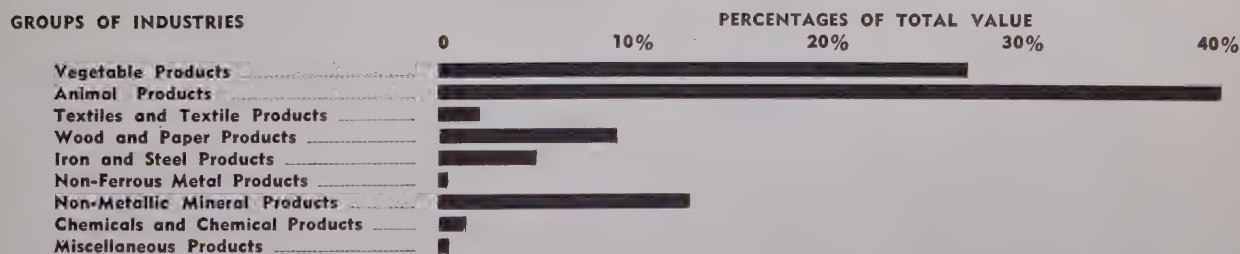
Year	Non-Ferrous Metal Products \$	Non-Metallic Mineral Products \$	Chemicals and Chemical Products \$	Miscellaneous Products \$	Total \$
1937	369,507	10,867,020	658,064	366,476	86,225,069
Per Cent of Total	.43	12.60	.76	.43	100 %
1938	299,492	11,973,190	641,964	504,506	86,675,500
Per Cent of Total	.35	13.81	.74	.58	100 %
1939	338,048	13,541,250	629,456	575,504	87,474,080
Per Cent of Total	.39	15.48	.72	.65	100 %
1940	301,077	15,948,792	627,183	686,515	107,313,964
Per Cent of Total	.28	14.86	.58	.63	100 %
1941	493,834	19,213,240	1,072,222	929,701	142,651,493
Per Cent of Total	.35	13.47	.75	.64	100 %
1942	785,565	23,947,774	2,613,581	924,736	178,103,011
Per Cent of Total	.44	13.45	1.46	.52	100 %
1943	703,610	24,626,450	3,301,024	1,212,458	211,159,142
Per Cent of Total	.33	11.66	1.56	.58	100 %
1944	596,938	26,089,057	5,190,555	881,337	252,949,894
Per Cent of Total	.24	10.31	2.05	.35	100 %
1945	573,185	25,133,911	5,356,245	990,873	248,287,504
Per Cent of Total	.23	10.12	2.16	.39	100 %
1946	596,214	28,470,159	5,424,071	1,143,266	257,031,867
Per Cent of Total	.23	11.08	2.11	.45	100 %

Recapitulation—17 Years (1930-1946)

Group	Total Value (17 years) \$	Average (17 years) \$	Per Cent of Total %
Vegetable Products	560,276,746	32,957,456	26.44
Animal Products	860,166,739	50,598,043	40.60
Textiles & Textile Products	43,792,964	2,576,057	2.07
Wood and Paper Products	209,288,098	12,311,065	9.88
Iron and Steel Products	127,953,143	7,526,655	6.04
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	6,996,835	411,578	.33
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	272,225,903	16,013,288	12.85
Chemicals and Chemical Products	28,997,599	1,705,741	1.37
Miscellaneous Products	9,023,398	530,788	.42
TOTAL	\$2,118,721,425	\$124,630,671	100 %

VALUE OF PRODUCTION—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—ALBERTA

Expressed in Percentages and by Groups (Average 17 Years, 1930-1946 inc.)



In the comparatively short period of the seventeen years, 1930-1946, inc. there were goods manufactured at a value of over \$2,000,000,000, and this is more significant when it is realized that this period covered one of the greatest "depressions" in history.

The major position of over 30 per cent, which vegetable products occupied in relation to the total value of manufactured goods in 1930, shifted to animal products in the late thirties, and the war years of the early forties, when the increase was most evident in the dairy industry and the slaughtering and meat packing plants. The percentages relating to animal products veered from 25.55 per

cent in 1930 to 49.62 per cent in 1944. Notable increases were also registered in the other products, especially those which were actively engaged in providing materials and supplies for War purposes.

Although there has been a little slackening of production in some industries since the termination of World War No. 2, the total value of production is higher than ever, this has been caused by two main factors: first, the abnormal activity in the Construction Industry due to the housing shortage, and second, the establishment of new industries. These with other factors will be considered in detail later in this report.

Vegetable Products

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	266	2181	2,590,846	1188	18,975,269
1936	283	2554	2,700,221	1057	24,474,660
1941	327	3156	3,724,634	1180	33,809,992
1946	280	4586	7,019,001	1531	75,033,065

It is only natural that a province such as Alberta which grows prize-winning wheat and coarse grains, should have a multiplicity of flour and feed mills, bakeries, cereal factories, stock and poultry food plants, etc. This fact was realized at an early age in the history of Alberta, for in the year 1863 the first flour mill was established at St. Albert by Rev. Father Lacombe.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of vegetable products was \$47,421,753, and the value of production was \$75,033,065.

The following statistics relate to the principal industries which comprise vegetable products:—

Flour and Feed Mills, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1906	11	135	92,340	684	1,115,249
1922	53	660	828,216	1255	12,677,672
1926	64	629	821,914	1307	18,097,886
1931	75	692	791,193	1143	9,348,399
1936	81	672	740,866	1102	12,261,814
1941	97	793	943,855	1190	13,438,890
1946	71	997	1,652,265	1657	33,812,288

The flour and feed mills industries of Alberta made a distinctive contribution to the successful prosecution of the War as the **above and succeeding** tables reveal. The value of production in 1946 was 3½ times that of 1939, and the quantity expressed in barrels, more than doubled. After World War No. 1 the production and value of flour and feed mills declined, and present indications are that the same pattern is now being followed.

There are over 120 flour and feed mills in the province, but only from 70 to 80 are now reporting.

Salaries and Wages paid annually to the 1000 employees amount to approximately \$1,700,000.

The products are flour and meal, breakfast foods, barley (pot and pearl), stock and poultry feeds, shorts and middlings, bran, chopped grain feed, offal, etc.

In the year 1946 there were 18,541,463 bushels of wheat valued at \$23,058,444 and 2,435,820 bushels of other grains valued at \$1,317,330 used in the flour and feed milling industries.

Details of Production—Flour and Feed Mills—Alberta

Year	Wheat Flour		Other Flour and Meal		Breakfast Foods	Other Products	Total Value
	Quantity Barrels	Value \$	Quantity Lbs.	Value \$	\$	\$	\$
1922	1,589,079	9,875,479	120,184	3,278	531,238	2,267,677	12,677,672
1926	2,207,166	14,851,335	429,133	10,552	326,762	2,909,237	18,097,886
1931	2,050,191	7,511,201	120,778	3,546	257,995	1,575,657	9,348,399
1936	2,093,986	9,382,600	102,866	2,746	328,044	2,548,424	12,261,814
1941	2,675,697	9,390,116	3,251,828	63,181	585,786	3,399,807	13,438,890
1946	4,091,498	26,419,514	6,990,344	173,272	894,938	6,324,564	33,812,288

It is estimated that from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the flour manufactured in the province is exported, and in addition there is a good demand for Alberta feed in British Columbia and elsewhere. The local and export consumption of cereals, whole wheat and graham flour, prepared or self-raising flour, and barley meal, have increased considerably and the prospects are that the volume will be higher.

For the purpose of economic and other surveys, the flour and feed mills industries are linked up to a great extent with those of the Bread and Other Bakery Products, the report of which follows later.

In 1946, the cost of materials used in the manufacture of flour and feed mill products was \$28,-029,445 and the value of production was \$33,812,288.

Average Prices of Wheat Flour and Other Flour and Meal, Alberta

Year	Merchant Grinding Per Bbl. \$	Wheat - Flour Custom Grinding Per Bbl. \$	Average Per Bbl. \$	Other Flour and Meal Per Lb. \$
1922 -----	6.25	5.45	6.21	.027
1926 -----	6.69	7.74	6.73	.025
1931 -----	3.69	3.41	3.66	.029
1936 -----	4.47	4.92	4.48	.027
1941 -----	3.50	4.11	3.51	.019
1946 -----	6.46	5.88	6.46	.025

The price of wheat flour would have been much higher in war-time had it not been for the price ceiling in effect; now that the ceiling has been lifted, the prices are soaring to the high levels prevalent during the years following World War No. 1, and the prices may even be higher before the downward trend takes place.



Flour Milling—One of Alberta's First Industries

Bread and Other Bakery Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1906	4	19	12,750	671	67,339
1922	103	432	513,626	1189	2,021,122
1926	110	502	508,413	1013	2,816,547
1931	154	715	731,977	1024	2,734,158
1936	149	718	655,264	913	2,716,971
1941	159	965	1,087,555	1127	4,142,629
1946	123	1398	2,028,022	1451	8,412,187

In common with the flour and feed mill industries, the bakery industries were outstanding in providing sustenance for the Armed Forces in World War No. 2, and the volume is still rising owing to the large consumption caused by the increase in population.

There are nearly 200 bakeries in the province but during the War years there was a decline in the number reporting.

In the last decade the number of employees increased over 50 per cent and the salaries and wages paid increased 150 per cent.

The value of production soared from \$3,500,000 in 1938 to nearly \$8,400,000 in the year 1946, and as the price of bread is dependent to a great extent on the price of flour, values may yet attain even greater proportions.

In 1946 there were 314,523 barrels of flour valued at \$1,330,750 used in the bread and other bakery products' industry.

Details of Production, Bread and Other Bakery Products

Year	Quantity	Bread Price Per Lb.	Value	Plain Rolls & Buns	Fruit Buns Yeast & Raised Sweet Goods	Pies, Cakes, Cookies Pastries	Other Products	Total Products
	Lbs.	c	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1926	31,934,535	7.2	2,314,780	99,112	—	364,414	38,241	2,816,547
1931	40,372,368	5.4	2,164,401	141,606	—	425,858	2,293	2,734,158
1936	41,014,915	5.1	2,087,151	166,438	—	457,303	6,079	2,716,971
1941	48,993,395	6.1	3,002,252	233,270	—	900,062	7,045	4,142,629
1946	80,878,742	6.2	5,006,555	199,394	1,009,681	2,101,746	94,811	8,412,187

Because of the perishable nature of the products made in the Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry, a speedy distribution is very necessary.

A survey of 1946 figures reveals that 68.27 per cent of the products were distributed through wholesale channels which included restaurants and institutions. 10.11 per cent were sold through retail (house to house) and 21.62 per cent through stores operated in conjunction with the bakeries.

Analysis of 1946 Distribution

Wholesale Sales	\$5,743,000	68.27 per cent
Retail—house to house	850,853	10.11 per cent
own stores	1,818,334	21.62 per cent
TOTAL	\$8,412,187	100%

In 1946, the total cost of materials used in the manufacture of bread and other bakery products was \$4,063,777, and the value of production was \$8,412,187.

Foods, Stocks and Poultry, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1935	6	36	19,176	533	115,104
1936	6	35	22,490	643	135,867
1941	8	58	58,481	1008	281,239
1946	24	264	386,138	1463	3,983,201

Comprises mashes and concentrates for the starting, growing, and fattening of poultry, turkeys, hogs, cattle and calves, also fox and mink foods, dog and cat foods, scratch grains, chopped, ground or crushed grain feeds. Originally most of the foregoing was supplied by the feed mills of the province, but in later years others established what is now a very popular industry, and its growth is revealed in the above statement. The demand for these products received considerable stimulus from war-time requirements.

In 1946, the cost of materials used in the manufacture of foods (stock and poultry) was \$3,221,210 and the value of production was \$3,983,201.

Foods, Miscellaneous, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1935	3	10	8,625	863	33,700
1936	3	10	9,187	919	25,430
1941	12	49	57,300	1169	489,754
1946	15	116	135,384	1167	2,555,259

Comprises baking powder, cream of tartar, roasted coffee, flavour extracts, jelly powders, mixed spices (whole), tea (blended), roasted peanuts, potato chips, peanut butter, syrups (fountain, fruit, etc.), raisins, currants and dates (cleaned packages, etc.), extracts, concentrates, emulsions, etc., to be used in the manufacturing of soft drinks.

The above was another industry which assumed great proportions as the result of war-time demands.

In 1946, the cost of materials used in the manufacture of miscellaneous foods amounted to \$1,389,777, and the value of production was \$2,555,259.

Fruit and Vegetable Preparations, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	4	41	26,291	641	111,585
1936	4	55	53,011	964	332,167
1941	6	131	108,359	827	1,074,950
1946	8	257	330,536	1286	2,792,802

Comprises the production of vinegar and canned vegetables. Statistics relating to both of these classifications may be published in total but cannot be divulged separately. It can be stated however that the commodities manufactured are up to the standard of those manufactured elsewhere in Canada, and are in good local and export demand.

The canning of vegetables in the Irrigation Districts of Southern Alberta is already an important industry but will reach greater heights with the further development of Irrigation.

In the rush period of July to September over 500 employees are engaged in the vegetable canning industry.

In 1946, the cost of materials used in the manufacture of Fruit and Vegetable Preparations was \$1,569,228 and the value of production was \$2,792,802.

Biscuits, Confectionery, Cocoa, etc., Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	16	289	384,679	1331	1,628,648
1936	11	133	112,728	848	592,588
1941	8	196	191,936	979	883,367
1946	9	172	211,757	1231	1,124,968

In the past sixteen years the trend in the above industry has been to fewer establishments, and although the economic level was low in the days of the depression in the thirties, the industry has now reached a stage of greater activity, and this may be sustained as a result of the ever growing population.

In 1946, the cost of materials used in the manufacture of biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc., was \$501,870 and the value of production was \$1,124,968.

Aerated and Mineral Waters, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	16	116	150,153	1294	407,340
1936	13	125	130,631	1045	681,457
1941	22	222	267,325	1204	1,295,620
1946	18	172	283,455	1648	1,363,029

The aerated and mineral waters industry is one of the most promising in the province, although the number who have reported statistical returns has declined. The popular demand for soft drinks has reached an all-time high, and it would be reasonable to estimate that the total annual production in the near future will have a valuation of \$2,000,000 approximately.

In 1946, the cost of materials used in the manufacture of aerated and mineral waters amounted to \$450,144 and the value of production was \$1,363,029.

Breweries — Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1906	3	146	113,240	776	406,931
1910	5	227	248,660	1095	959,029
1915	6	139	150,630	1083	819,940
1921	5	228	374,566	1643	4,015,947
1926	6	365	563,588	1544	5,086,810
1931	5	229	371,818	1624	2,686,153
1936	5	227	376,055	1657	2,671,134
1941	5	274	496,992	1814	3,893,716
1946	5	574	1,059,556	1846	10,105,964

The products of the brewing industry in Alberta are beer, ale, stout, porter, grains dried for sale, and grains sold wet, etc. These amounted in 1946 to \$15,295,014, but being subject to taxes and duties of \$5,189,050, the value was reduced to \$10,105,964.

The cost of materials used in the brewing industry for the year 1946 was \$1,955,280.

Miscellaneous Vegetable Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	9	190	254,462	1339	2,233,516
1936	7	552	574,192	1040	4,855,458
1941	6	456	500,281	1097	8,265,926
1946	7	637	931,888	1463	10,883,367

Comprises mainly the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, ice cream cones, malt made from barley and other grains, linseed oil, raw and boiled, linseed oilcake meal, granulated beet sugar, beet pulp and betalasses.

The most important of the above industries are the sugar refineries located at Raymond and Picture Butte, where beet sugar, beet pulp and betalasses are manufactured. The refinery at Raymond has a capacity of 1000 to 1200 tons of sugar beets per day, the refinery at Picture Butte 1200 to 1400 tons per day, and a new refinery being built at Taber is expected to have a capacity of from 1500 to 1700 tons per day. Statistics concerning the operation of these plants cannot be published by the Government of the Province of Alberta, but press accounts from time to time give the production of sugar at 100,000,000 lbs. annually which is an approximate figure; the production of beet pulp 100,000 tons and betalasses from 12,000 to 14,000 tons annually.

In the peak season over 600 persons are employed in factory operations, while in the fields, 1344 beet growers employ over 3200 workers who in 1947 seeded nearly 30,000 acres and produced 366,000 tons, the average yield being 12.50 tons per acre.

Next in importance is the malting plant at Calgary which has a capacity of 4200 bushels per day, and produces malt (screened), malt sprouts, and barley screenings.

The linseed oil and oilcake meal plant at Medicine Hat has the capacity to produce 1,650,000 gallons of linseed oil and 12,000 tons of oilcake meal annually.

A plant at Lethbridge produces macaroni, vermicelli, etc., the capacity of which is 22,000 pounds per day.

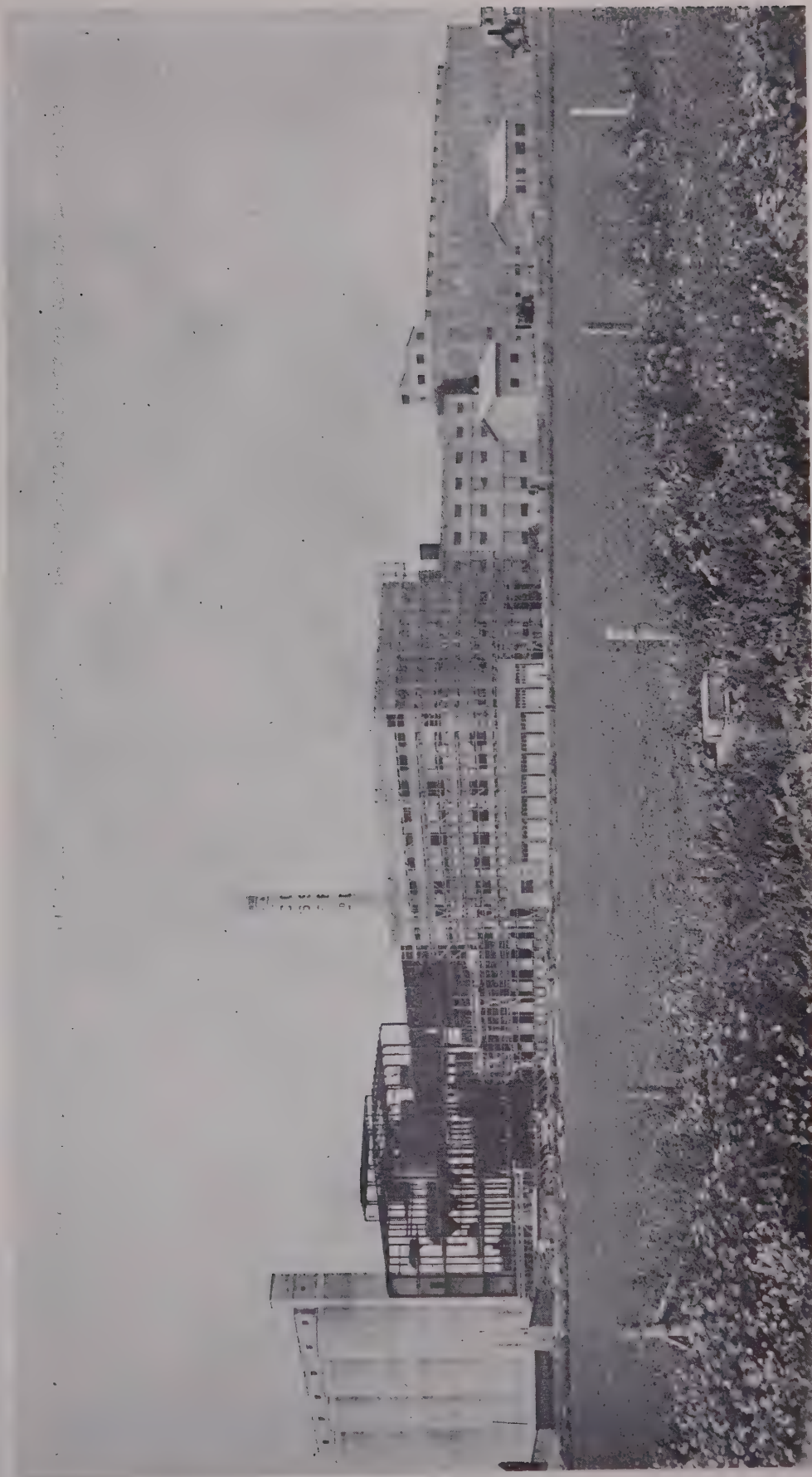
In 1946, the cost of materials used in manufacturing Miscellaneous Vegetable Products amounted to \$6,241,022, and the value of production was \$10,883,367.

Animal Products

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	125	1798	2,160,969	1202	16,405,767
1936	136	2730	2,926,036	1072	25,444,407
1941	152	4053	5,280,935	1303	62,791,413
1946	149	5379	8,665,943	1611	98,594,171

Following the pattern of the industries which constitute vegetable products, the animal products' industries likewise had their origin in agriculture, but in this case it was the animals on the farms instead of the crops grown. Evidences of early industrial activities were the first cheese factory at Springbank near Calgary in 1888, the first creamery at Big Hill Spring north of Cochrane in 1890, and the first slaughtering and meat packing plant established at Calgary in 1891.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of Animal Products was \$80,884,581 and the value of production was \$98,594,171.



New Plant—Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd.—Taber

The following statistics relate to the principal industries which comprise Animal Products:

Slaughtering and Meat Packing, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1910	3	488	384,700	788	4,029,635
1920	7	1309	2,059,425	1573	23,265,841
1926	6	1332	1,721,551	1292	15,069,972
1931	7	1144	1,371,770	1199	10,411,117
1936	10	1734	1,893,732	1092	17,681,494
1941	13	2630	3,664,173	1393	46,655,412
1946	11	3559	6,119,527	1719	77,190,577

It was only natural that in a country so richly endowed with livestock, that the slaughtering and meat packing industry should play a very important part. From a small plant in 1891 to 11 plants in 1946 is a noteworthy record. The production of meat yearly during the Second Great War amounted to nearly 500,000,000 lbs., and the value of products was approximately \$100,000,000. The exports of meat at that time ranged around the 340,000,000 lbs. mark. Since the cessation of hostilities unfortunately the production of hogs has dropped considerably, and this necessitated a similar decline in the finished products, but nevertheless the industry employs now over 3500 persons who receive over \$6,000,000 in Salaries and Wages. Plants are located at Calgary and Edmonton.

In 1946, the cost of materials used in the slaughtering and meat packing products' industry was \$64,719,860 and the value of production was \$77,190,577.

Animals Slaughtered, Dressed Weight and Cost Value

Year	Animals No.	Meat Dressed Weight Lbs.	Value \$
BEEVES SLAUGHTERED			
1934	62,076	31,983,915	1,478,121
1936	95,072	46,314,490	2,036,854
1941	103,204	51,763,481	5,668,562
1946	303,772	153,019,544	29,272,523
SHEEP AND LAMBS SLAUGHTERED			
1934	74,233	3,286,930	290,438
1936	92,451	4,085,651	391,535
1941	69,616	3,305,640	547,181
1946	122,839	5,810,762	1,348,852
CALVES SLAUGHTERED			
1934	56,716	8,750,619	492,848
1936	72,614	10,469,925	576,340
1941	71,340	11,071,645	1,337,444
1946	69,518	11,459,056	2,033,470
HOGS SLAUGHTERED			
1934	559,204	79,703,931	7,826,579
1936	624,873	90,129,054	9,934,210
1941	1,572,760	234,622,741	28,866,370
1946	953,773	149,218,638	26,836,723
TOTAL SLAUGHTERED			
1934	752,229	123,725,395	10,087,986
1936	885,010	150,999,120	12,938,939
1941	1,816,920	300,763,507	36,419,557
1946	1,449,902	319,508,000	59,491,568

The chief products of the Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industry are:—beef, mutton and lamb, pork, veal, poultry, sausages, cooked meats, canned meats, mince meat, lard, shortening, tallow, vegetable and other oils, stock and poultry foods, cracklings, grease, tannage, hides, hair, fertilizer, etc.

Meat and Packing House Products Shipped from Alberta

Year	Lbs.	Year	Lbs.
1922	13,231,700	1935	64,343,469
1923	14,961,162	1936	79,375,078
1924	26,957,180	1937	90,425,909
1925	24,304,234	1938	76,816,761

Meat and Packing House Products Shipped from Alberta (Continued)

Year	Lbs.	Year	Lbs.
1926	22,450,760	1939	96,849,675
1927	19,124,620	1940	145,610,874
1928	13,415,802	1941	213,310,232
1929	10,864,913	1942	246,942,401
1930	16,403,464	1943	260,688,337
1931	29,034,334	1944	338,855,027
1932	46,761,061	1945	298,943,540
1933	48,546,242	1946	216,239,251
1934	63,578,977	1947	168,496,212

Over a period of twenty-five years, the shipments of Alberta meat and packing house products to provinces in Canada, expressed in percentages, are as follows:—

Prince Edward Island (0.07), Nova Scotia (1.01), New Brunswick (0.71), Quebec (18.73), Ontario (9.22), Manitoba (2.02), Saskatchewan (12.91), British Columbia (55.33).

British Columbia, Quebec and Saskatchewan are the best customers in Canada for Alberta meat (outside of Alberta itself), although a large quantity is exported overseas, particulars of which are not available.

Butter and Cheese, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1906	17	32	14,939	467	216,265
1910	56	96	37,822	394	556,895
1920	55	814	838,487	1030	8,838,298
1926	104	628	788,293	1255	7,817,729
1931	99	582	717,559	1233	5,851,255
1936	104	868	917,699	1057	7,337,840
1941	110	1198	1,366,185	1140	14,320,370
1946	107	1525	2,169,841	1423	18,323,114

Over 300,000 milch cows supply milk to more than 100 butter and cheese factories which in the peak years produced 38,650,000 lbs. of creamery butter, and nearly 4,000,000 lbs. of factory cheese. In addition there were 16,000,000 lbs. of dairy butter and 225,000 lbs. of dairy cheese made on the farms. Particulars of the foregoing will be found in the Agricultural section of this report.

Besides butter and cheese, the other products of dairy factories include, ice cream, evaporated milk, cottage cheese, gouda cheese, powdered buttermilk, powdered skim milk, powdered whey, whey butter, and fluid milk and cream.

An up-to-date milk condensery plant at Red Deer which specializes principally in the production of concentrated milk is a very important industry, employs a great number, and has a large output, particulars of which cannot be disclosed.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of butter and cheese amounted to \$14,031,563 and the value of production was \$18,323,114.

Other Dairy Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1935	3	29	37,052	1278	152,186
1936	3	37	40,441	1093	211,851
1941	4	58	83,261	1436	472,268
1946	7	132	202,443	1534	2,631,249

In 1946, the above comprised 4 ice cream plants, 1 milk condensery, and 2 plants for processing cheese. The cost of materials and supplies used in "other dairy products" was \$1,907,257 and the value of production was \$2,631,249.

Exports of Creamery Butter — Alberta

Year	British Columbia Lbs.	TO		Other Canadian Points Lbs.	Great Britain (Direct) Lbs.	Total Lbs.
		Ontario Lbs.	Montreal Lbs.			
1934	12,035,000	1,078,800	870,000	516,200	—	14,500,000
1935	10,375,000	875,000	750,000	500,000	—	12,500,000
1936	11,205,000	925,000	675,000	232,776	462,224	13,500,000
1937	11,921,000	962,000	760,000	327,000	308,000	14,278,000
1938	15,994,000	325,000	800,000	1,328,760	1,052,240	19,500,000
1939	15,042,000	259,000	618,000	987,000	1,434,000	18,340,000
1940	14,094,125	408,453	771,317	189,900	—	15,463,795
1941	15,526,763	846,762	901,155	1,098,949	—	18,373,629
1942	14,098,665	608,349	1,442,813	163,270	—	16,313,097
1943	15,890,085	1,301,555	2,922,168	803,033	—	20,916,841
1944	16,373,306	1,004,372	1,887,360	428,279	215,625	19,908,942
1945	13,771,597	441,000	1,932,318	691,887	—	16,836,802
1946	12,860,841	399,336	1,223,584	133,788	—	14,617,549
1947	14,113,136	351,321	381,528	1,834,472	—	16,680,457
TOTAL	193,300,518	9,785,948	15,935,243	9,235,314	3,472,089	231,729,112
Per Cent of Total	83.42	4.22	6.88	3.98	1.50	100%

Exports of Cheese, Alberta

Year	British Columbia Lbs.	TO		Other Canadian Points Lbs.	Total Lbs.	Value \$
		Saskatchewan Lbs.				
1939	458,611	69,861		—	528,472	77,908
1940	638,619	399,915		129,740	1,168,274	260,113
1941	754,727	482,266		444,796	1,681,789	428,419
1942	1,079,755	537,436		707,389	2,324,580	640,662
1943	633,407	466,091		596,957	1,696,455	490,713
1944	887,109	869,795		668,938	2,425,842	667,178
1945	1,151,773	613,154		482,510	2,247,437	620,083
1946	614,418	440,488		224,431	1,279,337	365,130
1947	892,071	543,565		942,271	2,377,907	886,026
TOTAL	7,110,490	4,422,571		4,197,032	15,730,093	4,436,232
Per Cent of Total	45.20	28.12		26.68	100%	

British Columbia ranks as the highest mart for Alberta butter and cheese, although Montreal takes a large quantity of butter, and Saskatchewan a great amount of cheese. It is difficult to secure reliable statistics concerning the total shipments of Alberta butter to Overseas countries as consignments to provinces are frequently reshipped to other destinations.

Fur Goods, Alberta

Year	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages \$	Salaries and Wages Per Person \$	Value of Production \$
1931	9	47	50,830	1081	96,313
1936	6	34	31,190	917	84,613
1941	7	42	43,364	1032	151,737
1946	8	62	73,566	1187	209,472

The above industry includes the making of fur coats, jackets, capes, cuffs, collars, muffs, scarves, caps, etc., and the remodelling of fur goods, also fur trimming, and the storage and repair of furs.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of fur goods was \$105,791, and the value of production was \$209,472.

Leather Tanneries, Alberta

Year	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages \$	Salaries and Wages Per Person \$	Value of Production \$
1931	4	6	4,422	737	11,651
1936	7	15	10,700	713	31,902
1941	6	15	14,403	960	49,011
1946	4	6	6,700	1117	24,354

The leather tanning industry in Alberta comprises mainly the custom tanning of hides and the production of harness leather.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in leather tanneries amounted to \$11,745, and the value of production was \$24,354.



Carcasses—Slaughtering and Meat Packing Industry—Alberta

Miscellaneous Leather Goods, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	6	19	16,388	863	35,431
1936	4	34	24,792	729	69,938
1941	6	46	39,175	852	154,961
1946	6	62	63,500	1024	156,818

The above industry in common with a great many others received considerable impetus during the war years, but now is experiencing a slight decline. The products manufactured are, harness and harness parts, saddles and parts, halters, leather washers and gaskets, chapps, body belts, straps, dog collars, sporting goods, brief stationery portfolio cases and bags, hand luggage, etc.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies in the leather goods industry amounted to \$89,014 and the value of production was \$156,818.

Miscellaneous Animal Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1932	3	14	9,565	683	16,238
1936	2	8	7,482	935	26,769
1941	6	64	70,374	1100	987,654
1946	6	33	30,366	920	58,587

In 1946, the above industry comprised footwear, fur dressing and dyeing, and sausage plant, but in previous years one very important industry was included, particulars of which cannot be divulged.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of miscellaneous animal products was \$19,351, and the value of production was \$58,587.

Textiles and Textile Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1935	20	471	394,210	837	1,520,780
1936	19	487	399,584	820	1,453,668
1941	24	748	716,923	959	2,790,515
1946	29	865	1,108,582	1282	4,434,880

There are approximately 30 establishments engaged in the manufacture of textiles and textile products in Alberta, but the large majority of textiles sold in the province are imported. In Alberta there is flax for fibre and linen, wool for woollen mill products, and a small proportion which is manufactured into rugs. The greater activity is in the men's and women's clothing factories which has the larger proportion, but there is a considerable turn-over in awnings, tents and camp equipment, hats and caps, hosiery and knitted goods, and woollen mill products. During the recent War the above industry made a very important contribution in the supplying of clothing and blankets from the clothing factories at Calgary and Edmonton, and the woollen mill at Magrath.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of textiles and textile products was \$2,311,401, and the value of production was \$4,434,880.

The following statistics relate to the principal industries which comprise textiles and textile products.

Clothing Factory (Men's and Women's) Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931—Men's	3	228	207,291	909	636,904
Women's	4	81	71,727	886	184,679
Total	7	309	279,018	(Av.) 903	821,583
1936—Men's	3	270	238,449	883	938,063
Women's	4	73	50,370	690	155,102
Total	7	343	288,819	(Av.) 842	1,093,165

Clothing Factory (Men's and Women's) Alberta (Continued)

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1941—Men's	6	514	513,408	999	2,170,047
Women's	6	112	95,461	852	265,486
Total	12	626	608,869	(Av.) 973	2,435,533
1946—Men's	7	529	682,798	1291	3,069,018
Women's	8	117	148,860	1272	399,803
Total	15	646	831,658	(Av.) 1287	3,468,821

The above industry comprises the manufacture of men's and women's clothing according to the following classifications:—

Men's Clothing:—Coats and suits, breeches and knickers, sport clothing, windbreakers, overalls, smocks, shirts, parkas, etc.

Women's Clothing:—Dresses (women's and misses'), blouses, uniforms, bathrobes, kimonas, house-coats, underslips, pyjamas, nightdresses, aprons, smocks, etc.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of men's and women's clothing and the value of production were as follows:—

	Cost of Materials and Supplies	Value of Production
	\$	\$
Men's factory clothing	1,713,253	3,069,018
Women's factory clothing	169,581	399,803
	<u>\$1,882,834</u>	<u>\$3,468,821</u>

Hats and Caps, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	3	12	10,168	847	29,035
1932	3	11	7,408	673	31,453
1933	3	11	6,819	620	20,822
1934	3	11	6,370	579	28,868

The products of the Hats' and Caps' Industry are: hats (men's fur felt and wool felt), leather helmets and caps (cloth and uniform). Only 2 firms are now reporting, therefore statistical data cannot be disclosed.

Hosiery and Knitted Goods, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1935	3	39	22,184	569	86,903
1936	4	40	23,047	576	70,430
1941	3	46	37,034	805	98,683
1946	3	59	79,081	1340	276,098

The above industry comprises the manufacture of hosiery, knitted sweaters, suits, dresses, etc.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods was \$103,645 and the value of production was \$276,098.

Awnings, Tents and Sails, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	5	27	33,421	1238	83,574
1936	3	17	18,493	1088	59,515
1941	4	25	24,649	986	89,642
1946	5	44	60,389	1372	260,189

The above industry comprises the manufacture of awnings, tents and sails, verandah curtains, window blinds, venetian blinds, camp beds, suit cases, seat covers, canvas, horse blankets, tarpaulin, radiator and other covers, mattresses, aprons, flags and bunting, packs for ice cream, sleeping bags, other bags (laundry, dunnage, etc.), haversacks, etc.

The awning, tents and sails industry received a great stimulus during the War years, and after a slight decline is once more making progress.

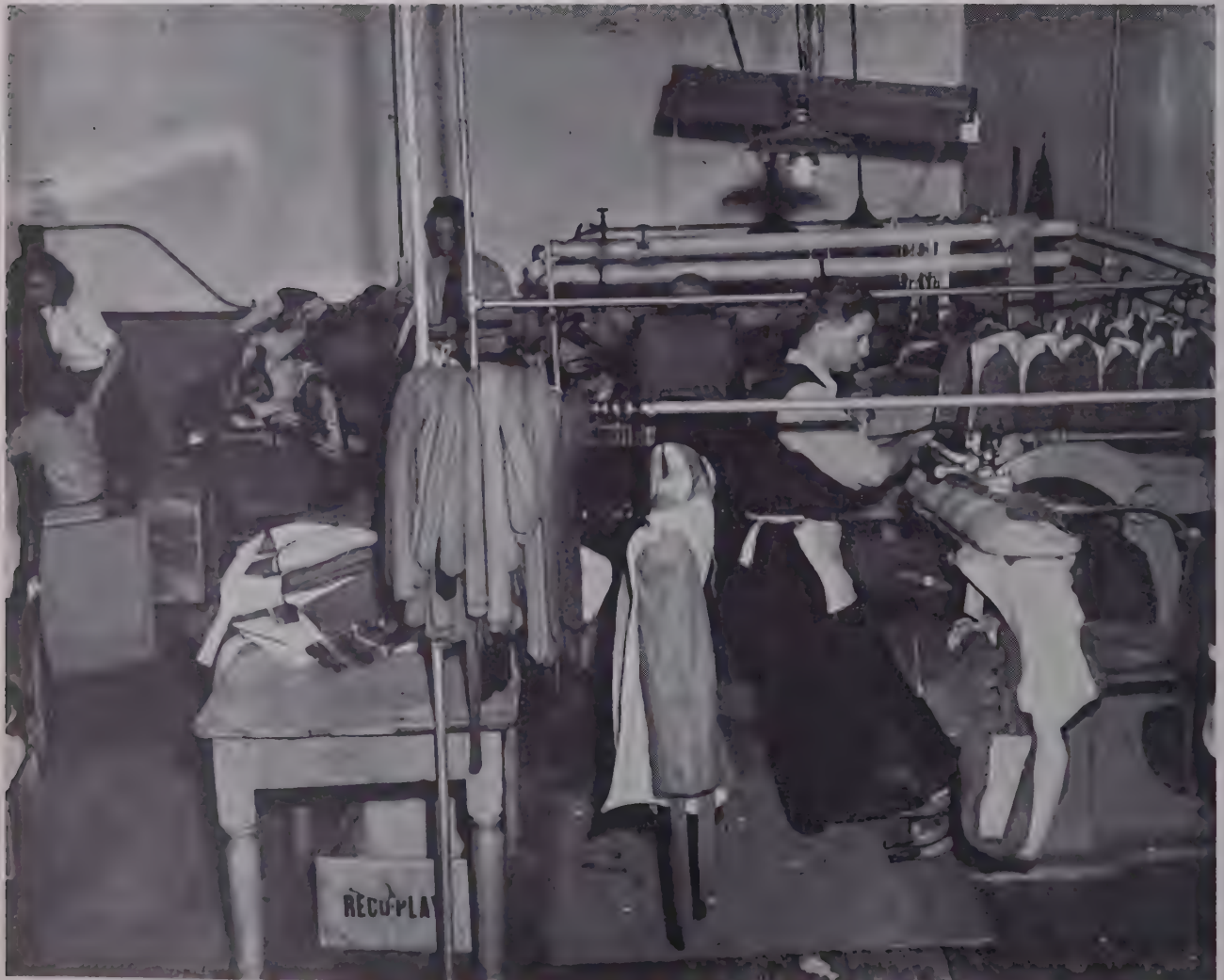
In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used was \$154,253 and the value of production was \$260,189.

Miscellaneous Textiles & Textile Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	7	113	103,229	914	321,296
1936	5	87	69,225	796	230,558
1941	5	51	46,371	909	166,657
1946	6	116	137,454	1185	429,772

In 1946, the above industries comprised. hats and caps, cotton and wool waste, wiping cloths and cotton mops, cotton and jute bags, woollen goods—blankets and suitings, flax fibre for tow upholstering.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of miscellaneous textiles and textile products was \$170,669 and the value of production was \$429,772.



A Garment Factory—Alberta

Wood and Paper Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	283	2376	2,954,274	1243	7,936,484
1936	367	2761	2,587,059	937	7,759,026
1941	464	4535	4,436,521	978	13,981,714
1946	697	5843	7,673,009	1313	30,276,895

Alberta cannot be classed as a province which is rich in wood and paper products such as British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec or the eastern provinces of Canada, but the contribution made for War supplies, especially in lumber, was beyond the greatest expectations.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of wood and paper products was \$14,825,581 and the value of production was \$30,276,895.

Sawmills, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1917	52	377	296,934	788	788,954
1922	31	265	248,350	937	715,056
1926	52	558	467,404	838	1,577,432
1931	103	512	278,817	545	821,628
1936	178	920	438,039	476	1,404,446
1941	250	2196	1,489,316	678	4,928,517
1946	426	2334	2,265,924	971	9,383,450

Details of Production, Sawmills, Alberta

Year	LUMBER		LATH		SHINGLES		*Other Products Value	Value of Production
	Quantity M.ft.b.m.	Value \$	Quantity M	Value \$	Quantity M	Value \$	\$	\$
1926	66,571	1,464,487	10,562	49,419	81	337	63,189	1,577,432
1931	50,999	756,810	4,874	9,612	100	225	54,981	821,628
1936	86,669	1,216,215	6,501	22,119	1406	3,878	162,234	1,404,446
1941	214,619	4,294,710	4,958	21,945	508	1,208	610,654	4,928,517
1946	255,675	8,398,471	1,084	9,834	—	—	975,145	9,383,450

*Other Products, include sawn ties, poles, posts, slabs and edgings, mine timber, etc.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the Sawmills industry was \$4,445,778 and the value of production was \$9,383,450.

Exports of lumber to the United States are based on a quota of 50 per cent of the Alberta production, but demand has not been so good as in War years; consequently a greater quantity is available for Canadian consumption.

Planing Mills, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1917	20	526	395,867	752	1,261,892
1922	17	227	284,346	1253	974,079
1926	15	272	340,483	1252	1,136,164
1931	16	251	290,907	1159	796,014
1936	16	188	184,351	981	466,712
1941	27	502	515,249	1026	1,661,203
1946	47	954	1,390,773	1458	6,944,471

The chief products are: sash, doors and other mill work, moulding, veneer, plywood, etc.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of planing mills products was \$4,023,300 and the value of production was \$6,944,471.

Boxes, Wooden—Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	6	192	188,633	982	510,318
1936	5	164	166,996	1018	402,101
1941	6	227	286,742	1263	765,636
1946	7	261	396,660	1520	1,381,022

The chief products are: berry boxes, fruit and vegetable baskets and crates, butter boxes, cheese boxes, fish boxes, meat boxes, egg cases, cigar boxes, veneer boxes, plywood boxes, box shooks, etc.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of wooden boxes was \$703,686 and the value of production was \$1,381,022.

Furniture, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	12	47	44,636	950	142,442
1936	15	90	65,200	724	219,571
1941	14	127	118,843	936	367,827
1946	35	267	342,085	1281	1,097,631

The above industry comprises the manufacture and repair of the following types of furniture: bedroom, living room, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, childrens, cedar and other chests, cabinets (phonograph and radio), camp, lawn and verandah, office and store furniture and fixtures, furniture and fixtures for church, school and other public buildings, furniture frames, etc. In addition to the foregoing, furniture, studio couches and other couches are upholstered by those engaged in the furniture industry. Metal furniture, springs, mattresses, pillows and cushions also come under the above classification.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of furniture was \$525,981 and the value of production was \$1,097,631.

Carriage, Wagon and Vehicle Supplies, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1946	4	11	9,357	851	24,954

In former years, the above industry comprised one of two establishments where horse-drawn vehicles and sleighs were made, but latterly the trend has been directed to the manufacture of bodies and boxes for automobiles and trucks, and parts for trucks. In addition, revenue is received for the painting and repairs of vehicles, and other miscellaneous repairs. Statistics for previous years owing to the smallness of the number of industries, cannot be disclosed.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of carriage, wagon and sleigh supplies was \$12,883 and the value of production was \$24,954.

Coffins and Caskets, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1942	3	9	9,339	1038	30,987
1943	3	9	10,399	1155	35,610
1944	3	11	13,554	1232	46,662
1945	3	12	12,969	1081	44,508

As only two of the above industries reported in 1946, therefore particulars cannot be disclosed.

Firms in the above industry are engaged in the manufacture of coffins, caskets, shell or rough boxes, and other undertakers' supplies.

In 1945 the cost of materials and supplies used was \$24,688 and the value of production was \$44,508.

Miscellaneous Wooden Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1941	4	10	6,804	680	29,322
1942	4	34	22,089	650	68,387
1943	4	10	9,340	934	33,646
1944	4	13	11,857	912	40,397
1945	9	27	26,026	964	66,468
1946	12	40	36,399	910	110,568

The above industry comprises manufacturers of patterns, models, wood pulleys, children's vehicles and sleighs, wooden toys, step, extension and other ladders, venetian blinds, archery equipment, snow-fencing, etc.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of wooden products was \$54,712 and the value of production \$110,568.

Printing and Publishing, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1906	16	140	87,962	628	168,407
1910	16	341	217,820	639	395,098
1921	78	510	852,688	1672	2,499,178
1926	58	553	957,786	1732	2,573,898
1931	81	766	1,364,166	1781	3,165,099
1936	83	802	1,094,899	1365	2,665,494
1941	87	838	1,206,485	1440	2,857,671
1946	83	918	1,566,247	1706	4,109,470

Comprises principally the printing and publishing of newspapers, magazines, etc.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the printing and publishing industry was \$727,715 and the value of production was \$4,109,470.

Printing and Bookbinding, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	48	357	482,578	1352	1,003,371
1936	52	405	449,110	1109	914,903
1941	53	407	550,590	1353	1,202,029
1946	63	568	943,997	1662	2,026,550

The above industry consists mainly of periodicals printed in plant, general commercial printing, books printed and bound, printed goods and printed stationery, etc.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the printing and bookbinding industry was \$587,181 and the value of production was \$2,026,550.

Blue Printing, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1941	3	4	3,391	848	14,279
1946	3	14	13,068	933	38,303

Comprises principally blue prints and photostatic work.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used was \$19,403 and the value of production was \$38,303.

Engraving, Stereotyping and Electrotyping, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	3	11	22,167	2015	33,727
1936	4	23	33,522	1457	58,867
1941	7	30	40,853	1362	87,828
1946	3	27	52,913	1960	134,316

Comprises mainly art work, embossing, engraving, folding, mounting, printing, etc.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used was \$15,534 and the value of production was \$134,316.

Miscellaneous Wood and Paper Using Industries, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	11	232	276,059	1190	1,455,372
1936	14	169	154,942	917	1,626,932
1941	13	194	218,248	1125	2,067,222
1946	14	449	655,586	1460	5,026,160

The above comprises manufacturers of wood and paper products who are small in number and do not merit a specific classification, even although some were accorded this privilege in previous years. Those mentioned come under the classification of industries engaged in beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies, boats and canoes, wooden refrigerators, woodenware, wood preservation, veneer and plywood, coffins and caskets, paper boxes and bags, and trade composition.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of miscellaneous wood and paper using industries was \$3,709,408 and the value of production was \$5,026,160.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1924	18	272	367,330	1350	841,389
1931	29	2278	2,843,044	1248	5,607,498
1936	30	1956	2,147,778	1098	4,283,106
1939	42	1794	2,406,197	1341	5,095,424
1941	62	2214	3,302,052	1492	7,568,862
1944	63	4001	7,708,715	1927	16,038,988
1946	74	2966	5,590,952	1885	13,059,146

The Iron and Steel Products' Industry was definitely linked up with the war-time economy of Alberta, and the nature of its products was so closely allied with the war programme that a great increase in the value of its products was to be expected.

In 1924 there were 18 plants operating and the value of the products was close to \$850,000. In 1939 the value had increased to over \$5,000,000, and by 1944 the value had risen to over \$16,000,000 which was nearly 20 times as much as in 1924 and over 3 times that of 1939. The number of plants, employees, salaries and wages paid in these periods also reached high levels.

There are only a few major firms that have an output which could be compared with Eastern or British Columbia manufacturers, but during the War, the scarcity of new parts for machinery caused a number of foundries to be established. The products are: boilers, commercial castings, cooking and heating apparatus, sheet metal products, agricultural and other machinery, iron gates and fences, pipe tubings and fittings, scrap iron and steel, bolts, rivets, bridges and towers, steel bars, tanks, pressure vessels, riveted and welded steel pipe, plate works, bodies and cabs, springs, starters, battery cables, bug screens and hood covers, repair work, etc.

Great advances have been made in recent years especially in the South of the province where heavy agricultural machinery was manufactured such as cultivators, grain loaders, harvesting machines, loading and unloading equipment which have simplified the operations of the large farmers and those in the irrigation districts to a great extent.

Since the termination of War, a slight decline has been registered in the operations of the Iron and Steel industries which manufactured War materials.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the Iron and Steel Products' Industry was \$5,173,186 and the value of production was \$13,059,146.

Railway Rolling Stock, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	3	1719	2,149,306	1250	3,909,084
1936	3	1489	1,625,293	1092	2,985,060
1941	3	1256	1,953,183	1555	3,905,472
1946	3	1489	3,071,140	2063	5,519,901

Comprises mainly forgings, repairs on freight cars, passenger cars, locomotives, etc.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the Railway Rolling Stock Industry was \$2,320,749 and the value of production was \$5,519,901.

Iron Castings, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	8	218	297,521	1365	461,259
1936	8	212	232,265	1096	513,036
1941	12	369	527,954	1431	1,258,637
1946	10	543	893,085	1645	2,080,892

Comprises principally commercial castings, heaters, tanks, stove and stove parts, furnaces and furnace parts, blowers for furnaces, structural iron work, structural steel work, hydrants, brakeshoes, boats and barges, hoisting machinery and parts, industrial machinery, road making machinery, land packer and grain loader parts, etc.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the iron castings industry was \$735,446 and the value of production was \$2,080,892.

Petroleum Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1924	7	414	668,233	1614	5,934,678
1931	7	318	487,218	1532	8,389,577
1936	12	488	721,058	1477	7,410,882
1941	7	455	849,600	1867	14,329,999
1946	4	595	1,194,612	2008	19,941,937

Comprises principally, the production of gasoline, gas and light fuel oil, diesel fuel oil, residual fuel oil, tractor and engine distillate, solvent naphtha, kerosene, asphalt, alkylate, still gas.

In 1946 the foregoing products were produced from crude oil, absorption gasoline, and the processing supplies of caustic soda, litharge, soda ash, sulphur, sulphuric acid, tetraethyl fluid, dyes for gasoline, inhibitor, baupite, iron sulphate, neutroleum gamma, lime, copper sulphate, etc., which cost \$14,732,788. The value of the production of petroleum products in the year 1946 was \$19,941,937.

Details of Production, Petroleum Products, Alberta

Year	Gasoline	Tractor Engine Distillates	Kerosene	Other Fuel Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Total Production
	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
1939	110,597,652	8,381,737	2,913,077	22,186,024	5,252,566	149,331,056
1940	125,890,408	5,882,105	3,521,988	26,951,810	5,017,356	167,263,667
1941	129,995,652	3,914,862	3,935,073	28,676,414	6,867,721	173,389,722
1942	139,119,020	5,921,478	3,988,585	31,080,522	8,168,409	188,278,014
1943	145,947,282	10,629,892	4,588,505	32,441,726	6,956,996	200,564,401
1944	154,428,320	7,820,320	5,279,513	41,214,343	7,157,977	215,900,473
1945	150,877,795	10,299,796	5,098,626	46,774,242	7,048,360	220,098,819
1946	147,334,489	13,445,957	5,549,443	53,733,869	12,007,594	232,071,352
1947	153,182,393	17,138,073	5,769,056	75,948,593	11,929,455	263,967,570
TOTAL	1,257,373,011	83,434,220	40,643,866	359,007,543	70,406,434	1,810,865,074
Per Cent of Total	69.43	4.62	2.24	19.82	3.89	100%



At Imperial Oil Co. Ltd. Railhead—Nisku

Imports and Exports of Petroleum, Alberta

Year	Crude gallons	IMPORTS Refined gallons	Total gallons	Crude gallons	EXPORTS Refined gallons	Total gallons
1939	5,412,089	15,174,812	20,586,901	121,105,139	20,111,316	141,216,455
1940	663,773	7,365,292	8,029,065	135,467,000	34,692,219	170,159,219
1941	205,252	8,018,073	8,223,325	173,489,736	33,921,149	207,410,885
1942	106,415	13,060,809	13,167,224	154,874,147	40,235,819	195,109,966
1943	287,316	26,327,891	26,615,207	133,012,869	47,277,827	180,290,696
1944	93,090	17,314,714	17,407,804	84,746,387	36,999,493	121,745,880
1945	82,427	16,177,835	16,260,262	57,715,044	27,917,170	85,632,214
1946	19,330,787	17,832,503	37,163,290	34,720,508	32,231,658	66,952,166
1947	67,470,025	33,933,855	101,403,880	43,620,502	28,518,875	72,139,377
TOTAL	93,651,174	155,205,784	248,856,958	938,751,332	301,905,526	1,240,656,858
Per Cent of Total	37.63	62.37	100%	75.66	24.34	100%

Sales of Alberta Petroleum Products

Year	British Columbia gallons	Alberta gallons	Saskatchewan gallons	Manitoba gallons
1939	4,005,948	103,611,808	125,277,991	4,916,067
1940	6,191,509	118,148,925	142,643,715	9,486,336
1941	9,756,779	135,929,182	169,448,231	—
1942	16,976,670	145,291,552	160,673,377	16,990,566
1943	29,512,120	173,443,984	135,226,096	14,939,131
1944	14,241,646	198,759,303	89,526,822	17,222,009
1945	9,414,794	179,856,161	52,868,845	22,528,176
1946	8,446,947	211,096,277	35,283,444	21,323,027
1947	9,899,087	238,782,931	36,269,431	23,630,894
TOTAL	108,445,500	1,504,920,123	947,217,952	131,036,206
Per Cent of Total	3.95	54.81	34.50	4.77

Sale of Alberta Petroleum Products (continued)

Year	Ontario gallons	Yukon and North-West Territories gallons	Elsewhere gallons	Total gallons
1939	200,000	3,327,846	3,488,603	244,828,263
1940	—	—	11,837,659	288,308,144
1941	—	—	28,205,875	343,340,067
1942	—	466,483	2,870	340,401,518
1943	—	613,349	—	353,734,680
1944	270,320	485,083	—	320,505,183
1945	6,862	813,538	—	265,488,376
1946	—	1,898,748	—	278,048,443
1947	209,606	2,051,711	78,648	310,922,308
TOTAL	686,788	9,656,758	43,613,655	2,745,576,982
Per Cent of Total	.03	.35	1.59	100%

Sales of Gas and Oil Products in Alberta (reported by Oil Companies)

Year	\$
1939	19,561,931
1940	22,042,324
1941	26,094,228
1942	31,961,123
1943	39,686,584
1944	40,658,388
1945	34,399,219
1946	42,376,301
1947	51,348,925
TOTAL	\$308,129,023

During the nine years, 1939-1947 (inc.), the total quantity of petroleum products totalled nearly 2,000,000,000 gallons of which gasoline comprised 70 per cent. When the decline started in Turner Valley crude petroleum production, the imports of both crude and refined began to climb, and in 1947 these reached nearly 40 per cent of the total production.

Of the total imports of petroleum, the refined constituted a little over 60 per cent, but in the exports of petroleum, the crude registered the largest percentage, viz: 76 per cent of which the greatest proportion was shipped to Saskatchewan.

With increased production from the Leduc and other oilfields, the imports of petroleum from the United States may be reduced somewhat, but this depends to a great extent on future consumption which in an oil conscious world is unpredictable.

The total sales of petroleum products for the above mentioned 9 year period (1939-1947 inc.) reveal that:—

54.81 per cent was sold in Alberta:
 34.50 per cent was sold in Saskatchewan:
 4.77 per cent was sold in Manitoba:
 3.95 per cent was sold in British Columbia:
 1.97 per cent was sold in other provinces or territories in Canada:

100%

Sales in small quantities to far distant provinces such as Yukon and Northwest Territories, Ontario and Quebec, etc. have taken place in recent years, and comprise 1.97 per cent of the total sales.

For comparative purposes, the sales of gasoline in Canada, by provinces, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are recorded on the following table:—

Sales of Gasoline, Canada

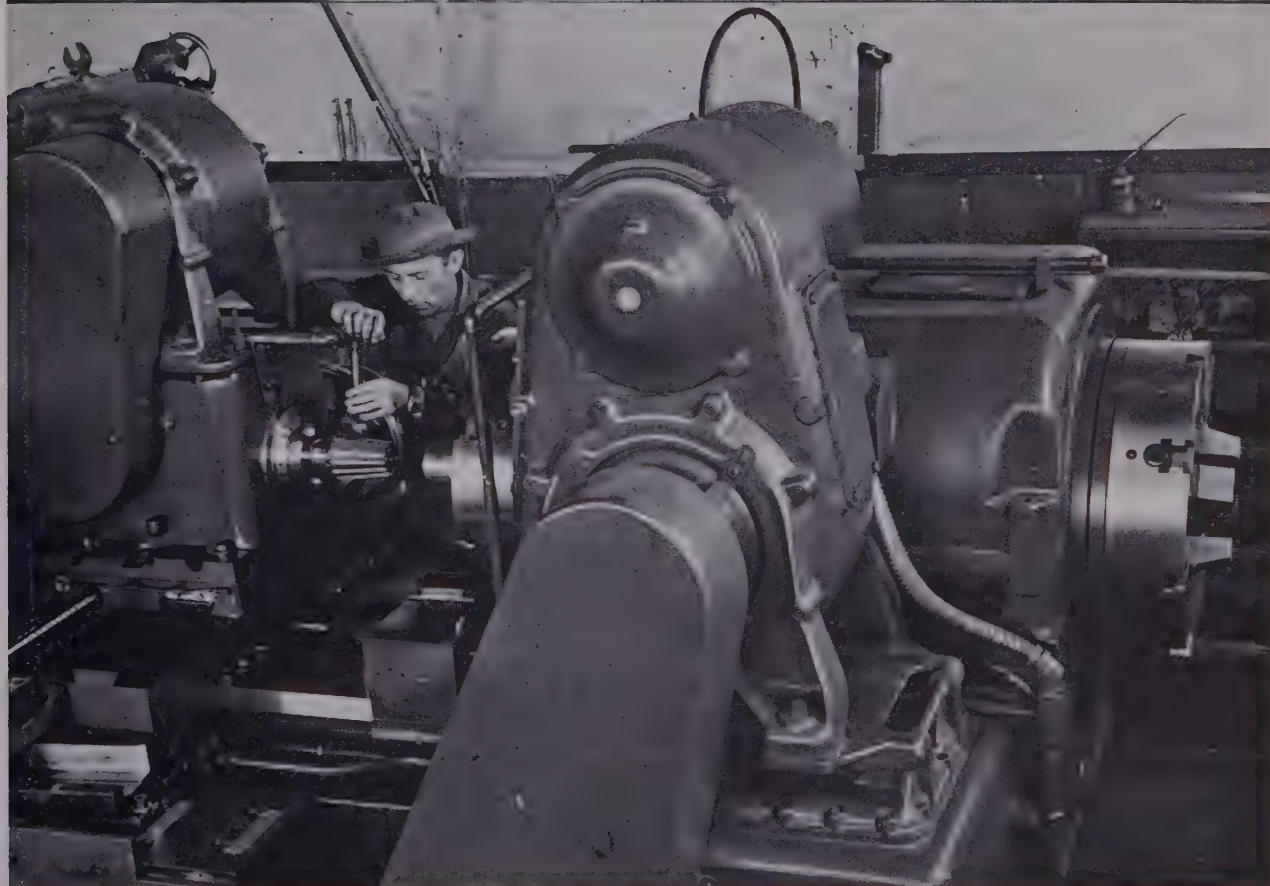
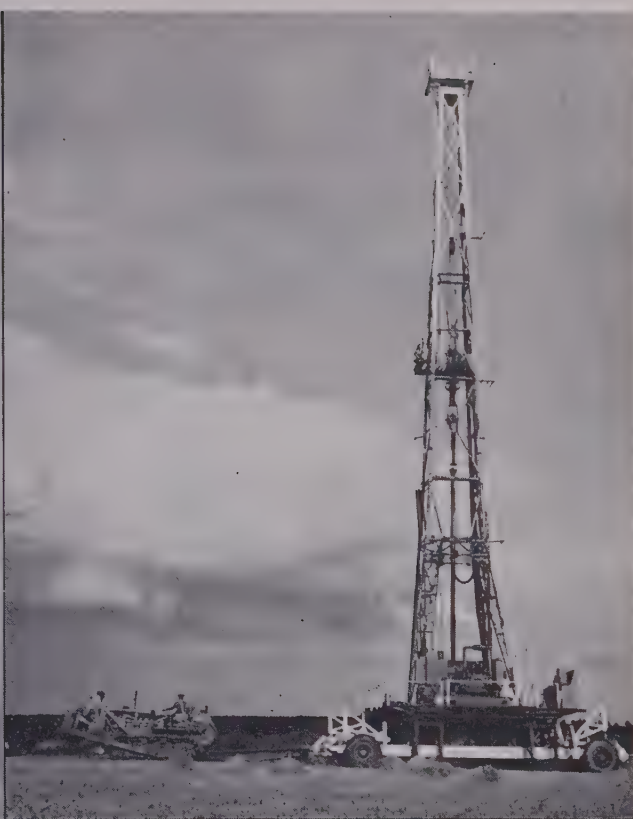
Province	1939 gallons	Per Cent of Total %	1940 gallons	Per Cent of Total %	1941 gallons	Per Cent of Total %	1942 gallons	Per Cent of Total %
Prince Edward Island	4,128,907	.50	4,094,203	.46	5,174,759	.53	6,628,067	.74
Nova Scotia	31,621,971	3.92	34,961,212	3.96	41,354,887	4.22	40,885,976	4.55
New Brunswick	23,192,413	2.88	24,829,924	2.81	26,288,682	2.68	25,499,817	2.84
Quebec	138,925,246	17.20	148,499,644	16.81	165,839,507	16.93	149,918,783	16.70
Ontario	345,105,726	42.73	371,903,633	42.10	410,711,924	41.89	343,811,002	38.29
Manitoba	41,455,558	5.13	48,893,738	5.54	54,212,671	5.53	58,566,931	6.52
Saskatchewan	87,877,403	10.88	101,101,143	11.45	112,779,554	11.50	101,808,034	11.34
Alberta	75,535,323	9.35	83,808,689	9.49	93,068,504	9.49	97,502,012	10.86
British Columbia	59,823,751	7.41	65,198,108	7.38	70,995,551	7.23	73,186,336	8.16
TOTAL	807,666,298	100%	883,290,294	100%	980,426,039	100%	897,806,958	100%

Province	1943 gallons	Per Cent of Total %	1944 gallons	Per Cent of Total %	1945 gallons	Per Cent of Total %	1946 gallons	Per Cent of Total %
Prince Edward Island	7,881,403	.87	9,295,639	.96	4,715,743	.51	5,945,412	.49
Nova Scotia	42,465,349	4.70	43,462,061	4.48	37,727,413	4.12	44,571,678	3.67
New Brunswick	27,255,758	3.02	28,077,021	2.89	29,175,358	3.19	43,320,383	3.57
Quebec	147,048,452	16.27	178,879,214	18.43	168,304,460	18.38	218,008,872	17.98
Ontario	309,487,964	34.25	315,976,426	32.56	323,814,957	35.36	451,251,989	37.21
Manitoba	63,375,584	7.01	70,399,123	7.25	56,119,024	6.13	72,402,422	5.97
Saskatchewan	104,175,400	11.53	119,840,189	12.35	118,463,733	12.94	136,065,534	11.22
Alberta	114,969,882	12.72	120,159,267	12.38	102,753,583	11.22	143,650,095	11.85
British Columbia	86,932,371	9.63	84,383,083	8.70	74,621,447	8.15	97,383,294	8.04
TOTAL	903,592,163	100%	970,472,023	100%	915,695,718	100%	1,212,599,679	100%

Province	1947 gallons	Per Cent of Total %	Total 9 yrs. (1939-47 inc.) gallons	Per Cent of Total %
Prince Edward Island	6,963,412	.51	54,827,545	.61
Nova Scotia	51,647,756	3.77	368,698,303	4.12
New Brunswick	49,935,462	3.64	277,574,818	3.10
Quebec	247,467,957	18.04	1,562,892,135	17.48
Ontario	501,433,196	36.56	3,373,496,817	37.72
Manitoba	83,145,966	6.06	548,571,017	6.13
Saskatchewan	142,368,203	10.38	1,024,479,193	11.46
Alberta	171,112,439	12.48	1,002,559,794	11.21
British Columbia	117,497,292	8.56	730,021,233	8.17
TOTAL	1,371,571,683	100%	8,943,120,855	100%



Imperial Oil Refinery—Edmonton



Top Left—A Drilling Pipe Stem

Top Right—Rig Moving Dollies

Bottom—Wilkes Threading Machine—Only one of its kind in Canada

Heating and Cooking Apparatus, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1941	4	16	15,230	952	59,837
1946	3	27	64,416	2386	132,578

Comprises furnaces, stoves, ranges, heating combinations, plates, tanks and tank heaters, oil burners, radiators (heating), etc.

The cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of heating and cooking apparatus during 1946 was \$37,533 and the value of production was \$132,578.

Machine Shops, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1941	19	158	231,272	1464	587,019
1946	29	341	630,519	1849	1,474,330

Comprises products manufactured in plant from iron and steel materials, and are miscellaneous in character. Revenue received from general repairs and custom work constitutes the major part of the industry.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the Machine Shops' industry was \$482,482 and the value of production was \$1,474,330.

Automobile Supplies, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1936	5	51	57,074	1119	127,846
1941	8	80	112,025	1400	270,643
1946	8	118	226,335	1918	579,124

Comprises principally bodies and cabs, springs for chassis, spring leaves, axle bolts, brake fluid, battery cables, car springs, bug screens, windbreakers, seat covers, etc.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of automobile supplies was \$143,071 and the value of production was \$579,124.

Farm Implements and Machinery, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1936	4	42	43,479	1035	91,230
1946	6	115	196,960	1713	649,382

Comprises principally machinery and repairs for industrial, agricultural, office and household purposes, and consists of feed grinders, blade weeders, rod weeders, grain loaders and elevators, oat hullers, cultivators, shovel and weeder attachments, blowers, beet loaders, bulldozers, overthrow loaders, disc tillers, manure spreaders, cinder mixers, pump jacks, trailers, wheel jigs, post hole diggers, gravel driers, portable welders, saw tables complete with motors, etc.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the farm implements and machinery industry was \$248,901 and the value of production was \$649,382.

Sheet Metal Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	9	119	144,441	1214	414,056
1936	5	67	68,555	1023	234,202
1941	8	116	151,224	1304	396,337
1946	7	173	230,224	1331	946,140

Comprises principally culvert pipe, furnaces, pipe and elbows, doors (metal clad), eavestrough and pipe, corrugated sheets, sheet metal building materials, truck tanks, galvanized ware, metal signs, garbage and ash cans, coping, cornice, flashings, etc.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the sheet metal products' industry was \$440,094 and the value of production was \$946,140.

Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	6	100	126,176	1262	378,499
1936	5	95	121,112	1275	331,732
1941	5	126	190,504	1512	775,484
1946	6	126	220,716	1752	1,530,252

Comprises principally boilers, tanks and plate work, wire and wire goods, bridge and structural steel work, power conveyors, poultry processing equipment, iron architectural work, shell forgings, fire escapes, grill work, etc. In addition to the above there are 2 firms engaged in the primary iron and steel industry, particulars of which are not given.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the miscellaneous iron and steel products' industry was \$749,650 and the value of production was \$1,530,252.

NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	6	44	55,104	1252	255,507
1936	7	55	66,862	1216	333,493
1941	6	73	91,386	1252	493,834
1946	4	83	134,715	1623	596,214

The above is a small industry compared with that of the other provinces in Canada.

Particulars of products manufactured are given on succeeding tables.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the non-ferrous metal products' industry was \$287,894 and the value of production was \$596,214.

Electrical Apparatus and Supplies, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	4	16	21,056	1316	45,879
1936	4	21	21,917	1044	58,796
1941	4	24	26,674	1111	100,749
1946	3	40	48,986	1225	139,586

Comprises principally, storage batteries for automobile and internal combustion engine starting and ignition, farm lighting plants, railway service, telephone switchboards, motorcycle starting, etc.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the electrical apparatus and supplies' industry was \$32,302 and the value of production was \$139,586.

Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	2	28	34,048	1216	209,628
1936	3	34	44,945	1322	274,697
1941	2	49	64,712	1321	393,085
1946	4	43	85,729	1994	456,628

Comprises principally, aluminum and brass castings, bells and gongs, brass, bronze and copper hollow ware and spinings, jewellery of gold, silver and other metal.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products' industry was \$255,592 and the value of production was \$456,628.

NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	50	1104	1,415,846	1282	11,642,445
1936	37	1084	1,345,204	1241	9,516,834
1941	43	1545	2,103,419	1361	19,213,240
1946	48	2256	3,505,579	1554	28,470,159

The above is an industry where small establishments in a wave of optimism, commence business, and are absorbed later by larger companies; this was true especially in the case of petroleum refineries which form the greater part of the non-metallic mineral products' industry. Nevertheless the total output of the industry has increased in value nearly 2½ times since 1931, and this also applies to the amount of salaries and wages paid. The number of employees was more than twice that of the year 1931.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the non-metallic mineral products' industry was \$17,136,615 and the value of production was \$28,470,159.

Particulars of products manufactured are given on succeeding tables.



Top—Oil Well Equipment in Making

Bottom—One of Hydraulic Presses at an Edmonton Machine Shop



Alberta Nitrogen Plant—Calgary

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Year	Establishments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages \$	Salaries and Wages Per Person \$	Value of Production \$
1931	6	39	42,546	1091	96,015
1936	8	57	69,222	1214	181,892
1941	13	204	255,278	1251	929,701
1946	13	185	318,536	1722	1,143,266

Comprises principally, signs (neon and other), rubber stamps and stencils, scientific and professional equipment, mattresses and springs, brooms, brushes, mops, etc.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of miscellaneous products, Alberta, was \$343,255 and the value of production was \$1,143,266.

N.B.—A new publication "The Alberta Trade Index 1947" provides the names and addresses of manufacturers or processors and a list of their products can be had on application to the Department of Industries and Labour, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

STATISTICS—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—ALBERTA BY CENSUS DIVISIONS

For a Representative or Latest Year

Population of Location No.	Census Division	Establish- ments No.	Employees No.	Salaries & Wages \$	Cost of Materials \$	Value of Production \$
12,859	1—Medicine Hat	25	1155	1,594,251	11,285,794	15,022,598
1,760	Taber	5	86	75,266	445,828	680,379
1,767	2—Blairmore	5	55	76,721	133,621	315,862
2,334	Cardston	4	14	17,354	68,100	100,822
1,306	Claresholm	3	11	16,410	99,963	132,453
413	Coaldale	4	10	11,234	130,419	165,642
1,809	Coleman	3	37	59,862	310,510	407,111
16,522	Lethbridge	34	837	1,277,609	4,604,943	9,295,850
1,649	Macleod	5	42	48,881	105,254	181,571
1,295	Magrath	6	128	150,011	237,342	519,034
1,148	Pincher Creek	5	21	19,746	71,081	113,506
2,116	Raymond	5	500	1,000,000	6,500,000	10,000,000
590	3—Bassano	3	8	4,328	29,718	42,377
1,091	Brooks	4	8	5,180	8,813	17,860
1,289	Redcliff	4	600	1,100,000	1,700,000	4,000,000
1,674	4—High River	4	18	22,368	59,603	109,908
873	Nanton	5	18	26,849	187,687	242,890
694	Okotoks	3	12	14,598	204,229	285,104
786	Vulcan	3	9	10,549	85,974	120,962
231	5—Delia	3	5	1,558	6,263	10,115
1,756	Hanna	5	19	25,032	135,961	189,376
235	Youngstown	3	3	1,600	2,206	4,988
100,044	6—Calgary	237	7252	12,395,767	60,353,717	93,437,758
385	Carstairs	3	5	4,556	25,156	33,640
405	Cochrane	6	18	8,113	32,787	49,247
980	Didsbury	3	17	20,239	208,701	253,908
2,659	Drumheller	8	43	69,789	69,083	187,044
477	Gleichen	3	7	6,679	18,505	26,973
1,521	Olds	6	24	25,803	185,195	253,487
603	Strathmore	3	10	14,023	12,280	37,879
515	Trochu	3	6	2,410	5,010	10,743
243	7—Alliance	3	6	2,720	2,551	6,909
647	Castor	3	10	14,145	190,964	237,956
383	Chauvin	3	4	2,990	6,850	13,225
633	Coronation	3	15	18,190	133,541	168,279
645	Provost	3	6	3,149	3,324	10,004
417	Sedgewick	3	14	14,503	158,880	206,050
526	Viking	3	15	20,013	330,698	394,177
1,261	Wainwright	5	23	22,589	51,124	111,878
428	8—Alix	3	70	64,536	567,881	817,609
511	Bashaw	4	12	12,309	103,367	124,717

STATISTICS—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—ALBERTA (Continued)
BY CENSUS DIVISIONS

For a Representative or Latest Year

Population of Location	Census Division	Establish- ments No.	Employees No.	Salaries & Wages \$	Cost of Materials \$	Value of Production \$
2,967	Camrose	9	72	98,453	778,431	1,111,010
464	Daysland	3	8	3,701	53,829	71,122
1,272	Innisfail	3	21	21,987	121,853	165,693
1,808	Lacombe	5	24	26,726	144,685	197,640
348	Millet	3	6	5,093	58,684	78,085
1,468	Ponoka	7	31	45,881	297,036	397,292
4,042	Red Deer	12	124	172,750	1,222,068	1,687,143
1,499	Stettler	7	39	47,995	282,577	387,610
2,645	Wetaskiwin	7	79	105,580	675,075	857,492
362	9—Bentley	3	6	2,766	21,510	30,704
273	Bowden	3	6	3,687	24,161	31,077
195	Eckville	4	16	11,975	70,249	83,840
634	Rimbey	4	27	22,193	72,784	124,819
1,017	Rocky Mountain House	15	69	76,472	249,756	392,522
971	Sylvan Lake	3	8	6,418	24,946	37,767
369	10—Andrew	3	9	10,641	175,665	203,392
232	Bruderheim	3	7	2,464	18,667	27,246
382	Holden	3	8	7,167	120,294	148,970
468	Lamont	3	6	7,776	19,098	40,905
472	Mannville	3	11	10,835	99,403	119,776
727	Mundare	3	4	3,583	75,366	108,550
1,563	Vegreville	6	29	37,673	470,213	555,552
1,630	Vermilion	4	26	38,250	216,843	299,998
436	Willingdon	4	6	2,524	69,993	88,575
113,116	11—Edmonton	217	7555	12,492,254	62,052,678	88,865,778
920	Leduc	4	17	19,833	138,216	177,925
735	Morinville	3	19	8,692	15,470	27,855
175	Onoway	4	8	2,739	28,900	39,226
804	St. Albert	2	9	10,462	75,519	108,417
236	Sangudo	3	13	12,124	88,816	111,570
720	Stony Plain	8	23	21,500	61,397	100,363
608	Tofield	4	9	9,034	169,905	201,763
1,571	12—Edson	16	110	148,108	276,134	571,570
218	Entwistle	4	26	18,334	18,708	56,460
303	Mayerthorpe	6	13	8,664	10,742	27,882
128	13—Bellis	3	4	1,500	13,193	18,753
730	Bonnyville	3	15	13,381	217,793	233,784
1,187	St. Paul de Metis	5	35	51,315	144,522	185,745
322	Vilna	6	21	16,494	226,847	333,099
747	14—Athabasca	11	59	66,353	376,555	526,419
739	Barrhead	7	45	61,777	385,930	515,784
642	Lac la Biche	5	13	10,438	60,434	84,900
457	Smoky Lake	4	8	2,327	40,966	54,853
854	Westlock	3	12	12,938	121,073	150,019
997	15—Peace River	7	28	31,484	102,196	159,577
308	16—Berwyn	3	5	1,497	2,935	7,277
487	Fairview	3	14	4,410	3,691	11,221
2,267	Grande Prairie	17	162	237,880	708,564	1,241,176
302	Sexsmith	4	8	4,100	25,361	34,611
362	Spirit River	3	7	908	2,153	4,920
237	Wembley	5	20	14,053	19,163	44,388

SUMMARY

Total—URBAN (Specified Points) and RURAL (Unspecified Points)

Districts	Establish- ments No.	Employ- ees No.	Salaries & Wages \$	Cost of Materials \$	Value of Production \$	Per Cent of Total %
Lethbridge & Medicine Hat						
District	147	3981	6,163,989	30,057,926	48,482,707	18.28
Urban	130	3569	5,531,217	26,268,879	41,753,929	15.75
Rural	17	412	632,772	3,789,047	6,728,778	2.53
Census Division No. 1	30	1241	1,669,517	11,731,622	15,702,977	5.93
Urban	30	1241	1,669,517	11,731,622	15,702,977	5.93
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
Census Division No. 2	84	1769	2,812,923	12,513,003	21,690,227	8.18
Urban	74	1655	2,677,828	12,261,233	21,231,851	8.01
Rural	10	114	135,095	251,770	458,376	.17
Census Division No. 3	11	616	1,109,508	1,738,531	4,060,237	1.52
Urban	11	616	1,109,508	1,738,531	4,060,237	1.52
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
Census Division No. 4	22	355	572,041	4,074,770	7,029,266	2.65
Urban	15	57	74,364	537,493	758,864	.29
Rural	7	298	497,677	3,537,277	6,270,402	2.36
Calgary District	299	7637	12,920,912	61,482,416	97,779,633	36.92
Urban	272	7382	12,547,379	60,910,434	94,290,679	35.59
Rural	27	255	373,533	571,982	3,488,954	1.33
Census Division No. 6	299	7637	12,920,912	61,482,416	97,779,633	36.92
Urban	272	7382	12,547,379	60,910,434	94,290,679	35.59
Rural	27	255	373,533	571,982	3,488,954	1.33
Central East District	41	138	143,421	1,096,309	1,473,306	.55
Urban	37	120	126,489	1,022,362	1,352,957	.51
Rural	4	18	16,932	73,947	120,349	.04
Census Division No. 5	15	45	45,122	218,377	324,828	.12
Urban	11	27	28,190	144,430	204,479	.08
Rural	4	18	16,932	73,947	120,349	.04
Census Division No. 7	26	93	98,299	877,932	1,148,478	.43
Urban	26	93	98,299	877,932	1,148,478	.43
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Deer & Camrose District	165	1083	1,172,143	6,129,091	8,955,915	3.38
Urban	95	618	728,522	4,768,892	6,596,142	2.48
Rural	70	465	443,621	1,360,199	2,359,773	.90
Census Division No. 8	70	506	625,951	4,410,651	6,052,461	2.28
Urban	63	486	605,011	4,305,486	5,895,413	2.22
Rural	7	20	20,940	105,165	157,048	.06
Census Division No. 9	95	577	546,192	1,718,440	2,903,454	1.10
Urban	32	132	123,511	463,406	700,729	.26
Rural	63	445	422,681	1,255,034	2,202,725	.84
Edmonton District	282	7968	12,976,952	65,314,187	94,594,686	35.70
Urban	245	7653	12,576,638	62,630,901	89,632,897	33.83
Rural	37	315	400,314	2,683,286	4,961,789	1.87
Census Division No. 11	282	7968	12,976,952	65,314,187	94,594,686	35.70
Urban	245	7653	12,576,638	62,630,901	89,632,897	33.83
Rural	37	315	400,314	2,683,286	4,961,789	1.87
North of Edmonton District	311	1859	2,043,711	6,309,443	11,077,972	4.18
Urban	98	530	623,271	2,154,605	3,491,057	1.32
Rural	213	1329	1,420,440	4,154,838	7,586,915	2.86
Census Division No. 12	104	760	924,410	2,652,344	5,056,555	1.91
Urban	26	149	175,106	305,584	655,912	.25
Rural	78	611	749,304	2,346,760	4,400,643	1.66

Alberta Sales of Gasoline

The foregoing figures include the sales of gasoline in Alberta, but do not include sales made by Alberta companies to other provinces of Canada nor the sales of aviation gasoline.

In the years 1946 and 1947, revised figures are shown for the sales of gasoline in Alberta.

For the 9 year period (1939-1947 inc.) the sales of gasoline amounted to over 1,000,000,000 gallons or an average of a little over 110,000,000 gallons of gasoline per year.

In 1939 the sales were 9.35 per cent of the total for Canada, the percentage rose to 12.72 per cent in 1943, but declined in some of the years following, although the quantity expressed in gallons reached the peak for Alberta in 1947.

Domestic Consumption of Gasoline and Fuel Oils, Alberta

Year	Aviation Gasoline gallons	Other Gasoline gallons	Total Gasoline gallons	Tractor Distillate gallons	Kerosene gallons	Light Fuel Oils, Etc. gallons	Heavy Fuel Oils gallons	Total gallons
1940	1,022,035	91,144,935	92,166,970	5,574,520	2,262,330	3,159,450	20,367,690	123,530,960
1941	7,931,875	93,236,850	101,168,725	9,840,180	2,370,690	4,711,490	23,788,940	141,880,025
1942	18,949,350	89,629,015	108,578,365	10,936,730	2,228,415	5,956,685	28,569,240	156,269,435
1943	27,607,615	95,167,065	122,774,680	10,127,180	2,415,665	6,914,390	37,871,820	180,103,735
1944	22,026,340	98,785,540	120,811,880	10,205,020	2,370,480	4,894,260	52,746,015	191,027,655
1945	7,006,265	106,300,425	113,306,690	9,688,455	2,447,585	5,908,735	45,944,290	177,295,755
1946	3,944,325	125,428,030	129,372,355	11,590,110	2,859,710	10,314,500	52,702,020	206,838,695
1947	4,504,395	137,925,515	142,429,910	13,139,945	2,927,225	18,409,685	59,364,375	236,271,140
TOTAL (8 years)	92,992,200	837,617,375	930,609,575	81,102,140	19,882,100	60,269,195	321,354,390	1,413,217,400
Per Cent of Total	6.58	59.27	65.85	5.74	1.41	4.26	22.74	100%

Summary Domestic Consumption of Gasoline and Fuel Oils, Alberta

Year	Gasoline gallons	Fuel Oils gallons	Total gallons
1940	92,166,970	31,363,990	123,530,960
% of Total	74.61	25.39	100%
1941	101,168,725	40,711,300	141,880,025
% of Total	71.30	28.70	100%
1942	108,578,365	47,691,070	156,269,435
% of Total	69.47	30.53	100%
1943	122,774,680	57,329,055	180,103,735
% of Total	68.17	31.83	100%
1944	120,811,880	70,215,775	191,027,655
% of Total	63.24	36.76	100%
1945	113,306,690	63,989,065	177,295,755
% of Total	63.91	36.09	100%
1946	129,372,355	77,466,340	206,838,695
% of Total	62.55	37.45	100%
1947	143,729,250	92,541,890	236,271,140
% of Total	60.83	39.17	100%
TOTAL	930,609,575	482,607,825	1,413,217,400
% of Total	65.85	34.15	100%

The foregoing statement (period of 8 years) should not be confused in any detail with that of statement entitled "Sales of Gasoline" (period of 9 years) as stocks on hand at the beginning and at the end of the year plus production and imports minus exports are factors which have been taken into account as far as "consumption" is concerned. Gasoline is still the major item comprising 66 per cent (average) but fuel oils have shown notable increases during the past few years, and indications are that they will come into more prominence in the future.

Natural Gas, Alberta

Statistics relating to Natural Gas are found in a preceding section of this report under the caption of "Minerals—Natural Gas"

Propane Gas, Alberta

First of its kind in Canada, a propane gas manufacturing plant costing between \$400,000 and \$500,000 has commenced operations near the Royalite Refinery at Turner Valley where gas flares have been burning to waste. The waste gas contains methane, ethane, hydrogen, sulphide and propane, which after being washed, scrubbed, compressed and cooled is disposed of as follows:—

The methane and ethane are returned to the refinery, the hydrogen, sulphide and propane are extracted, the propane being liquified and placed in storage for delivery to farms and other outlets, in special containers.

Glass and Glass Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1945	3	406	617,043	1519	2,594,208
1946	3	421	646,920	1537	2,461,508

Comprises principally a large glass factory at Redcliff, and 2 others in a minor capacity at Calgary and Edmonton, which manufacture glass bottles, glass jars and sealers, plate glass mirrors, sheet glass mirrors, optical lenses, etc.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of glass and glass products was \$1,069,579 and the value of production was \$2,461,508.

Cement and Cement Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	4	27	41,183	1525	203,952
1939	7	65	74,080	1140	238,433
1941	6	67	84,976	1268	231,002
1946	14	260	431,200	1658	2,553,813

Comprises principally the manufacture of cement, concrete pipe (sewer pipe, culvert pipe, drain pipe, etc.), concrete ready mixed, concrete chimney blocks, concrete cinder blocks, concrete hollow building blocks, concrete bricks, artificial stone, foundation blocks, stepping stones, gas flues, special washed gravel, etc., all of which are reaching a high peak in the post-war years.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of cement and cement products was \$692,870 and the value of production was \$2,553,813.

Further details concerning production will be found in a preceding section of this report under the caption of "Minerals—Cement"

Clay Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	9	254	275,137	1083	529,716
1936	9	204	180,999	887	315,777
1941	12	441	405,983	921	952,144
1946	11	745	874,431	1174	1,808,971

Comprises principally the products of bentonite, drain tile, sewer pipe, brick common and face, soft mud process, stiff mud wire and dry press, structural tile, drain tile, stoneware, earthenware, artware, pottery, etc.

Medicine Hat and Redcliff are the chief centres for clay products in Alberta, although there are other establishments of a lesser capacity at Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Bonnyville, Grande Prairie, Macleod, Ponoka, etc.

In 1946 the cost of materials and supplies used in the processing of clay products was \$41,152 and the value of production was \$1,808,971.

Lime, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	3	17	19,707	1159	46,785
1936	3	24	24,569	1024	78,259
1941	4	41	52,232	1274	151,296
1946	4	46	83,050	1805	204,951

Comprises principally, lime for building trades, non-ferrous smelters, sugar refineries, and iron and steel furnaces, etc.

Locations of limekilns are Cadomin, Raymond and Picture Butte, Lethbridge and Kananaskis.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the production of lime was \$11,025 and the value of production was \$204,951.

Salt, Alberta

Up to the end of 1947, there was only one plant producing Salt in the province, and statistics of its operations therefore cannot be disclosed.

Details concerning production will however be found in a preceding section of this report under the caption of "Minerals—Salt"

Stone, Monumental and Ornamental, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	5	45	41,936	932	106,761
1936	5	32	38,353	1199	90,634
1941	6	39	42,131	1080	110,405
1946	5	51	81,527	1599	301,827

Comprises principally, monuments, bases and markers, marble chips and dust, etc.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the production of stone, monumental and ornamental, was \$93,991 and the value of production was \$301,827.

Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	6	327	400,512	1225	1,958,314
1936	8	336	380,225	1132	1,621,282
1941	8	502	668,497	1332	3,438,394
1946	9	499	785,475	1574	3,152,271

Comprises principally, the manufacture of gypsum products, coke and gas, glass products which prior to 1945 did not have a separate classification, bentonite drilling mud, clay drilling mud, insulation and pintsch oil gas.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products was \$1,475,102 and the value of production was \$3,152,271.

Rock-Wool Shale, Alberta

Rock-wool, formerly imported from Ontario, the United States and some from Saskatchewan, is now being manufactured in Alberta. The plant known as the Rock Wool Products Company is situated on the Banff Highway at Gap Lake between Exshaw and Canmore. The site is most suitable as adequate water from Gap Lake is assured. Electric transmission lines pass practically over the plant, one carrying 30,000 volts, and the other 13,000. Both railway and highway are in the immediate vicinity. Added to which advantages, is another, in the fact that the raw material is on a mountain side above the level of the plant so that it can be fed to the hoppers by gravity. The product, an excellent insulator, is fireproof, moisture proof and vermin proof, and is produced from a suitable shale that is melted in a cupola.

At present initial rate of output, the rock wool has found a ready market within the province with export of same awaiting future consideration.

Approximately 12 to 15 persons are employed at the plant.

CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1931	8	62	80,641	1301	466,384
1936	18	72	86,505	1201	604,924
1941	17	233	240,557	1032	1,072,222
1946	18	486	922,771	1899	5,424,071

The Chemicals and Chemical Products Industry in Alberta may look small when compared with the large chemical industries in the other parts of Canada, but the Alberta plants now number 18, and at the peak during the war years they produced much needed war supplies, valued at nearly \$6,000,000. Nearly 500 persons were employed in the industry and almost \$1,000,000 paid in salaries and wages.

Particulars of products manufactured are given on succeeding tables.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the Chemicals and Chemical Products Industry was \$1,040,910 and the value of production was \$5,424,071.

Soaps, Washing Compounds, Etc., Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1936	5	27	36,710	1360	296,386
1941	5	46	53,717	1168	309,032
1946	6	25	31,802	1272	182,158

Comprises principally, soaps, washing compounds and cleaning preparations.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of the foregoing products was \$105,985 and the value of production was \$182,158.

Miscellaneous Chemicals and Chemical Products, Alberta

Year	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Salaries and Wages Per Person	Value of Production
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1936	13	45	49,795	1107	308,538
1941	12	187	186,840	1000	763,190
1946	12	461	890,969	1933	5,241,913

Comprises principally, paints, pigments and varnishes, patching materials for walls and floors, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, ammonia anhydrous, ammonium nitrate, acetylene in cylinders, carbon dioxide in cylinders, and solid (Dry Ice) nitrogen, oxygen, hardwood distillation, plastics, etc.

In 1946, the cost of materials and supplies used in the manufacture of Miscellaneous Chemicals and Chemical Products was \$934,925 and the value of production was \$5,241,913.

Alberta Nitrogen Plant

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited bought the above plant, which is located at Turner Siding approximately four miles south of Calgary on the Bow River, from the Dominion Government on May 1st, 1946, and in order to understand how it came into being, a brief history or the "background" would prove helpful. After being formed in 1906, the Company whose head office is at Trail, B.C., purchased the Sullivan Mine for the purpose of extracting lead and zinc from the ore, and is now the largest non-ferrous metallurgical concern in the British Empire, with approximately 8000 employees on the pay-roll.

To handle the by-product of sulphur dioxide, the Company developed a fertilizer industry at Trail which produces the famous Elephant Brand Fertilizers. The experience gained thereby in the manufacture of ammonia was utilized by the Government of Canada in the construction of the plants at Calgary which were built in 1940 for the manufacture of ammonia, and ammonium nitrate. Engineers and operators were loaned to the Government by Consolidated on a no-fee basis to supervise the building and operation of the plants.

By 1943, the demand for ammonium nitrate for war purposes had been partly displaced by the wartime development of alternative products. Meanwhile the shortage of nitrogen fertilizer had become acute.

The engineers at the Calgary plant developed a process called prilling for converting ammonium nitrate into a satisfactory fertilizer. This product was called "Nitraprills", the trade name for ammonium nitrate fertilizer in the specialty pelted form in which it is manufactured.

Nitric acid is needed for the production of this fertilizer and the acid is manufactured by oxidation of ammonia by air. This acid is neutralized by ammonia to yield an ammonium nitrate solution which is concentrated by evaporation and "prilled". This prilling process produces compact, nearly spherical pellets. Ammonium nitrate in the free-flowing form of "Nitraprills" has found wide acceptance in the fertilizer trade.

The Alberta Nitrogen Plant has two products: anhydrous ammonia and Elephant Brand "Nitraprills". Approximately 250 tons per day of ammonia are produced. About one-third of this ammonia is converted into 200 tons per day of Elephant Brand Nitraprills at Calgary. The remainder is shipped to Trail where it is made into more Nitraprills and other Elephant Brand fertilizers.

The younger soils of the prairies do not require much nitrogen. Therefore most of the output of Nitraprills is exported to the United States, the Orient and many other countries to improve nitrogen deficient soils.

Natural Gas from the Turner Valley oil fields constitute the major raw material. This gas containing mostly methane is burned in air to produce nitrogen and in a different section of the plant more gas is reacted with steam to produce hydrogen. These two gases, nitrogen and hydrogen, are purified and converted to ammonia.

The cost of the raw materials and supplies used in production, and the value of production are included in the foregoing table entitled "Miscellaneous Chemicals and Chemical Products" as statistics for an individual industry cannot be disclosed.

The Alberta Nitrogen Department, Calgary, employs about 365 people, who, with their families, total approximately 1000.

SUMMARY (Continued)

Total—URBAN (Specified Points) and RURAL (Unspecified Points)

Districts	Establish- ments No.	Employ- ees No.	Salaries & Wages \$	Cost of Materials \$	Value of Production \$	Per Cent of Total %
Census Division No. 14 _____	75	374	361,394	1,995,675	2,760,842	1.04
Urban _____	30	137	153,833	984,958	1,331,975	.50
Rural _____	45	237	207,561	1,010,717	1,428,867	.54
Peace River District _____	132	725	757,907	1,661,424	3,260,575	1.23
Urban _____	42	244	294,332	864,063	1,503,170	.57
Rural _____	90	481	463,575	797,361	1,757,405	.66
Census Division No. 15 _____	55	328	355,678	669,438	1,394,171	.53
Urban _____	7	28	41,484	102,196	159,577	.06
Rural _____	48	300	324,194	567,242	1,234,594	.47
Census Division No. 16 _____	72	359	366,661	937,241	1,749,908	.66
Urban _____	35	216	262,848	761,867	1,343,593	.51
Rural _____	37	143	103,813	175,374	406,315	.15
Census Division No. 17 _____	5	38	35,568	54,745	116,496	.04
Urban _____	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural _____	5	38	35,568	54,745	116,496	.04
East of Edmonton District _____	77	236	223,770	2,072,036	2,635,781	.99
Urban _____	49	181	203,603	1,867,897	2,364,345	.89
Rural _____	28	55	20,167	204,139	271,436	.10
Census Division No. 10 _____	36	112	124,413	1,403,658	1,753,553	.66
Urban _____	32	106	120,913	1,265,542	1,592,964	.60
Rural _____	4	6	3,500	138,116	160,589	.06
Census Division No. 13 _____	41	124	99,357	668,378	882,228	.33
Urban _____	17	75	82,690	602,355	771,381	.29
Rural _____	24	49	16,667	66,023	110,847	.04

Central Electric Stations

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Alberta, in common with the other provinces of Canada, is beginning to put into effect the electric light and power facilities from her great reservoir of natural resources, and in this respect, there has been much enthusiasm and development in recent years. The demands of industry in the war years brought to light potential features of unprecedented consumption, and in addition the prospect of increasing electric power in the rural areas especially, and bringing the amenities of life to farmers and others, is a gigantic project which has engaged and will engage the attention of all those concerned for some time to come. Needless to say, the Alberta Power Commission has been responsible to a great degree for the fostering and encouraging of most of these enterprises, and the Commission also has investigated a number of attractive water-power sites such as:—

The Athabasca Site
The Hay River Site
The Red Deer River—Buffalo Lake Site
The Pembina and Brazeau River Site

These are all being studied to determine approximate costs and plans so that they can be fitted into the present power system of the province. Every effort will be made where possible to use mountain streams in the dual role of irrigation and water-power systems. The seasonal flow of mountain streams synchronizes with the demand for irrigation to the extent that the greatest run-off takes place during the summer, or during the period of greatest irrigation demand. In the case of power, the converse is the case, the greatest demand for water being in the winter which is the time of the lowest water-flow.

Plants using primary power in Alberta have a total capacity of from 220,000 horse power to 240,000 horse power and these include the water power plants which have a turbine installation of 107,110 h.p., in fact, the latter figure may reach 110,000 h.p. or more when latest additions have been completed. High-lighting the water-power picture recently was the \$1,500,000 plant at Kananaskis where a dam and turbine plant were completed on the Kananaskis river near Barrier Mountain, five miles south of Seebe.

In addition to the foregoing, the construction of a power plant on the Bow River, East of Calgary, is planned, and the estimated cost will be approximately \$10,000,000.

Consideration also has been given to power development on the Spray River, just outside of Banff National Park. The project would cost well over \$5,000,000, and would generate over 50,000 horse power. The Spray River flows out of Spray Lake northward to the Banff Springs Hotel at Banff where it joins the Bow River. Spray Lake is fed largely by glaciers.

If the foregoing projects go into effect the total of primary power capacity would be well over 300,000 horse power.

It therefore is apparent that the electrification of the province is on the brink of great development. Not only will industry need more power, but rural electrification has come definitely into the picture with an objective of power for 66,000 of the 100,000 farms in Alberta, during the next twelve to fifteen years. It is expected that 50,000 farms could at least be served at an average cost of \$600 per farm, and this means that a \$30,000,000 Rural Electrification Programme is contemplated. The census of 1941, revealed that only 5,500 farms were being served with electricity, and the census of 1946, raised this total to 6,960 particulars of which are given as follows:—

1946—Number of farms, Alberta	89,541
—Farms reporting electric power	6,960
(7.77 per cent of total number of farms)	

Of the 6,960 farms, 2,282 have central power plants or 32.79 per cent, and 4,678 or 67.21 per cent have other sources of electric power. The foregoing figures should however, be taken with the fact that in the year 1946, farms reporting electric motors numbered 3,941 and the number of electric motors was 8,082.

The completion of power development projects besides eliminating much of the drudgery associated with farm work, will make farm life more comfortable and livable, will help to provide the exodus from the country side to the urban communities, and will be of immense benefit to business and industry throughout Canada. Laying the power lines and wiring the houses will provide work for many men over a long period of time, and the market for electrical equipment of all kinds — from radios to washing machines—may also be expanded. History has shown that nations recover more quickly from the after-effects of great wars when some new industry, or some great national undertaking takes place in the years following the end of hostilities. The expansion of the railways played such a role after the American Civil War, while the rise of the automobile industry performed a similar service after World War I. This time the extension of the benefits of electricity to the farmlands may do a great deal to take up the slack in the post-war period.

Electricity in Alberta is derived mainly from water-power, coal and fuel oil, and the following Central Electric Stations are the chief distributors of electric power:—

Central Electric Stations

Calgary	Calgary Power Co. Ltd.	313 - 8th Ave. W.
	City of Calgary—Electric Light Dept.	Utilities Bldg., 6th Ave. W.
	Forest Lawn Power & Light Co. Ltd.	(Albert Park P.O.)
	Okalta Oils Ltd.	Renfrew Bldg.
Edmonton	Canadian Utilities Ltd.	10529 - Jasper Ave.
	City of Edmonton—Power Plant Dept.	104th St. & 95th Ave.
	City of Edmonton—Elec. Light & Power Dept.	99th St. & 102nd Ave.
	Dept. Public Works (Alberta Government)	
	Northland Utilities Ltd.	10042 - 109th St.
Lethbridge	City of Lethbridge	
Medicine Hat	City of Medicine Hat	
Red Deer	City of Red Deer	
Drumheller	Canadian Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10529 Jasper Ave., Edmonton
Abee	R. H. Grinnell	
	John Waychenko	
Acadia Valley	J. W. Ferguson	
Alexo	Alexo Coal Co. Ltd.	
Athabasca	Northland Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10042 - 109th St., Edmonton
Barrhead	Hooper's Electric	
Bellevue	Hillcrest-Mohawk Collieries	
	West Canadian Collieries Ltd.	
Berwyn	Northland Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10042 - 109th St., Edmonton
Blairmore	Town of Blairmore	
	West Canadian Collieries Ltd.	
Bonnyville	Canadian Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10529 Jasper Ave., Edmonton
Boyle	Carl Shavoley	
Breton	Breton Trading Garage	
Cadomin	Cadomin Coal Co. Ltd.	
Canmore	Canmore Mines Ltd.	
Canyon Creek	J. L. English	
Cardston	Town of Cardston	
Cereal	Village of Cereal	
Chauvin	Northland Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10042 - 109th St., Edmonton
Chinook	Cooley Bros.	Box 253
Clandonald	Imperial Motors	
Coleman	International Coal & Coke Co. Ltd.	
	McGillivray Creek Coal & Coke Co. Ltd.	
Consort	Consort Electric	
Coutts	Southern Utilities Co. Ltd.	
Cowley	A. W. Murphy	

Central Electric Stations (Continued)

Derwent	Derwent Light & Power	
Dewberry	V. R. Dennill	
Donalda	Canadian Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10529 Jasper Ave., Edmonton
Donnelly	Northland Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10042 - 109th St., Edmonton
Edgerton	Sawyer's Electric	
Edson	Town of Edson	
Elk Point	Drs. Miller & Ross	
Empress	Empress Electric Light Plant	
Fairview	Northland Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10042 - 109th St., Edmonton
Falher	Northland Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10042 - 109th St., Edmonton
Faust	William Henry Bannister, Jr.	
Fort McMurray	Ft. McMurray & Waterways Light & Power	
Frank	Village of Frank	
Girouxville	Northland Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10042 - 109th St., Edmonton
Glendon	Village of Glendon	
Grande Prairie	Canadian Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10529 Jasper Ave., Edmonton
Grimshaw	Northland Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10042 - 109th St., Edmonton
Hay Lakes	Eric Lofgess	
Heinsburg	Walter Mykytiw	
Hilda	Hilda Motors	
Hillcrest	Hillcrest Collieries Ltd.	
Hillspring	Hillspring Power & Light Co. Ltd.	
Jasper	Northland Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10042 - 109th St., Edmonton
Kelsey	Thomas & Blatz	
Kinsella	Barker & Brown	
Kinuso	William Card	
Lac La Biche	A. J. Sequin	
Luscar	Luscar Coals Ltd.	
Macleod	Town of Macleod	
Markerville	Kemp's Garage	
Mayerthorpe	Northland Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10042 - 109th St., Edmonton
Marwayne	Rudi Isert	
McLennan	Northland Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10042 - 109th St., Edmonton
Mercoal	McLeod River Hard Coal Co.	H.O. Nanaimo, B. C.
Mountain Park	Mountain Park Coals Ltd.	
Myrnam	Myrnam Power & Light	
Newbrook	A. S. Tomnuct	
Nordegg	Brazeau Collieries Ltd.	
Oyen	Oyen Utilities	
Paradise Valley	Stoddart's Garage	
Peace River	Northland Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10042 - 109th St., Edmonton
Picardville	Picardville Power Co. Ltd.	
Ponoka	Town of Ponoka Elec. Light Dept.	
Radway	Radway Power Co.	
Rochfort Bridge	E. P. Russ	
Rolling Hills	G. E. Krepps	
Rosalind	King & Schneider	
Rosedale Station	Western Gem & Jewel Collieries Ltd. (Cambria P.O.)	
Sangudo	Sangudo Electric	
St. Michael	Engel's Garage (St. Michael Electric)	
Seba Beach	H. English	
Sentinel	East Kootenay Power	H.O. Fernie, B. C.
Shaughnessy	Lethbridge Collieries Ltd.	
Sibbald	Sibbald Garage	
Slave Lake	Mac's Garage	
Smoky Lake	Smoky Lake Electric	
Spirit River	Village of Spirit River	
Strathmore	Western Irrigation District	
Sundre	Sundre Power Co-op. Assoc. Ltd.	
Tawatinaw	Tawatinaw Garage	
Thorhild	Bawol's Garage	
Tilley	O. Fieldburg	

Central Electric Stations (Continued)

Torrington	John R. Proctor	
Vauxhall	C. Birck	
Vegreville	Canadian Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10529 Jasper Ave., Edmonton
Vermilion	Town of Vermilion Elec. Light & Power Dept.	
Vilna	Vilna Light & Power	
Wanham	Wanham Electric Co.	
Waskatenau	Waskatenau Motors	
Waterton Park	Department of Mines & Resources	
Winfield	Winfield Motors	
Youngstown	Canadian Utilities Ltd.	H.O. 10529 Jasper Ave., Edmonton

There are approximately 80 central electric stations in the province serving between 250 and 300 communities, generating over 600,000,000 kilowatt hours for 120,000 customers who pay \$10,-000,000 annually.

Of the total power generated, a little over 60 per cent is generated by hydraulic stations.

Employees number 1000 and the salaries and wages paid annually amount to \$1,700,000.

The pole-line mileage is now approximately 6,000 and new customers and revenue are in excess of the above figures.

Year	Establish- ments No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages \$	Salaries and Wages Per Person \$	Revenue \$
1917	45	438	458,423	1,047	1,885,565
1921	59	441	746,189	1,692	3,030,117
1926	91	643	933,459	1,452	3,818,791
1931	56	813	1,083,851	1,333	4,674,857
1936	62	625	887,501	1,420	4,972,779
1937	61	605	921,715	1,524	5,175,126
1938	62	631	963,982	1,528	5,574,481
1939	71	635	964,137	1,518	5,841,867
1940	71	655	1,030,830	1,574	6,102,875
1941	72	732	1,149,071	1,570	6,750,594
1942	74	724	1,271,463	1,756	7,293,056
1943	76	684	1,235,536	1,806	8,251,490
1944	79	785	1,312,389	1,672	8,801,413
1945	78	831	1,462,159	1,760	9,152,416
1946	77	973	1,686,745	1,734	9,864,138

Year	Pole Line Mileage Miles	Primary Power H. P.	Expenses \$	K.W. Hours Generated K.W. Hrs.	Customers No.
1931	3,729	150,627	2,359,702	205,082,000	76,944
1936	3,910	150,922	2,093,192	216,770,000	82,391
1937	4,093	150,613	2,287,770	222,755,000	84,399
1938	4,113	150,058	2,367,522	232,451,000	86,623
1939	4,156	169,232	2,481,834	251,806,555	89,577
1940	4,262	166,754	2,771,439	274,121,000	92,008
1941	4,410	165,943	3,067,766	319,743,000	95,526
1942	4,262	188,947	3,493,319	418,704,537	98,077
1943	4,326	196,329	3,451,544	512,985,000	100,991
1944	4,534	216,958	3,987,659	555,034,000	105,398
1945	4,782	222,800	4,296,824	566,744,000	112,433
1946	5,450	217,152	4,527,784	602,178,000	121,312

— EQUIPMENT —

Year	Water-Power Plants		Water Wheels and Turbines		Steam Engine, Steam Turbine Internal Combustion Engines			DYNAMOS			Auxiliary Plant Equipment	Total Plant Equipment
	No.	No.	Capacity h.p.	Average Capacity h.p.	No.	Capacity h.p.	Average Capacity h.p.	No.	Capacity KVA	Average Capacity KVA		
1931	6	18	69,520	3,862	83	58,827	709	96	104,677	1,090	22,280	150,627
1936	6	18	69,920	3,884	96	59,799	623	107	105,000	982	21,203	150,922
1937	6	18	69,920	3,884	96	60,390	629	109	105,019	963	20,303	150,613
1938	5	11	69,140	6,286	105	60,615	577	111	104,393	940	20,303	150,058
1939	5	11	69,140	6,285	121	80,889	669	128	123,282	963	19,203	169,232
1940	5	11	69,140	6,285	122	78,291	642	127	120,833	951	19,323	166,754
1941	4	9	68,180	7,575	132	78,800	597	134	120,437	899	18,963	165,943
1942	5	10	91,180	9,118	138	78,804	571	137	140,274	1,024	18,963	188,947
1943	4	9	91,000	10,111	146	86,366	592	145	146,135	1,008	18,963	196,329
1944	4	9	91,000	10,111	153	106,995	699	154	165,250	1,073	18,963	216,958
1945	4	9	91,000	10,111	156	112,837	723	152	169,659	1,116	18,963	222,800
1946	4	9	91,000	10,111	162	107,189	662	169	165,854	981	18,963	217,152

DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

FARM SERVICE						DOMESTIC SERVICE						COMMERCIAL LIGHT					
Year	Custom- ers	K.W. Hours	Revenue Earned	Per Custom- er	Per K.W. Hr.	Custom- ers	K.W. Hours	Revenue Earned	Per Custom- er	Per K.W. Hr.	Custom- ers	K.W. Hours	Revenue Earned	Per Custom- er	Per K.W. Hr.		
	No.	K.W. Hrs.	\$	\$	\$	No.	K.W. Hrs.	\$	\$	\$	No.	K.W. Hrs.	\$	\$	\$		
1931 ..						56,890	30,196,000	1,721,292	30.26	.057	15,907	22,864,000	1,174,132	73.81	.051		
1936 ..						59,600	33,481,000	1,789,422	30.02	.053	17,955	28,310,000	1,378,556	76.78	.049		
1937 ..						61,121	35,339,000	1,865,520	30.52	.053	18,375	30,669,000	1,466,251	79.80	.048		
1938 ..						63,030	38,089,000	1,983,226	31.46	.052	18,626	32,919,000	1,563,441	83.94	.047		
1939 ..						68,267	42,210,000	2,145,093	31.42	.051	16,221	34,968,000	1,635,703	100.84	.047		
1940 ..						69,397	45,110,000	2,275,091	32.78	.050	16,716	36,820,000	1,661,828	99.42	.045		
1941 ..						72,422	47,573,000	2,393,189	33.05	.050	17,026	40,947,000	1,799,612	105.69	.044		
1942 ..						74,814	49,089,000	2,393,073	31.98	.049	17,061	43,633,000	1,874,856	109.89	.043		
1943 ..						77,810	52,100,000	2,514,031	32.31	.048	16,971	51,600,000	2,077,027	122.39	.040		
1944 ..	1,244	1,665,071	94,635	76.07	.057	80,408	55,311,929	2,603,520	32.38	.047	17,230	58,185,000	2,265,860	131.51	.039		
1945 ..	1,620	1,909,054	115,189	71.10	.060	85,385	62,052,946	2,817,221	32.99	.045	18,434	63,450,000	2,484,413	134.77	.039		
1946 ..	1,391	2,437,475	142,552	102.48	.058	91,070	73,318,525	3,024,179	33.21	.041	21,156	68,615,000	2,643,801	124.97	.039		

LARGE POWER (50 K.W. or over)						SMALL POWER (Under 50 K.W.)						STREET LIGHTING ONLY					
Year	Custom- ers	K.W. Hours	Revenue Earned	Per Custom- er	Per K.W. Hr.	Custom- ers	K.W. Hours	Revenue Earned	Per Custom- er	Per K.W. Hr.	Custom- ers	K.W. Hours	Revenue Earned	Per Custom- er	Per K.W. Hr.		
	No.	K.W. Hrs.	\$	\$	\$	No.	K.W. Hrs.	\$	\$	\$	No.	K.W. Hrs.	\$	\$	\$		
1931 ..	370	60,000,000	993,306	2,684.61	.016	3,603	30,000,000	505,785	140.38	.017	174	7,500,000	280,342	1,611.16	.037		
1936 ..	313	82,076,000	905,148	2,891.85	.011	4,336	29,748,000	630,378	145.38	.021	187	7,874,000	269,275	1,439.97	.034		
1937 ..	318	80,300,000	920,493	2,894.63	.012	4,394	29,269,000	645,925	147.00	.022	191	7,998,000	276,937	1,449.93	.035		
1938 ..	315	82,758,000	1,043,880	3,313.90	.013	4,455	30,415,000	704,874	158.22	.023	197	8,281,000	279,060	1,416.54	.034		
1939 ..	350	96,904,000	1,031,519	2,947.20	.011	4,540	32,086,000	747,553	164.66	.023	199	8,626,000	281,999	1,417.08	.033		
1940 ..	361	103,364,000	1,090,603	3,021.05	.011	5,328	36,555,000	811,787	152.36	.022	206	9,350,000	263,566	1,279.94	.028		
1941 ..	377	126,274,000	1,364,180	3,618.51	.011	5,494	42,822,000	915,513	166.64	.021	207	9,941,000	278,100	1,343.47	.028		
1942 ..	379	225,195,000	1,653,224	4,362.06	.007	5,616	51,398,000	1,086,812	193.52	.021	207	10,029,000	285,091	1,377.25	.028		
1943 ..	386	294,091,000	2,343,854	6,072.16	.008	5,614	49,480,000	1,034,328	184.24	.021	210	10,098,000	282,250	1,344.04	.028		
1944 ..	589	334,458,000	2,695,642	4,576.64	.008	5,714	30,991,000	858,523	150.25	.028	213	10,221,000	283,233	1,329.73	.028		
1945 ..	589	333,383,000	2,499,639	4,243.87	.007	6,192	31,375,000	944,162	152.48	.030	213	10,666,000	291,792	1,369.91	.027		
1946 ..	641	316,450,000	2,512,212	3,919.21	.008	6,701	37,859,000	1,025,460	153.03	.027	234	10,941,000	329,795	1,409.38	.030		

* TOTAL									
Year	Free Services	Losses	Custom- ers	K.W. Hours	Revenue Earned	Per Custom- er	Per K.W. Hr.		
	K.W. Hrs.	K.W. Hrs.	No.	K.W. Hrs.	\$	\$	\$		
1931 ..	2,000,000	54,219,000	76,944	206,779,000	4,674,857	60.76	0.23		
1936 ..	1,037,000	37,039,000	82,391	219,565,000	4,972,779	60.36	0.23		
1937 ..	1,253,000	40,723,000	84,399	225,551,000	5,175,126	61.32	0.23		
1938 ..	1,420,000	41,058,000	86,623	234,940,000	5,574,481	64.35	0.24		
1939 ..	1,473,000	37,980,000	89,577	254,247,000	5,841,867	65.22	0.23		
1940 ..	1,926,000	43,454,000	92,008	276,579,000	6,102,875	66.33	0.22		
1941 ..	2,487,000	52,644,000	95,526	322,688,000	6,750,594	70.67	0.21		
1942 ..	2,427,000	52,825,000	98,077	434,596,000	7,293,056	74.36	0.17		
1943 ..	2,039,000	59,832,000	100,991	519,240,000	8,251,490	81.71	0.16		
1944 ..	2,588,000	66,705,000	105,398	560,125,000	8,801,413	83.51	0.16		
1945 ..	2,893,000	74,991,000	112,433	580,720,000	9,152,416	81.40	0.16		
1946 ..	2,608,000	73,102,000	121,312	602,178,000	9,864,138	81.31	0.16		

* In the year 1946, there was included the following in the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

POWER (Municipal)	
Customers	No. 119
K.W. Hours	16,847,000
Revenue Earned	\$186,139
Per Customer	\$1,564.20
Per K.W. Hour	0.011

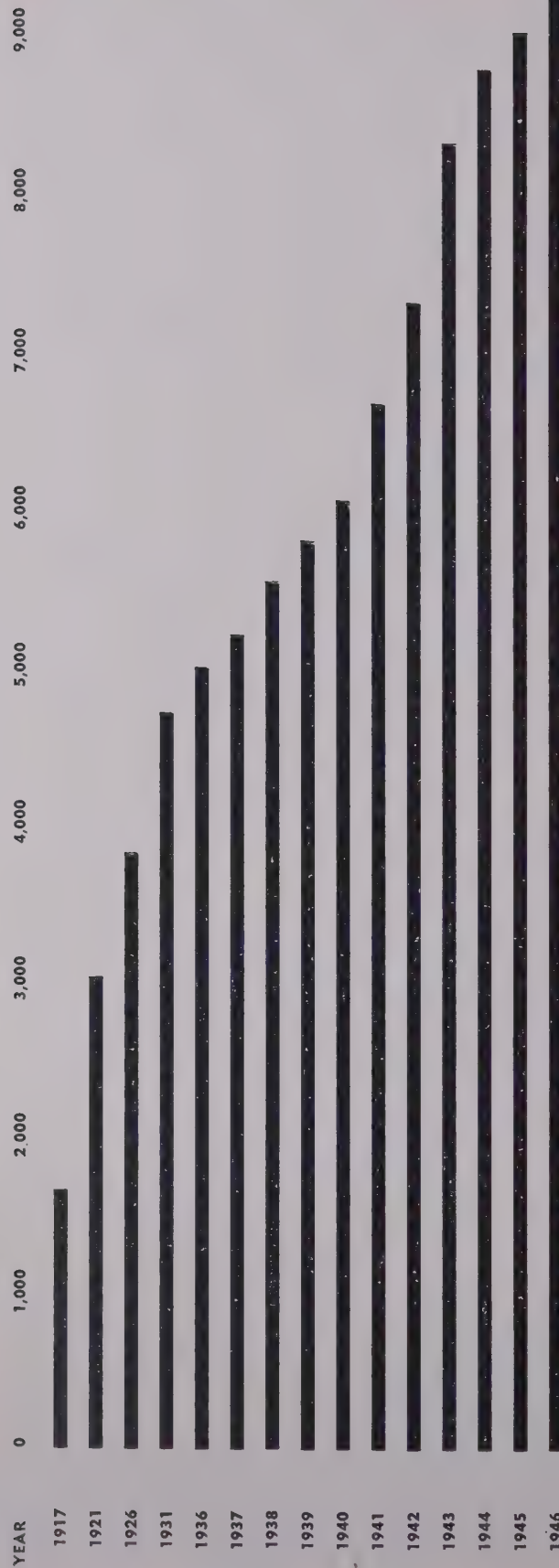
CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS — ALBERTA

KILOWATT HOURS GENERATED

('000 K. W. Hours)



REVENUE (‘000 Dollars)





1946

POWER LINES IN ALBERTA

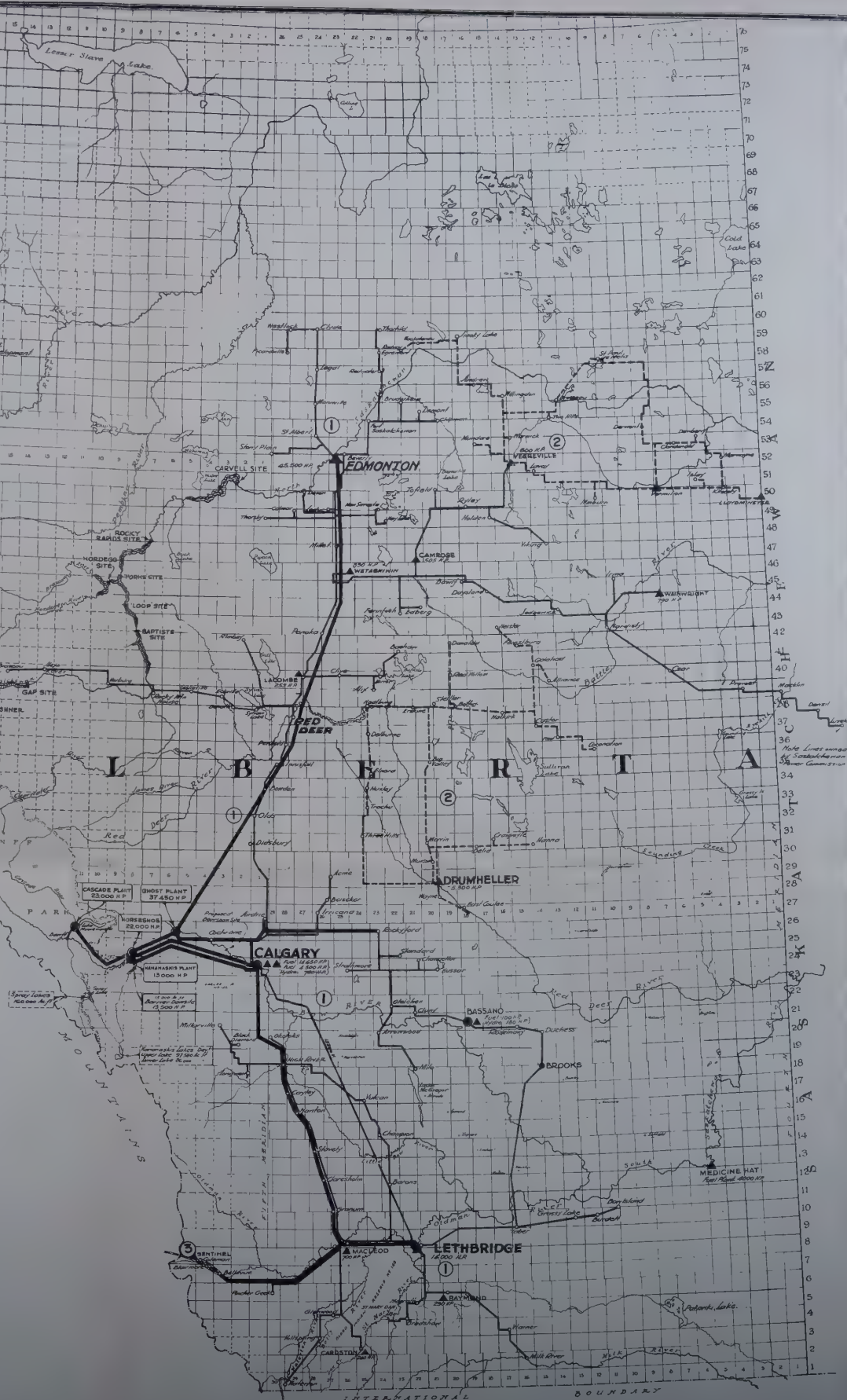
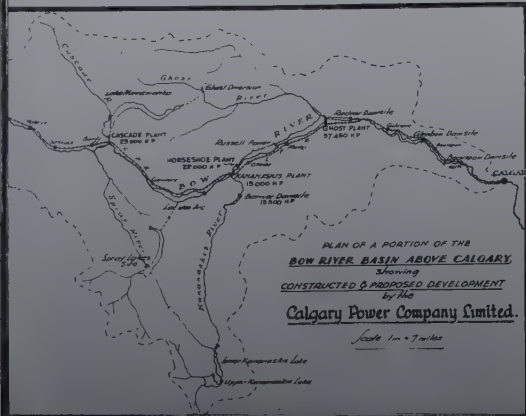
SHOWING EXISTING OPERATING HYDRO-ELECTRIC
AND FUEL PLANTS; ALSO POSSIBLE POWER
SITES FROM A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY BY THE
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT DURING 1945.

~ LEGEND ~

- Existing Hydro-Electric Generating Stations. ●
- Existing Fuel Generating Stations. ○
- Electric Transmission Systems:
 - ① Calgary Power Limited. ———
 - ② Canadian Utilities Limited. - - - - -
 - ③ East Kootenay Power Company Ltd.

Note: 60,000 Volts and over shown by heavy line

Less than 60,000 Volts shown by light line



Scale: 1 1/2 miles = 1 inch



LOCALITIES SERVED BY CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Census Division No. 1

Barnwell, Coutts, Jamieson, Medicine Hat, Milk River, New Dayton, Taber, Warner, Welling.

Census Division No. 2

Blairmore, Broxburn, Cardston, Chin, Claresholm, Coaldale, Coalhurst, Coleman, Craddock, Diamond City, Frank, Glenwood, Granum, Hillcrest, Hillspring, Lethbridge, Macleod, Magrath, Maybutt, Monarch, Nortondale, Pearce, Raymond, Sentinel, Shaughnessy, Stirling, Tempest, Waterton Park, Woodhouse.

Census Division No. 3

Bassano, Brooks, Duchess, Empress, Rosemary.

Census Division No. 4

Aldersyde, Arrowwood, Baillie Hill, Barons, Black Diamond, Blackie, Brant, Calmont Camp, Carmangay, Cayley, Champion, Connemara, Cuffling Flats, Dogtown, Ensign, Hartell, High River, Kirkcaldy, Longview, Mazeppa, Milo, Nanton, Naptha, Nobleford, Okotoks, Parkland, Peacock Siding, Picture Butte, Pincher City, Pincher Creek, Pulteney, Queenstown, Royalties, Shouldice, Spooner's Corner, Staveley, Stewart, Turner Valley, Vulcan, Whiskey Row.

Census Division No. 5

Acadia Valley, Rosedale Station, Cambria (P.O.), Cereal, Chinook, Oyen, Youngstown.

Census Division No. 6

Acme, Airdrie, Albert Park, Balzac, Banff, Banff Road Extension, Beiseker, Bowness, Calgary, Canmore, Carstairs, Chancellor, Cluny, Cochrane, Crossfield, Didsbury, Drumheller, Forest Lawn, Gleichen, Hamlet Home, Hussar, Holmpatrick, Hubalta (P.O.), Irricana, Kananaskis and Seebe, Kananaskis Internment Camp, Kathryn, Keoma, Kingsland, Meadowfield, Midnapore, Morley and Ghost, North Calgary, Ogden, Olds, Rockyford, Sarcee Agency Line, Sarcee Camp, Shepard, Standard, Strathmore, Tudor, Windsor Park.

Census Division No. 7

Amisk, Bruce, Cadogan, Chauvin, Consort, Czar, Edgerton, Hardisty, Hayter, Hughenden, Irma, Killam, Lougheed, Metiskow, Provost, Sedgewick, Strome, Viking, Wainwright.

Census Division No. 8

Alix, Bashaw, Blackfalds, Camrose, Clive, Daysland, Donalds, Edberg, Ferintosh, Hobbema, Innisfail, Lacombe, Millet, Mirror, New Norway, Ohaton, Penhold, Ponoka, Red Deer, Round Hill, Tees, Wetaskiwin.

Census Division No. 9

Alexo, Benalto, Bentley, Bowden, Eckville, Jasper, Leslieville, Mountain Park, Nordegg, Rimbey, Rocky Mountain House, Sylvan Lake.

Census Division No. 10

Bruderheim, Chipman, Clandonald, Derwent, Holden, Lamont, Lloydminster, Marwayne, McLaughlin, Myrnam, Paradise Valley, Ryley, St. Michael, Vermilion, Vegreville.

Census Division No. 11

Beverly, Breton, Calmar, Clover Bar, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Jasper Place, Leduc, Morinville, St. Albert, St. Albert Trail, Sangudo, Stony Plain, Thorsby, Tofield.

Census Division No. 12

Cadomin, Edson, Luscar, Mayerthorpe, Mercoal, Rochfort Bridge.

Census Division No. 13

Bonnyville, Elk Point, Glendon.

Census Division No. 14

Athabasca, Barrhead, Clyde, Legal, Picardville, Radway, Smoky Lake, Tawatinaw, Thorhild, Vimy, Waskatenau, Westlock.

Census Division No. 15

Donnelly, Falher, Faust, Girouxville, High Prairie, McLennan, Peace River, Slave Lake.

Census Division No. 16

Berwyn, Brownvale, Fairview, Grande Prairie, Grimshaw, Spirit River.

Census Division No. 17

Fort McMurray.

SUMMARY OF LOCALITIES SERVED BY CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

District	Localities No.	Per Cent of Total %
Medicine Hat	14	5.58
Census Division 1	9	3.59
3	5	1.99
Lethbridge	69	27.49
Census Division 2	29	11.55
4	40	15.94
Calgary	43	17.13
Census Division 6	43	17.13
Central East	25	9.96
Census Division 5	6	2.39
7	19	7.57
Red Deer and Camrose	34	13.54
Census Division 8	22	8.76
9	12	4.78
Edmonton	15	5.98
Census Division 11	15	5.98
North of Edmonton	33	13.15
Census Division 12	6	2.39
14	12	4.78
Peace River District	15	5.98
Census Division 15	8	3.19
16	6	2.39
17	1	.40
East of Edmonton	18	7.17
Census Division 10	15	5.98
13	3	1.19
TOTAL - ALBERTA	251	100%

The distribution of localities served by Central Electric Stations as between the North and South of the province may be expressed as follows:—

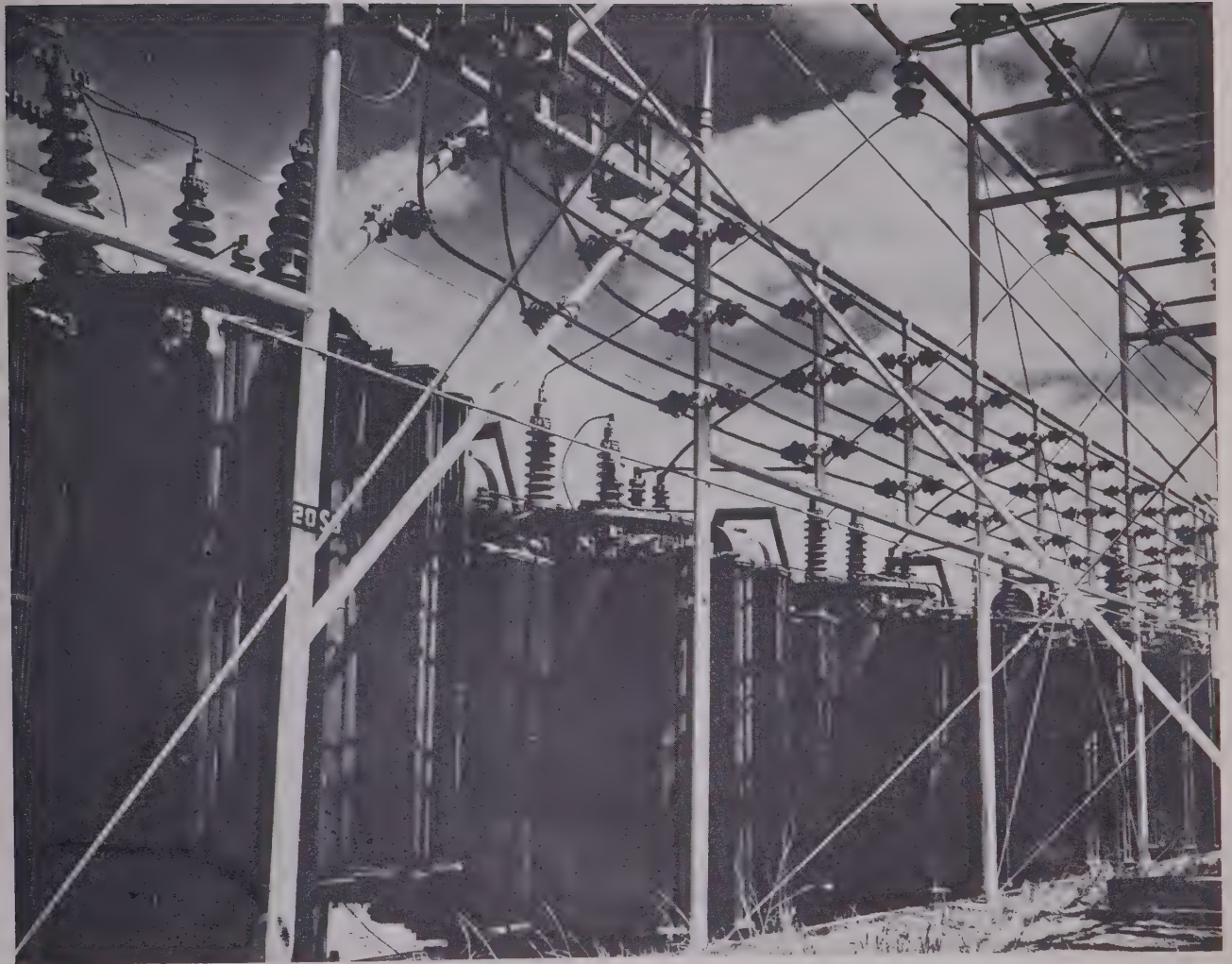
District	Localities No.	Per Cent of Total %
South	151	60.16
North	100	39.84
Total	251	100%

Of the 60.16 per cent located in the South of the province, the Lethbridge district has the largest number of localities where electric power is distributed. If the Medicine Hat district is added to that of Lethbridge the percentage is increased to 33.07 per cent or 27.49 per cent for Lethbridge and 5.58 per cent for Medicine Hat. The Calgary district ranks high with a total of 17.13 per cent and the Central East district 9.96 per cent.

In the north of the province, the districts north and east of Edmonton have 20.32 per cent of the 39.84 per cent total, the Red Deer and Camrose districts 13.54 per cent, and the Edmonton district 5.98 per cent.

In the district north of Edmonton the number of localities is 33 or 13.15 per cent of the total of which the Peace River district registers in number 15 or 5.98 per cent.

The districts east of Edmonton (census divisions 10 and 13) have 18 localities or 7.17 per cent.



Hydro Electric Power—Turbines

Construction Industry

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

For a young province, Alberta has progressed considerably from the days when small buildings were intermittent in the rural parts, and those in the cities, towns and villages were of humble pretensions. In the more up-to-date rural communities, especially adjacent to the urban areas, farm buildings compare favourably with those in the older provinces of Canada, and in centres of large population such as the cities, industrial, commercial, public buildings and residences rank with those of the metropolitan areas on the North American Continent.

Soon after Alberta became a province (1905), construction work was commenced on a large scale. A slight decline took place in the period from 1907 to 1909, but from 1910 till early in 1913, a building boom was experienced, due principally to the rush of incoming settlers, that far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. The years of the First Great War (1914-1918) interrupted the building programme, but activity was resumed during 1919, 1920 and part of 1921, which was followed by a slight recession until 1926. From 1926 till 1929 an increase in building projects was very much in evidence, but the financial crisis in October 1929 caused a stoppage which precluded building enterprises during the 30's, and a part of the 40's. It was not until the closing years of the Second Great War (1939-1945) that a housing shortage caused by the advent of unprecedented numbers to the urban areas, and the discharge of personnel from the Armed Forces, precipitated a situation where houses had to be built in numbers that seemed almost inconceivable—all this at a time when building materials and competent labour were in short supply.

The following statistics of the Construction Industry reveal the progress and decline in the respective years, and should be taken in conjunction with those statistics on the succeeding pages which record Building Permits and Contracts Awarded in Alberta. These statistics are important as the Construction Industry is one of the greatest in the province, and there is no industry which is so interwoven with the general economic structure:—

Construction Industry, Alberta

Year	Reports Received No.	Employees No.	Salaries and Wages \$	Salaries and Wages Per Person \$	Value of Work Performed \$
1934	633	10,382	4,558,647	439	7,092,800
1935	357	6,199	5,131,913	812	10,183,322
1936	497	5,008	4,360,500	871	9,611,860
1937	552	4,735	4,970,730	1050	11,198,894
1938	550	5,018	5,598,911	1116	13,166,662
1939	614	5,583	6,834,331	1224	17,856,669
1940	647	7,252	8,640,213	1191	27,350,018
1941	824	7,993	11,072,062	1385	35,295,959
1942	906	7,214	10,931,748	1515	33,389,725
1943	897	6,543	10,621,864	1623	25,142,003
1944	1401	6,311	10,114,224	1603	27,569,213
1945	1807	7,254	11,522,354	1588	32,013,693
1946	1972	10,207	18,068,674	1770	51,573,396
1947	1947	12,261	23,493,667	1916	67,651,310

Analysis—Value of Work Performed

Year	New Construction \$	Alterations and Repairs \$	Value of Work Performed \$
1934	2,917,252	4,175,548	7,092,800
1935	7,536,512	2,646,810	10,183,322
1936	5,287,648	4,324,212	9,611,860
1937	5,834,324	5,364,570	11,198,894
1938	7,625,598	5,541,064	13,166,662
1939	11,340,207	6,516,462	17,856,669
1940	20,637,538	6,712,480	27,350,018
1941	26,752,604	8,543,355	35,295,959
1942	26,060,745	7,328,980	33,389,725
1943	16,438,738	8,703,265	25,142,003
1944	17,642,563	9,926,650	27,569,213
1945	21,722,386	10,291,307	32,013,693
1946	37,478,408	14,094,988	51,573,396
1947	55,278,021	12,373,289	67,651,310

Contracts Awarded, Alberta

Year	Contract No.	RESIDENTIAL Value \$	Per Contract \$	Contract No.	BUSINESS Value \$	Per Contract \$
1924	269	800,300	2,975	147	3,789,000	25,776
1925	385	1,346,600	3,497	158	1,812,600	11,472
1926	455	1,620,600	3,562	193	5,789,000	29,995
1927	508	1,891,700	3,724	332	3,987,200	12,010
1928	810	3,340,700	4,124	547	9,610,000	17,569
1929	1,319	5,538,400	4,199	630	13,452,900	21,354
1930	968	3,631,400	3,751	363	10,714,600	29,517
1931	711	2,269,600	3,192	208	2,094,700	10,071
1932	488	1,211,700	2,483	181	1,644,600	9,086
1933	372	965,400	2,595	174	767,500	4,411
1934	502	966,500	1,925	231	1,094,000	4,736
1935	458	823,200	1,797	294	2,430,400	8,267
1936	444	811,200	1,827	250	1,262,400	5,050
1937	657	1,339,000	2,038	280	1,960,800	7,003
1938	572	1,273,300	2,226	334	4,953,000	14,829
1939	747	1,489,500	1,994	315	2,701,600	8,577
1940	956	2,437,500	2,550	354	9,688,800	27,369
1941	1,017	2,809,100	2,762	351	8,784,400	25,027
1942	1,145	3,164,000	2,763	297	9,223,200	31,055
1943	2,471	6,383,600	2,583	771	10,266,600	13,316
1944	3,350	10,656,900	3,181	583	4,900,000	8,405
1945	5,617	22,963,700	4,088	716	5,061,300	7,069
1946	3,343	16,240,600	4,858	541	9,777,000	18,072
1947	2,800	16,464,500	5,880	539	13,849,700	25,695

TOTAL	30,364	110,439,000	3,637	8,789	139,615,300	15,885
Per Cent of Total	73.19	29.99		21.19	37.90	

1948	5,130	35,334,800	6,888	645	29,858,400	46,292
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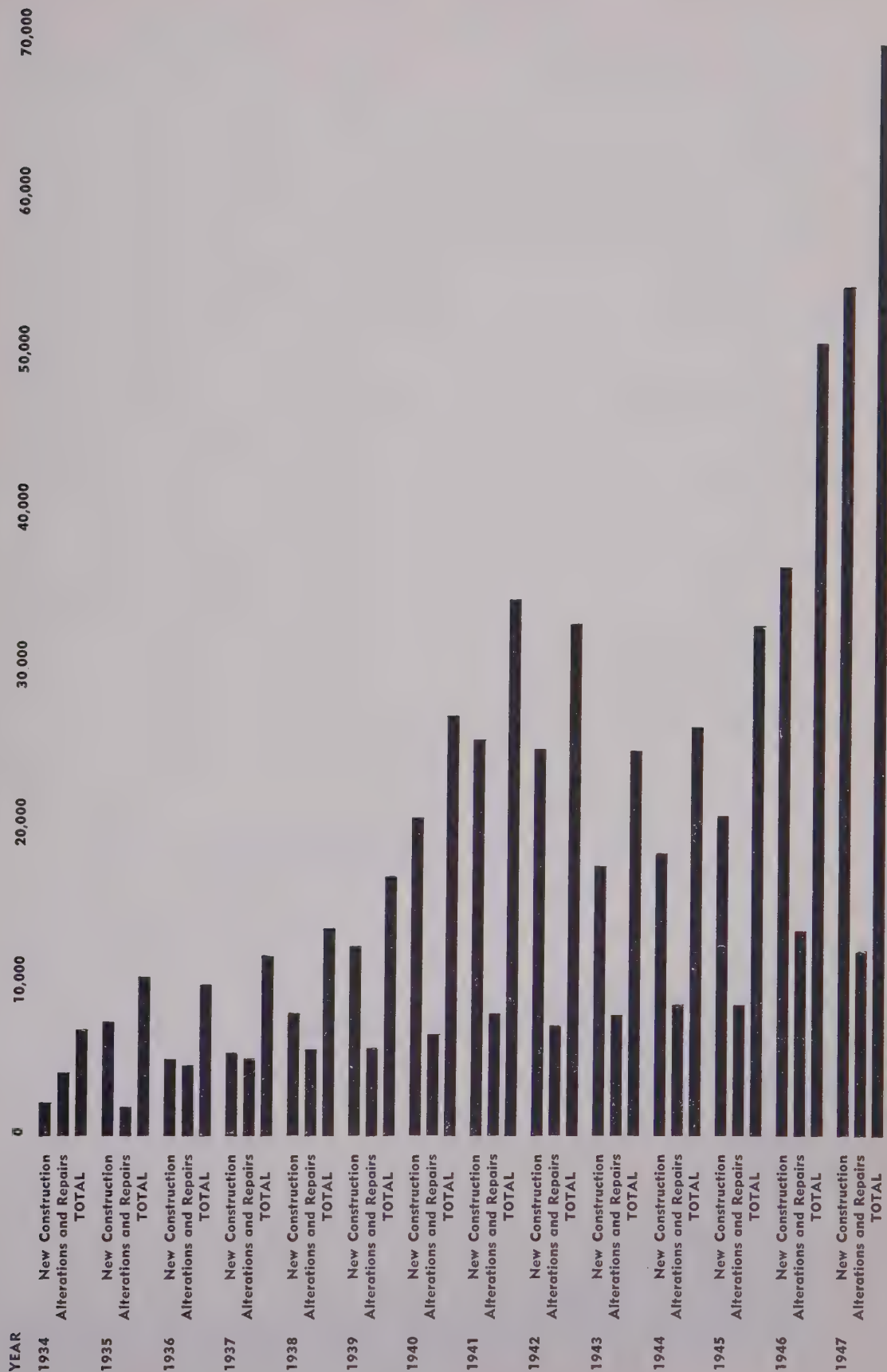
Year	Contract No.	INDUSTRIAL Value \$	Per Contract \$	Contract No.	ENGINEERING Value \$	Per Contract \$
1924	8	364,500	45,563	43	1,646,600	38,293
1925	12	276,500	23,042	25	431,800	17,272
1926	8	99,000	12,375	37	2,549,800	68,914
1927	18	356,100	19,783	34	1,272,300	37,421
1928	31	3,241,900	104,577	49	1,717,100	35,043
1929	39	1,023,500	26,244	67	9,144,800	136,489
1930	32	439,900	13,747	103	10,295,800	99,959
1931	15	328,200	21,880	111	9,642,200	86,867
1932	22	632,100	28,731	62	2,459,800	39,674
1933	15	221,700	14,780	26	871,300	33,512
1934	27	205,200	7,600	76	1,223,700	16,101
1935	24	1,488,200	62,008	118	1,151,200	9,756
1936	33	2,840,700	86,082	41	1,383,100	33,734
1937	22	334,800	15,218	38	1,265,500	33,302
1938	33	419,400	12,709	80	1,534,300	19,179
1939	30	260,900	8,697	23	782,900	34,039
1940	39	10,267,100	263,254	34	1,546,700	45,491
1941	57	2,243,400	39,358	48	1,761,900	36,706
1942	54	1,277,200	23,652	32	736,700	23,022
1943	95	1,591,900	16,757	17	287,200	16,894
1944	112	944,000	8,429	23	3,001,000	130,478
1945	181	1,714,700	9,473	23	2,938,100	127,743
1946	98	3,874,700	39,538	39	9,079,600	232,810
1947	120	10,597,000	88,308	59	6,513,900	110,405

TOTAL	1,125	45,042,600	40,038	1,208	73,237,300	60,627
Per Cent of Total	2.71	12.23		2.91	19.88	

1948	120	1,356,400	11,303	41	7,522,100	183,466
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CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY — ALBERTA

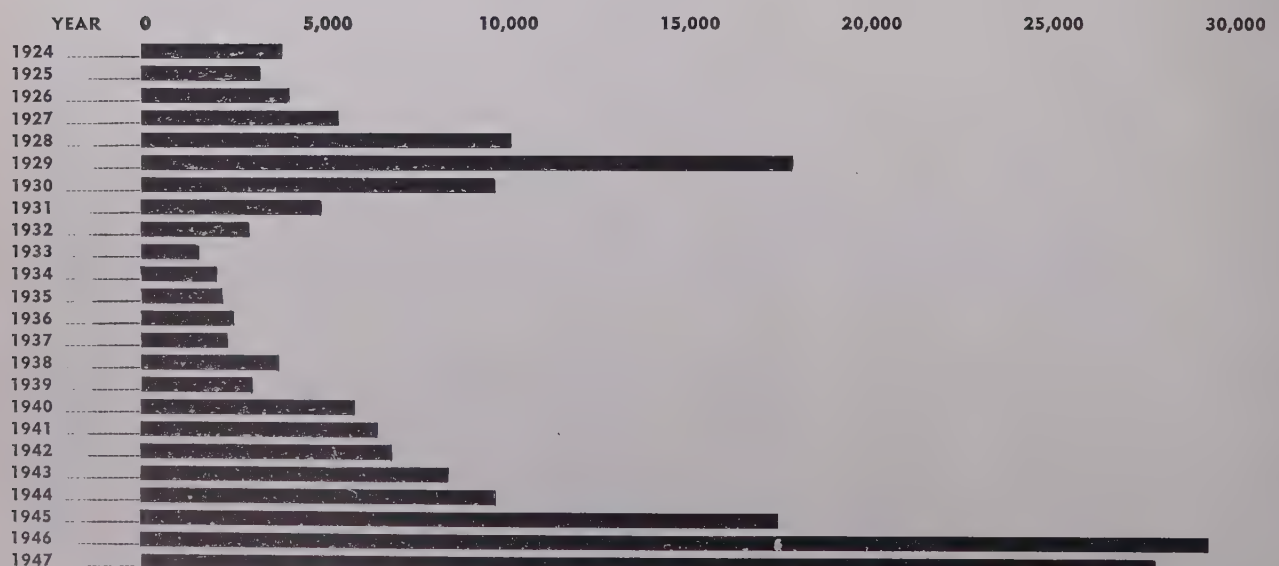
Value of Work Performed ('000 Dollars)



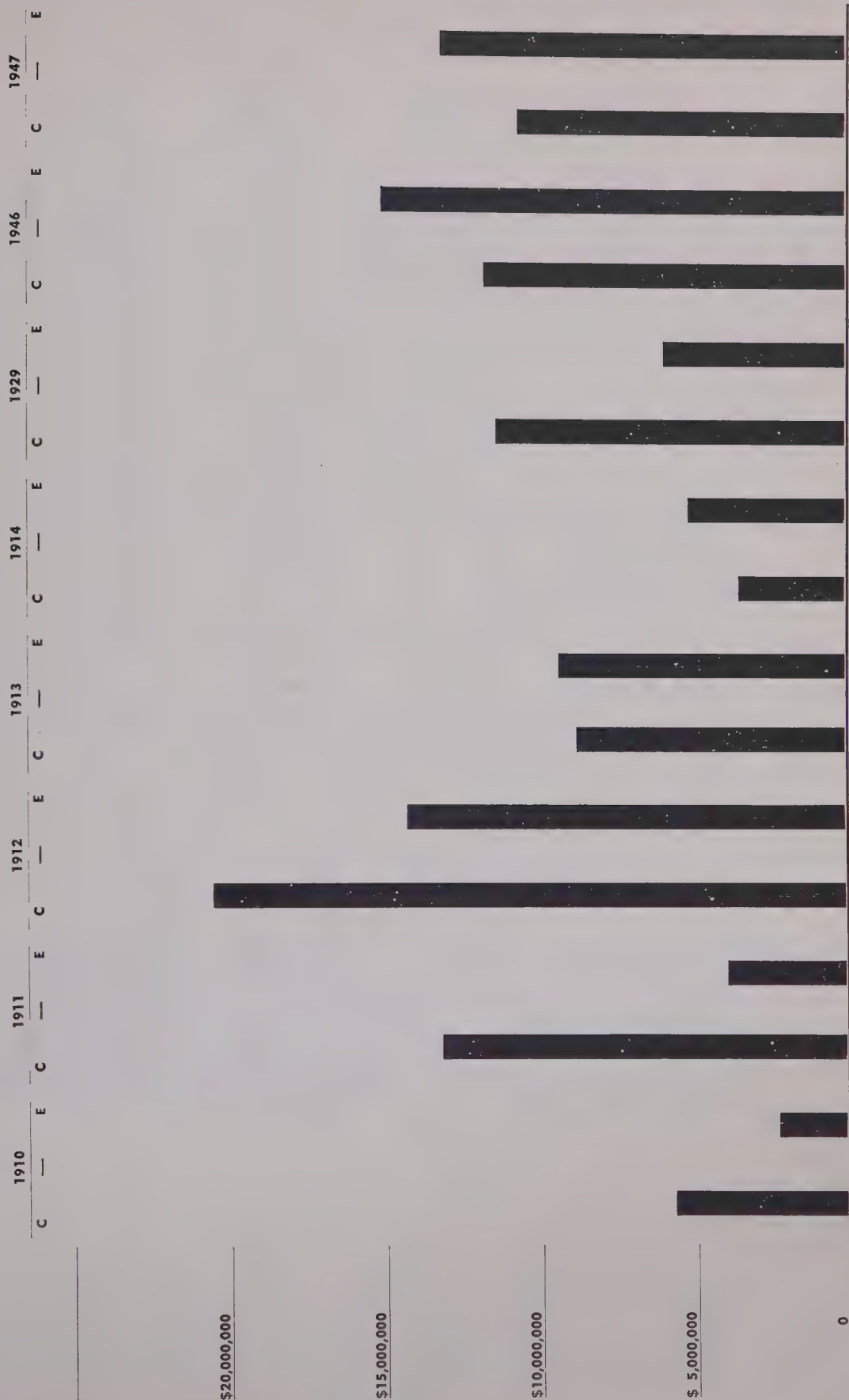
Total Contracts Awarded, Alberta

Year	Contract No.	Value \$	Per Contract \$
1924	467	6,600,400	14,134
1925	580	3,867,500	6,668
1926	693	10,058,400	14,514
1927	892	7,507,300	8,416
1928	1,437	17,909,700	12,463
1929	2,055	29,159,600	14,190
1930	1,466	25,081,700	17,109
1931	1,045	14,334,700	13,717
1932	753	5,948,200	7,899
1933	587	2,825,900	4,814
1934	836	3,489,400	4,174
1935	894	5,893,000	6,592
1936	768	6,297,400	8,200
1937	997	4,900,100	4,915
1938	1,019	8,180,000	8,027
1939	1,115	5,234,900	4,695
1940	1,383	23,940,100	17,310
1941	1,473	15,598,800	10,590
1942	1,528	14,401,100	9,424
1943	3,354	18,529,300	5,525
1944	4,068	19,501,900	4,794
1945	6,537	32,677,800	4,999
1946	4,021	38,971,900	9,692
1947	3,518	47,425,100	13,481
TOTAL	41,486	368,334,200	8,879
Per Cent of Total	100%	100%	
1948	5,936	74,071,700	12,478

BUILDING PERMITS — ALBERTA (4 CITIES) — VALUE ('000 Dollars)



BUILDING PERMITS — CALGARY AND EDMONTON — VALUE Calgary - C Edmonton - E

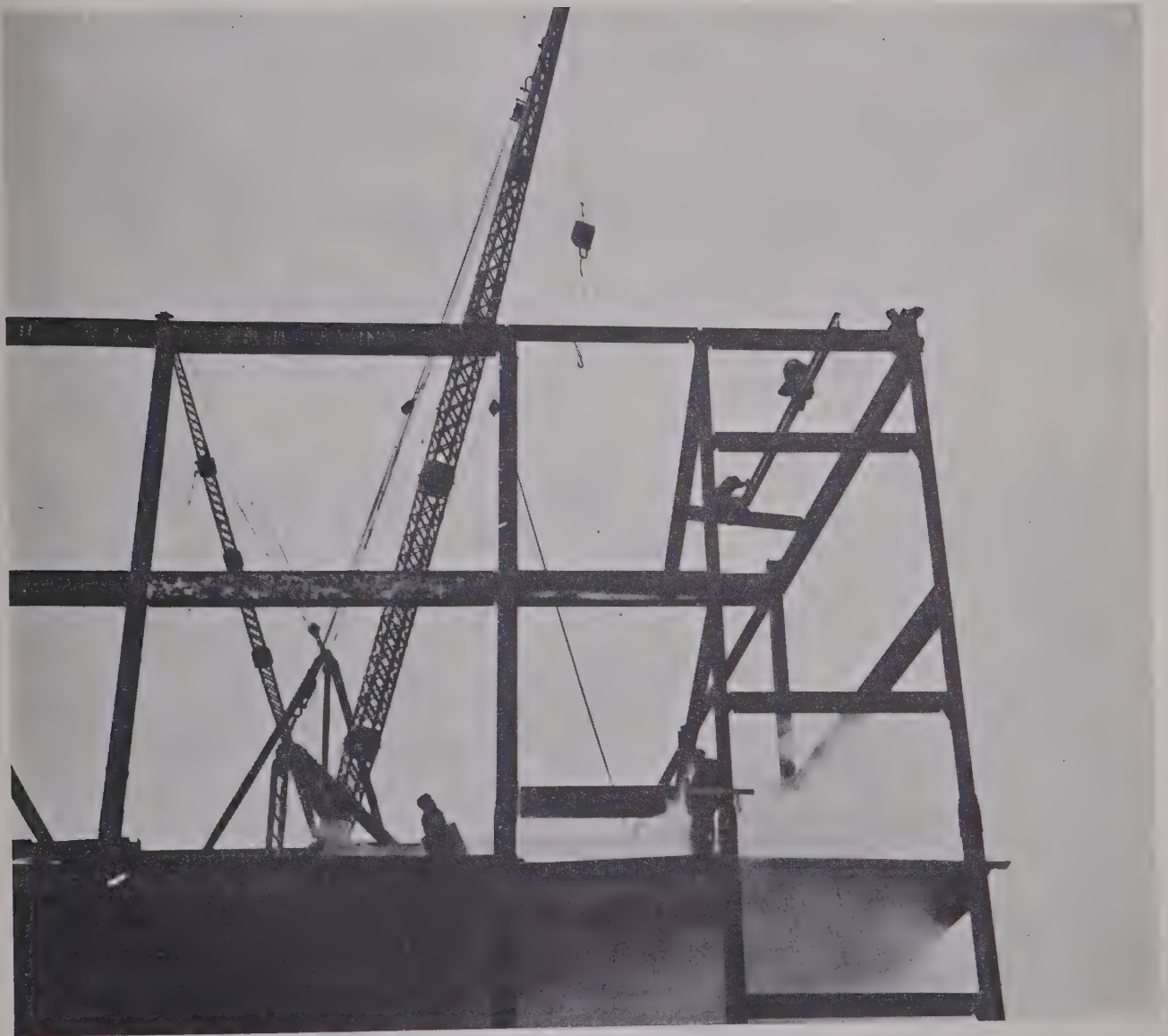


Building Permits, Alberta (4 cities)—Value

Year	Calgary \$	Edmonton \$	Lethbridge \$	Medicine Hat \$	Total \$
1924	1,031,420	2,305,095	226,222	132,867	3,695,604
1925	1,197,475	1,481,890	161,189	21,706	2,862,260
1926	1,999,048	1,853,735	236,359	26,175	4,115,317
1927	2,330,131	2,568,565	438,684	61,311	5,398,691
1928	6,302,142	3,374,971	498,590	116,876	10,292,579
1929	11,417,144	5,670,185	559,392	306,600	17,953,321
1930	4,054,364	4,300,935	984,830	120,705	9,460,834
1931	1,944,039	1,377,175	1,294,056	115,195	4,730,465
1932	917,868	1,093,045	192,150	40,655	2,243,718
1933	449,917	428,565	54,398	14,360	947,240
1934	687,094	479,108	70,110	26,095	1,262,407
1935	874,286	676,535	178,442	17,194	1,686,457
1936	845,287	895,440	200,414	25,415	1,966,556
1937	667,809	865,560	232,298	62,710	1,828,377
1938	911,311	2,806,340	203,117	9,785	3,930,553
1939	1,064,076	1,662,109	463,904	8,890	3,198,979
1940	2,679,290	2,638,695	465,673	29,935	5,813,593
1941	2,677,376	3,423,925	462,797	241,370	6,805,468
1942	3,362,122	3,368,370	368,305	173,206	7,272,003
1943	1,991,084	6,716,495	363,842	231,420	9,302,841
1944	3,815,422	5,757,605	646,720	334,605	10,554,352
1945	7,280,137	7,988,248	1,602,554	405,985	17,276,924
1946	11,753,793	15,020,453	1,970,121	827,600	29,571,967
1947	10,589,240	13,182,665	2,314,440	1,050,225	27,136,570
TOTAL	80,841,875	89,935,709	14,128,607	4,400,885	189,307,076
Per Cent of Total	42.70	47.52	7.46	2.32	100%
1948	13,950,205	27,123,329	4,464,234	942,311	46,480,079

Previous to 1924, the following were the highest figures for Calgary and Edmonton:

	1910 \$	1911 \$	1912 \$	1913 \$	1914 \$
Calgary	5,589,594	12,907,638	20,393,820	8,619,653	3,425,350
Edmonton	2,161,256	3,804,794	14,446,819	9,242,450	4,913,277



Alberta's Ever Expanding Building Trade

New Industries

NEW INDUSTRIES

Alberta being a comparatively young country is in a position to plan its future without incurring many of the mistakes made by older countries. Into the adventure of establishing new industries, will go the experiences of the past with its periods of success and failure, but there will also be a challenge, for amidst the surroundings of new wholesale and retail businesses, and new residences on every hand, there will be an incentive for industrialists to engage in enterprises worthy of the new and enlarged communities. The challenge may come in two ways:—

1. The establishing of new industries or extension of those already in the **proven** lines of endeavour in Alberta.
2. The establishing of new industries in **unproven** lines of endeavour in Alberta.

New Industries or Extensions in Proven Lines — Alberta.

It is a sound educational policy to proceed from the known to the unknown, and this is particularly true when new industries are contemplated. In the preceding pages, facts and figures have been given relating to the established industries, and the extension of these or their multiplication depend on the factors of increased population, the availability of raw materials, good markets, and reasonable freight rates. In the war years, industries such as slaughtering and meat packing plants, flour mills, bakeries, food and feed processing establishments, dairy factories, sugar refineries, sawmills and other wood-using industries, iron and steel foundries, petroleum refineries, chemical industries, clothing factories, etc., had an exceptional output, and war time prosperity with the accompanying inflation, created an optimism which was reflected through all the channels of trade and commerce. Most of the new industries established have been in the cities or larger towns, but it is hoped that when the rural parts become populated that a decentralization of industry will take place. This is necessary if the country as a whole is to enjoy prosperity to the full in the post-war years, and it will also be a precaution in the case of future wars.



Plant of Standard Brands Ltd.—Calgary

It is possible that with the incoming tide of immigrants more industries allied with the products of agriculture,—the greatest enterprise in the province—may be extended or established not only in the cities but in the rural areas. This means that there may be more slaughtering and meat packing plants, flour mills, bakeries, vegetable canning factories, sugar refineries, food and feed plants, butter and cheese factories, etc.

Closely allied with the farming communities in addition to the factories producing food products, are the iron and steel foundries which came into prominence during the war years. During that period new machinery was very difficult to procure, and machinery parts were just as great a problem; consequently the local foundries and machine shops were faced with the challenge of making the needed machine parts and providing in some cases new machines. From a war-time necessity, factories have emerged which manufacture cultivators, loaders and a variety of farm and mining equipment. More and more higher powered machinery is being sought after, and the need will become acute as the industrialization of the province and larger farming operations grow. There may therefore be opportunities for more iron and steel foundries, machine shops, etc.

With the increase in population, houses will be in great demand, the housing shortage is likely to continue for some time, and more saw-mills, planing mills, furniture factories, and wood-using industries will be needed. Industries, trade and commerce will also have a large claim on the lumber production of the province.

In the realm of chemicals and chemical products, fertilizers will be required in greater quantities for the farms which have been depleted in those chemical properties necessary for the production of high grade crops; compressed and other gases will be needed in industrial operations, and soaps, washing compounds, paints, pigments and varnishes will be in greater demand than ever to fulfil up-to-date requirements.

With the growing electrification of the province, small localities which have not been served by the power companies, may still have the opportunity to establish small power plants for local electrification. In addition the manufacture of electric apparatus and supplies with the many gadgets may prove profitable.

The age of plastics is only in the beginning; already a few firms have commenced operations in a modest way, but there are opportunities which could be investigated.

Clay Products of which bentonite, brick and tile, pottery products, mud for drilling, and ceramic novelties are chief, present an opportunity for expansion in the districts where raw materials are available. Cement and cement products along with Lime—all so essential to the construction industry—are also capable of extension to meet local and other demands.

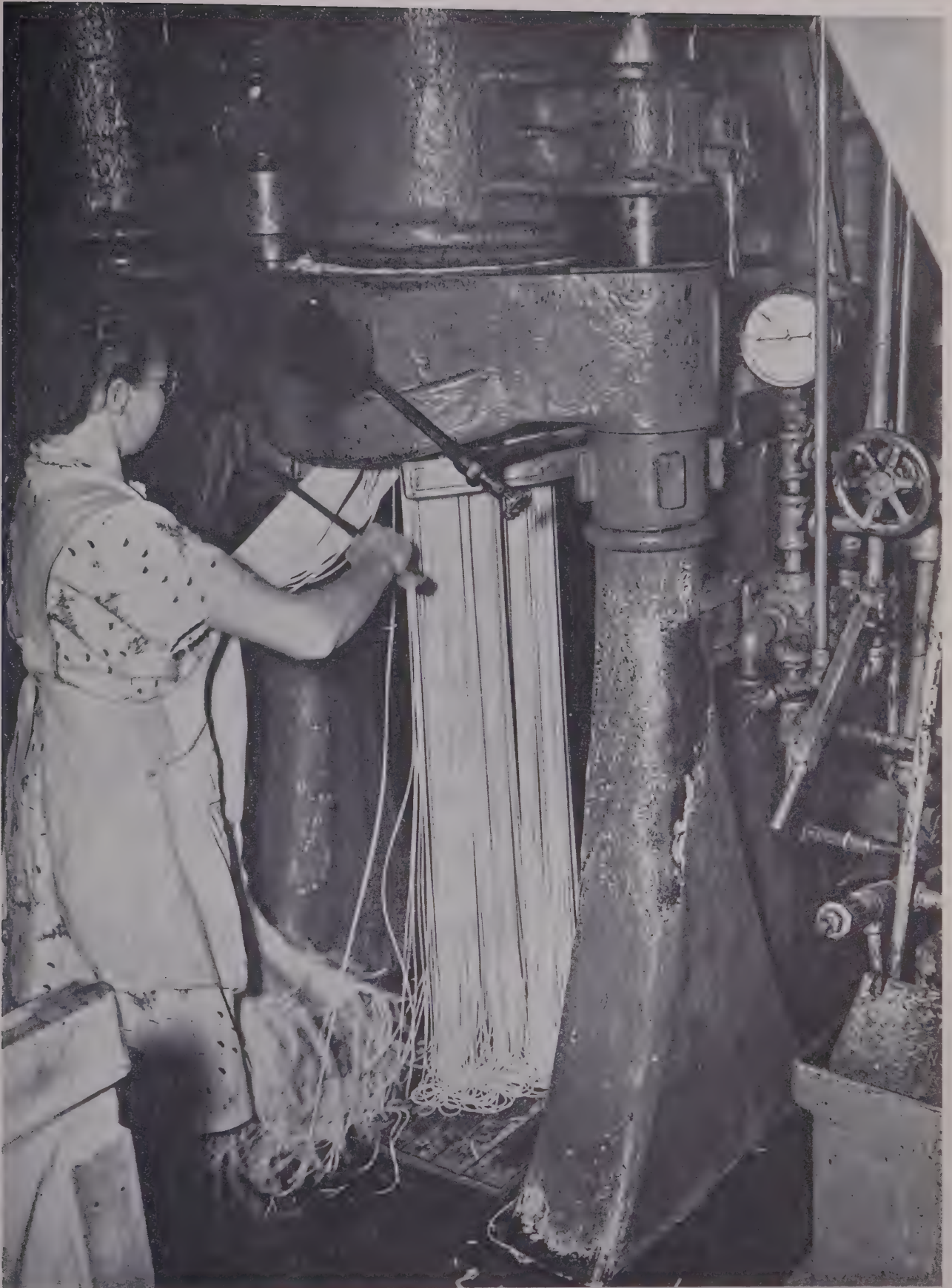
Glass and brass products are only capable of further development where the manufacturing materials are available. This also applies to the salt industry.

Petroleum Products in the province, so rich in petroleum and natural gas, cannot fail to make an upsurge in an oil scarce world. Gasoline, fuel oils, asphalt, oils and greases are only a few of the commodities which already are being used, and for which there will be an overwhelming demand in the future.

Except for a few coal mines which may engage or are engaged in strip coal mining, there does not appear to be room for very much development in the coal mining industry. Already a number of the mines with high powered machinery have increased their coal output considerably, and markets are good owing to the coal shortage in other provinces. The local markets for coal are faced with keen competition from other fuels such as natural gas and oil, consequently any demand in the future must come from outside sources.

With the development of local industries, much new wealth has been added to Alberta, but in a province where the air is crisp and cool, and the temperature falls below zero, adequate clothing ranks high as a necessity. Much of the clothing is imported but in the past few years local clothing factories have endeavoured to meet in part, the domestic demand. With so much excellent wool produced in Alberta, the greater part of which is exported, woollen manufacturers might find here a way to stop the heavy exportations by establishing woollen mills and clothing factories. In addition to the foregoing establishments, development could take place such as a factory for children's wear allied to a clothing factory, more manufacturing in hosiery and knitted goods, hats and caps, etc.

The leather goods manufactured could be substantially augmented by the establishing of more tanneries and industries where leather goods are in demand.



Catelli Food Products—Spaghetti in the Making—Lethbridge

New Industries in Unproven Lines—Alberta.

There are many industries which have proven successful in other provinces of Canada and other countries of the world, but have been untried in Alberta for various reasons in the past. Now, with the province coming rapidly to the front in the discoveries of extensive petroleum and natural gas, and the accompanying wave of prosperity it is felt that the time is opportune for the branching into new fields of manufacturing and processing as far as Alberta is concerned.

Consideration could be given to the following:—

Petroleum Products: Power alcohol, synthetic rubber, drugs, vitamins, textile fibres, synthetic fuel for airplanes, synthetic glycerine, etc.

Natural Gas Products: Carbon black, synthetic gasoline, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, chlorinated hydrocarbons, synthetic ammonia, synthetic alcohol, formaldehyde, etc.

Coal Products: Oils, perfumes, aspirin, acids, dyes, tar, gas, benzol, pitch, lamp black, synthetic gasoline, gloves, etc.

Clay Products: Electric porcelain, disinfectants and cosmetics.

Ores: Refining of ores from the North West Territories.

Wood Products: Pine tar, charcoal, matches, turpentine, wood alcohol, rayon and paper.

Straw: Paper.

Potatoes: Potato starch and flour, glucose, etc.

Sugar Beets: Power alcohol.

Wool: Finer wool products, cosmetics from wool grease.

GENERAL

Since the close of the war, a few hundred new industries have located in Alberta, but there is room for many more. Nowhere on the North American Continent are the fuel costs cheaper, and with the tendency to the decentralization of industry and the conservation of fuel, Alberta offers to the prospective industrialist an economic field unsurpassed for the development of its own raw materials, and cheap manufacturing costs where the raw materials have to be imported.

Trade



Large Department Stores—Calgary and Edmonton

TRADE

Following the pattern of the Prairie Provinces, Alberta, in the earlier years marketed a considerable quantity of grains and livestock, and with the development of its natural resources and industries, flour, creamery butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, meat, honey, sugar, wool, furs, packing plant products—pork, bacon, hams, mutton, lard, along with coal, petroleum products, lumber, salt, pottery, glass, etc., found their way into the other provinces of Canada, the United States of America, and the world's markets. This means that at the present time, Alberta is able to export from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 annually. On the other hand, the province imports from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 annually in groceries, canned goods, fruit, fish, furniture, household furnishings, jewellery, silverware, optical goods, leather and leatherette goods, automobiles, auto parts and supplies, dry goods and apparel including shoes, electrical goods, radios, refrigerators, hardware, light and heavy machinery, metals, lumber and building materials, paper and paper products, petroleum products, plumbing and heating supplies, professional equipment and supplies, liquors, tobaccos and confectionery and general merchandise. There is therefore approximately \$100,000,000 left over after imports are paid for, to purchase the products produced locally, to invest in banks, financial and commercial enterprises, to retire loans, to expend on education, public health, churches, construction, commercial activities, travel, etc. To the foregoing sum may be added amounts received by individuals from outside the province, plus profits on individual enterprises, in all totalling an income ranging from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

Income in a large measure, finds its greatest outlet through the channels of trade and commerce and its recurrence in trading even within the same area, results in general prosperity. In this respect Alberta, similar to many other places, constitutes one big family, the prosperity of one benefits all, and the poverty of one makes all that much poorer. When an industry becomes established, the purchase of raw materials creates a demand in the local community as manufacturing firms usually locate as nearly as possible to a source or sources of practically an unlimited supply of materials for manufacturing. In the case of industries allied to agriculture, the farmer benefits, this has been evident especially in the case of farmers located in the districts of Lethbridge, Taber, Magrath and Brooks where vegetable canning factories are established; the district of Red Deer where the milk condensery is buying milk from a number of patrons; the sugar refineries at Raymond and Picture Butte where nearly 1,400 farmers on irrigated land, practically sure of a crop each year, reap a comfortable income from the sale of sugar beets; the districts in the north of the province especially where farmers engaged in the production of livestock, dairy and poultry products, sell to the packing plants, dairy factories and local dealers, much of their produce, and the flour mills in turn buy grain locally which is manufactured into flour and feed for local sale or export. In the realm of minerals and other natural resources, the coal mines sell their products to the farmers and consumers in the cities and towns; the oil refineries sell gasoline and fuel oil to customers both rural and urban, those in the natural gas industry sell to the municipalities for distribution to consumers, the forestry industry cuts logs from the forests and sells products in the form of lumber, lath and shingles to the trade and construction industries of the province, ties to the railways, and mining timber to the mines, the fisheries industry sells fish to the milk farmers and local dealers, and the trapping and fur farmers find a good home and foreign market for furs. The iron and steel industry of the province brought into prominence by war-time necessities and the increased mechanization of the modern armies, have collected all the scrap iron and steel possible, imported what could not be procured locally, and manufactures products which are being sold to the railways, mining industries and others, for domestic, export and overseas trade. In the process of manufacturing, many of Alberta's natural resources are used such as coal, petroleum products, natural gas and electric energy, for fuel, lighting and power, along with raw materials pertinent to the industry. In the ramifications of trade and commerce, there is a great interdependence on primary and secondary products, for example, the coal mines of the province give employment to thousands of persons, the miner for instance buys Alberta sugar from the retailer, the retailer buys from the wholesaler, the wholesaler buys from the manufacturer, and the manufacturer in turn buys coal from the coal operator, who employs the coal miner as cited in example. Thus, the entire circle of commercial turn-over is accomplished many times during a year's trading, and where the practice is observed, prosperity is shared by all. The pivot on which trade revolves is centered mainly in the wholesale and retail trade; a few statistics in this connection will prove an illuminating study, especially when the remarkable progress made in Alberta during recent years is taken into account.

WHOLESALE TRADE — ALBERTA

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Average (10 yrs.)
Sales	\$88,433,000	92,843,000	104,060,368	120,627,436	133,242,458	152,116,373	171,756,394	190,397,143	241,788,511	289,978,435	158,524,312
Per Cent of Canada's Total (%)	6.82	6.75	5.20	5.11	5.15	5.49	5.62	5.66	6.07	6.49	5.82
WHOLESALE PROPER—											
Establishments	No.	No.	CALGARY	EDMONTON	LETHBRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	OTHER	TOTAL			
1930	130	114	82	—	—	—	—	52	248	385	
1941	No.	178	128	—	—	—	—	79	8,891,000	64,091,200	
1930	\$	30,499,000	24,701,200	—	—	—	—	—	11,999,036	120,627,436	
1941	\$	57,294,100	51,334,300	—	—	—	—	—	252	2,411	
1930	No.	1,187	972	—	—	—	—	—	467	3,865	
1941	No.	1,726	1,672	—	—	—	—	—	378,600	4,068,000	
1930	\$	2,064,600	1,624,800	—	—	—	—	—	677,200	5,854,000	
1941	\$	2,668,400	2,508,400	—	—	—	—	—			
*TOTAL WHOLESALERS—											
Establishments	No.	261	200	29	15	801	1,306				
1941	No.	376	261	50	16	2,633	3,336				
1930	\$	92,127,900	63,940,100	6,203,100	3,699,900	23,598,900	189,569,900				
1941	\$	108,152,600	83,987,000	11,396,200	3,747,600	115,854,600	323,138,000				
1930	No.	2,818	1,832	182	89	835	5,756				
1941	No.	2,831	2,442	365	87	2,422	8,147				
1930	\$	4,916,100	3,115,700	302,300	141,000	1,263,100	9,738,200				
1941	\$	4,441,600	3,831,300	549,200	124,300	3,306,600	12,253,000				

* Includes:—Manufacturers' sales branches and offices, petroleum bulk tank stations, agents and brokers assemblers of primary products, other types of operations plus those who are engaged in what is known exclusively as "Wholesale Proper".

RETAIL TRADE — ALBERTA

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Average (9 yrs.)
Sales	\$177,677,000	180,871,000	198,630,000	221,071,400	238,726,000	263,990,000	292,622,000	321,250,000	383,806,000	253,182,600
Per Cent of Canada's Total (%)	6.97	6.96	6.72	6.42	6.54	6.97	7.10	6.99	6.97	6.85
SALES—DISTRIBUTION BY GROUPS										
Food	\$ 28,642,000	28,701,000	31,177,000	35,312,500	42,128,000	46,224,000	50,391,000	54,310,000	60,668,000	41,950,389
Country General Stores	\$ 23,993,000	23,569,000	25,178,000	27,217,000	32,171,000	37,206,000	42,159,000	45,616,000	51,603,000	34,301,344
General Merchandise	\$ 21,854,000	23,017,000	25,485,000	29,329,900	34,003,000	38,252,000	41,010,000	44,081,000	52,011,000	34,338,100
Automotive	\$ 39,989,000	40,861,000	43,662,000	46,618,200	52,027,000	58,861,000	64,497,000	70,210,000	76,909,000	41,292,689
Apparel	\$ 9,879,000	10,012,000	11,021,000	13,270,900	16,176,000	19,776,000	22,943,000	26,196,000	29,938,000	16,467,989
Building Materials	\$ 13,331,000	13,503,000	15,683,000	18,029,200	21,660,000	25,505,000	29,390,000	33,155,000	37,508,000	22,860,467
Furniture, household, radio	\$ 4,722,000	4,781,000	5,632,000	5,914,700	6,084,000	6,952,000	7,234,000	7,876,000	8,451,000	6,294,078
Restaurants	\$ 6,350,000	6,326,000	7,454,000	10,448,800	12,382,000	15,642,000	18,830,000	21,617,000	24,617,000	12,016,867
Other Retail Stores	\$ 28,917,000	30,101,000	33,338,000	34,930,100	42,095,000	44,572,000	52,188,000	59,704,000	67,101,000	43,660,677
TOTAL SALES	\$177,677,000	180,871,000	198,630,000	221,071,400	238,726,000	263,990,000	292,622,000	321,250,000	383,806,000	253,182,600
SALES—DISTRIBUTION BY GROUPS—PERCENTAGES										
Food	% 16.12	15.87	15.70	15.97	17.65	17.51	17.22	16.91	15.81	16.53
Country Gen. Stores	% 13.50	13.03	12.68	12.31	13.48	14.09	14.41	13.72	13.44	13.46
General Merchandise	% 12.30	12.73	12.83	13.27	14.24	14.49	14.01	13.72	13.55	13.44
Automotive	% 22.51	22.59	21.98	21.09	21.82	21.69	21.79	22.83	21.63	17.12
Apparel	% 5.56	5.54	5.55	6.00	6.78	7.49	7.16	6.91	6.50	6.39
Building Materials	% 7.50	7.47	7.89	8.16	9.07	9.66	10.04	9.70	9.77	8.82
Furniture, Household, Radio	% 2.66	2.64	2.84	2.68	2.55	2.25	2.13	2.14	2.72	2.51
Restaurants	% 3.57	3.50	3.75	4.73	5.19	5.93	5.40	5.01	4.59	4.63
Other Retail Stores	% 16.28	16.63	16.78	15.79	17.62	16.89	17.84	18.58	17.49	17.10
Total Sales Percentages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

GENERAL STATISTICS—RETAIL TRADE—ALBERTA

Year	PROPRIETORS										EMPLOYERS										EMPLOYEES																																																	
	TOTAL					RECEIVING STATED SALARY					FULL TIME					PART TIME					TOTAL					SALARIES AND WAGES																																												
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$																																										
930	8,592	176,537,100	35,800,500	7,925	544	8,469	1,341	49	1,390	2,397,100	9,638	3,439	13,077	1,354	590	1,944	15,021	14,947,000	616,000	15,563,100																																																		
941	9,222	221,071,400	37,511,000	8,430	756	9,186	3,407	217	3,624	4,532,800	11,073	5,687	16,760	2,679	1,960	4,639	21,399	17,410,500	1,405,700	18,816,200																																																		
Year	Form of Organization										Types of Operations										1930										1941																																							
Salaries and Wages																																																																						
1930—Individual Proprietorship	6,116					74,377,100					3,548					918					4,466					4,117,100					Independent Stores					Number					No.					7,287					8,601																			
1941—Individual Proprietorship	7,206					99,404,100					4,639					1,995					6,634					5,852,300										Sales					\$					149,318,400					184,413,600																			
1930—Partnerships	971					21,106,500					1,079					348					1,427					1,343,200					Single Independent Stores					Number					No.					6,629					7,769																			
1941—Partnerships	1,027					27,808,700					1,294					685					1,979					1,743,500										Sales					\$					126,488,000					154,327,200																			
1930—Corporations	1,465					79,693,600					4,936					2,154					7,090					9,362,000					Single Vol Chain Stores					Number					No.					310					389																			
1941—Corporations	894					82,569,900					4,930					2,964					7,894					9,468,800										Sales					\$					9,279,000					12,647,100																			
1930—Co-Operative Associations	31					1,288,900					67					12					79					108,300					2 & 3 Store Multiple Stores					Number					No.					348					443																			
1941—Co-Operative Associations	53					2,169,900					112					40					152					136,100										Sales					\$					25,664,400					36,028,400																			
1930—Other Forms of Organizations	9					71,000					8					7					15					16,400										Number					No.					630					44																			
1941—Other Forms of Organizations	42					9,118,800					98					3					101					209,800					Other Type Stores					Number					No.					1,554,300					629,400																			
1930—Total	8,592					176,537,100					9,638					3,439					13,077					14,947,000					Total Stores					Number					No.					\$					176,537,100					221,071,400														
Grand Total—All employees																																																																						
Salaries & Wages																																																																						
1941—Total	9,222					221,071,400					11,073					5,687					16,760					17,410,500										Number					No.					\$					1,554,300					629,400														
Grand Total—All employees																																																																						
Salaries & Wages																																																																						
13,752 7,647 21,399 18,816,200 9,222																																																																						
STORES																																																																						
SALARIES & WAGES																																																																						
1930																																																																						
TOTAL EMPLOYEES																																																																						
1941																																																																						
SALARIES & WAGES																																																																						
NET SALES																																																																						
GROUP																																																																						
Food	2,153					1,668					478					2,146					1,656,800					29,137,600					Food					2,329					1,859					761					2,620					1,768,100					35,312,500									
Country General Stores	1,200					1,077					338					1,415					1,325,600					28,756,900					Country General Stores					1,377					1,110					601					1,711					1,287,200					27,217,100									
General Merchandise	93					1,089					1,584					2,673					2,862,900					23,198,500					General Merchandise					135					1,398					2,432					3,830					3,359,800					29,329,900									
Automotive	1,115					2,233					79					2,312					2,935,500					31,120,100					Automotive					1,497					3,451					145					3,596					4,059,700					46,618,200									
Apparel	489					551					447					998					1,065,000					11,087,700					Apparel					540					659					856					1,515					1,351,700					13,270,900									
Building Materials	762					1,234					73					1,307					1,547,100					15,574,000					Building Materials					693					1,607					133					1,740					1,680,600					18,029,200									
Furniture & Household	156					494					119					613					844,600					5,353,600					Furniture & Household					189					558					142					695					862,300					5,914,700									
Restaurants, Cafeterias																															Restaurants, Cafeterias																																							
& Eating Places	483					865					597					1,462					1,103,800					5,996,400					& Eating Places					733					962					1,839					2,801					1,788,000					10,448,800									
Other Retail Stores	2,018					1,716					310					2,026					2,161,700					25,548,800					Other Retail Stores					1,588					2,087					725					2,812					2,610,700					34,069,400									
Second Hand Stores	123					65					4					69					60,100					763,500					Second Hand Stores					141					66					13					79					48,100					860,700									
TOTAL	8,592					10,992					4,029					15,021					15,563,100					176,537,100					TOTAL					9,222					13,752					7,647					21,399					18,816,200					221,071,400									

RETAIL SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS—ALBERTA

GROUPS		Amusement & Recreation		Business(1) Services	Domestic(1) Services	Educational Services	Personal Services	Photography	Undertaking & Burial Service	Repair & Service Shops	(1)Storage & Transportation	Miscellaneous Services	Total
1930	Number of Stores	No.	330	27	323	14	594	60	54	952	380	147	2,881
	Receipts	\$	3,279,600	808,300	1,861,200	109,700	1,339,400	363,100	498,800	1,899,900	2,809,200	465,300	\$13,434,500
1941	Number of Stores	No.	397	80			1,535	84	73	970		202	3,341
	Receipts	\$	3,341,300	920,800			4,540,400	548,500	615,700	2,314,500		902,700	\$13,183,900
1930	Number of Proprietors	Male	333	16	365	7	511	54	52	981	414	130	2,863
	Female	No.	6	2	9	1	121	7	2	5	4	20	177
	Total	No.	339	18	374	8	632	61	54	986	418	150	3,040
1941	Number of Proprietors	Male	274	34			927	37	38	770		149	2,229
	Female	No.	18	3			244	1	—	1		1	268
	Total	No.	292	37			1,171	38	38	771		150	2,497
1930	Number of Employees	Male	499	72	345	19	249	44	44	294	818	111	2,495
	Female	No.	89	13	460	24	122	25	8	5	24	10	780
	Total	No.	588	85	805	43	371	69	52	299	842	121	3,275
1941	Number of Employees	Male	963	136		/	782	73	98	345		298	2,695
	Female	No.	231	50			929	80	7	11		8	1,316
	Total	No.	1,194	186			1,711	153	105	356		306	4,011
1930	Salaries and Wages Paid Employees		\$ 576,200	133,500	737,100	48,200	344,700	60,400	70,400	290,300	825,300	125,900	\$ 3,212,000
1941	Salaries and Wages Paid Employees		\$ 715,200	224,500			1,295,700	101,700	93,900	267,300		220,300	\$ 2,918,600
*1941	Salaries paid to certain Proprietors		\$ 83,400	74,700			425,600	71,900	61,100	224,200		72,300	\$ 1,013,200

CONSUMER MARKET DATA — 1941

POPULATION, LIVING GROUPS AND DWELLINGS		ALBERTA	DIVISION 1		DIVISION 2		DIVISION 3		DIVISION 4		DIVISION 5		DIVISION 6		DIVISION 7	
			Division	Medicine Hat	Division	Lethbridge	Raymond	Division	Division	Division	Division	Calgary	Drumheller	Division	Division	Division
Persons	No.	796,169	29,595	10,571	58,563	14,612	2,089	15,518	29,383	18,926	146,990	88,904	2,748	33,285		
Per Cent of Total	%	100%	3.72	1.33	7.36	1.84	0.26	1.95	3.69	2.38	18.44	11.17	0.35	4.18		
Persons—Canadian born	No.	537,782	19,002	7,029	38,156	9,438	1,438	9,386	20,180	12,363	95,849	57,705	1,815	22,675		
British born	No.	86,494	2,630	1,611	6,171	2,591	135	1,169	2,717	2,407	26,494	19,507	469	3,340		
Foreign born	No.	171,846	7,961	1,931	14,225	2,530	515	4,963	6,485	4,536	24,634	11,681	464	7,268		
Official Language—English only	No.	738,582	28,997	10,344	56,059	14,367	2,063	15,043	28,668	18,587	142,333	86,390	2,725	32,139		
French only	No.	3,322	8	—	16	—	1	3	3	1	41	7	1	44		
English & French	No.	37,057	358	168	1,466	229	15	290	525	239	3,550	2,265	20	995		
Other languages	No.	17,208	232	59	1,022	16	10	182	187	99	1,066	242	2	107		
Persons in farming areas	No.	401,747	14,528	—	19,905	—	—	10,893	16,676	12,105	31,925	—	—	24,902		
Households—In farming areas	No.	96,798	3,467	—	4,746	—	—	2,676	4,262	3,232	7,593	—	—	6,079		
Other rural areas	No.	21,411	507	—	2,061	—	—	397	1,603	1,004	3,793	—	—	345		
Urban	No.	83,587	3,572	2,862	7,732	3,903	—	902	2,027	983	28,550	25,387	—	2,033		
Families—in farming areas	No.	83,877	3,035	—	4,355	—	—	2,198	3,734	2,492	6,844	—	—	5,259		
Other areas	No.	91,867	3,670	2,645	8,795	3,599	—	1,070	3,065	1,570	28,634	22,738	—	1,949		
Children—in farming areas	No.	186,803	6,583	—	9,875	—	—	4,840	6,312	5,125	13,224	—	—	10,975		
Other areas	No.	143,779	5,661	3,759	4,237	5,271	—	1,808	4,843	2,747	38,679	28,982	—	3,253		
Dwellings occupied—Owned	No.	127,253	4,599	1,470	8,738	1,769	—	2,574	4,797	3,419	19,097	9,705	—	5,424		
Rented	No.	66,212	2,736	1,268	5,265	1,915	—	1,345	2,960	1,707	16,876	12,048	—	2,876		

CONSUMER MARKET DATA — 1941 (Continued)

POPULATION, LIVING GROUPS AND DWELLINGS

ALBERTA

DIVISION 1
Division Medicine

Division

DIVISION 2 Lethbridge

mond

DIVISION
Division

Division 4

DIVISION 5

Division

Division

DIVISION 6 Calgary

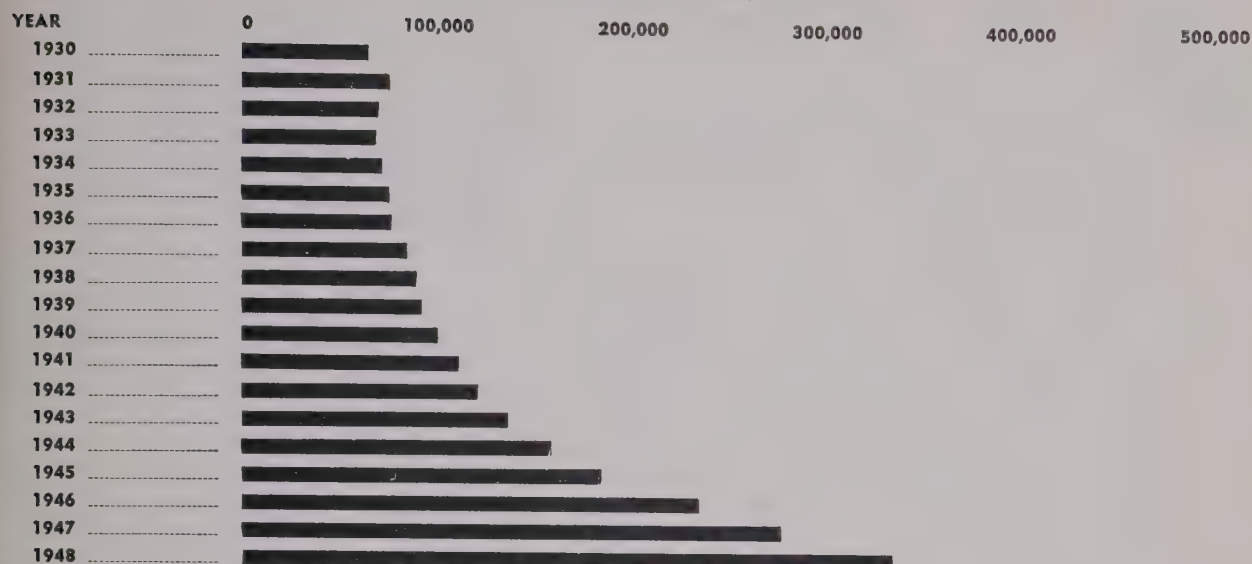
Drumheller

Division 7

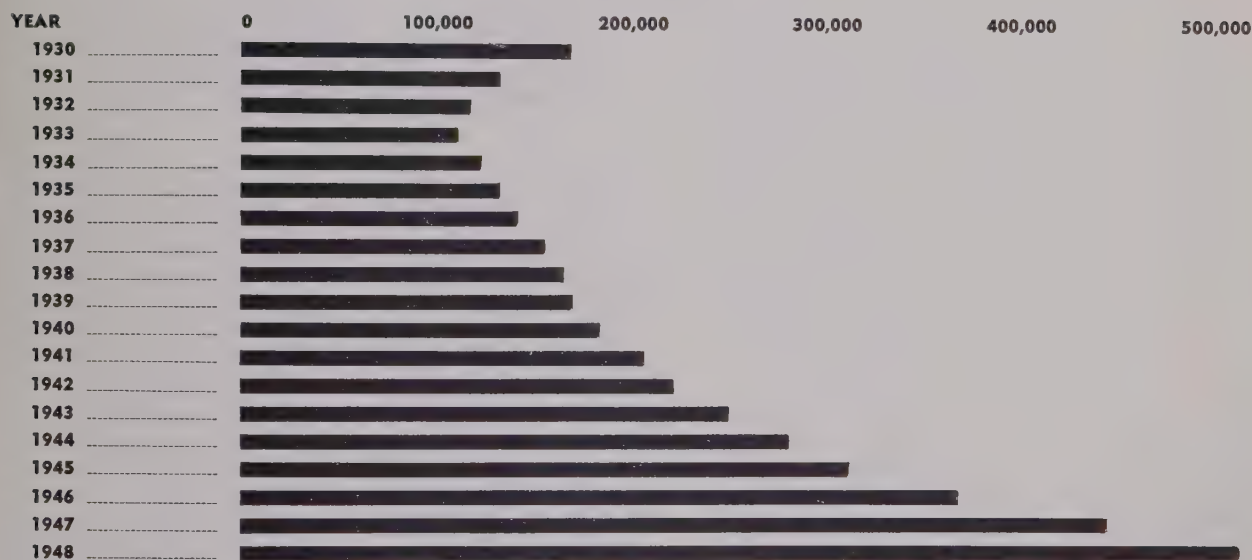
GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, INCOMES, ETC.													
Gainfully employed—Persons	No.	310,545	11,498	4,149	22,215	5,976	—	6,282	12,157	7,836	60,414	36,931	—
Wage Earners—Male	No.	108,948	4,450	2,461	10,499	3,710	—	1,889	5,028	2,306	29,506	20,669	—
Female	No.	32,893	1,215	754	2,185	1,061	—	441	973	578	9,135	7,019	—
Average Annual Wage Earnings, Male	\$	922	882	1,154	974	1,169	—	668	893	746	1,071	1,216	—
Female	\$	477	416	441	485	535	—	386	378	402	545	586	—
Retailing—Employees	No.	16,760	588	463	1,515	846	40	164	374	207	5,530	4,620	215
Salaries & wages	\$	17,411,000	611,000	501,000	1,577,000	927,000	47,000	145,000	342,000	192,000	6,065,000	5,226,000	241,000
Wholesaling—Employees	No.	8,147	190	87	542	365	10	68	226	97	3,163	2,831	28
Salaries & wages	\$	12,253,000	260,000	124,000	780,000	549,000	13,000	83,000	338,000	139,000	4,885,000	4,442,000	44,000
Manufacturing—Employees	No.	16,761	909	822	1,047	488	—	362	321	27	5,543	5,239	34
Salaries & wages	\$	20,152,000	963,000	885,000	1,145,000	594,000	—	442,000	394,000	22,000	7,614,000	7,292,000	39,000
Farms	No.	99,732	4,107	—	4,753	—	—	2,837	4,442	3,847	8,225	—	—
Gross Value of Production	\$	139,687,000	7,773,000	—	11,938,000	—	—	4,914,000	13,195,000	6,554,000	18,954,000	—	—
Farm Values	\$	707,300,000	41,082,000	—	57,230,000	—	—	20,523,000	58,096,000	25,760,000	92,184,000	—	—
Average gross production per farm	\$	1,401	1,893	—	2,512	—	—	1,732	2,971	1,704	2,304	—	—
Average farm value per farm	\$	7,092	10,003	—	12,041	—	—	7,234	13,079	6,696	11,208	—	—
RETAIL MERCHANDISE TRADE													
Stores	1930	8,592	397	152	767	211	26	179	444	328	1,876	1,136	78
Retail Sales	\$	176,537,000	7,617,000	4,533,000	17,253,000	8,482,000	572,000	2,355,000	6,616,000	3,575,000	54,052,000	43,390,000	2,206,000
Stores	1941	9,222	361	154	723	233	27	196	420	235	1,945	1,181	80
Retail Sales	\$	221,071,000	9,302,000	6,640,000	21,116,000	10,700,000	689,000	2,972,000	6,524,000	3,509,000	65,702,000	51,814,000	3,027,000
Per Cent of Provincial Sales	1941	100%	4.21	3.00	9.55	4.84	0.31	1.34	2.95	1.59	29.73	23.44	1.37
RETAIL DISTRIBUTION BY GROUPS													
Food—Stores	No.	2,329	91	43	200	55	6	35	100	54	580	425	15
Sales	\$	35,313,000	1,803,000	1,253,000	3,927,000	1,698,000	161,000	376,000	1,403,000	593,000	11,938,000	9,434,000	576,000
Country General—Stores	No.	1,377	37	—	41	—	—	44	50	53	95	—	79
Sales	\$	27,217,000	533,000	—	1,660,000	—	—	950,000	1,081,000	1,029,000	2,241,000	—	—
General Merchandise—Stores	No.	135	8	6	15	8	1	2	5	—	35	27	4
Sales	\$	29,330,000	770,000	x	2,300,000	1,903,000	x	x	103,000	—	10,709,000	10,371,000	300,000
Automotive—Stores	No.	1,497	71	20	129	35	4	38	86	37	335	157	83
Sales	\$	46,618,000	2,285,000	1,587,000	5,248,000	2,676,000	69,000	764,000	1,676,000	834,000	14,112,000	10,455,000	703,000
Apparel—Stores	No.	540	28	26	70	43	2	4	22	3	179	142	17
Sales	\$	13,271,000	717,000	x	1,614,000	1,179,000	x	x	166,000	48,000	5,637,000	5,033,000	341,000
Furniture - Household—Stores	No.	189	8	7	17	10	x	3	5	3	55	40	3
Sales	\$	5,915,000	307,000	x	579,000	494,000	—	x	31,000	4,000	2,593,000	2,382,000	107,000
Drug—Stores	No.	309	11	6	25	7	1	8	20	6	64	40	3
Sales	\$	5,855,000	247,000	181,000	581,000	262,000	x	79,000	222,000	69,000	1,614,000	1,173,000	x
Filling Stations—Number	No.	760	34	8	66	14	1	16	42	14	193	96	6
Sales	\$	9,318,000	522,000	163,000	1,098,000	433,000	x	137,000	450,000	100,000	2,831,000	1,817,000	x
RETAIL SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS													
All Establishments—Receipts	\$	13,184,000	536,000	438,000	1,221,000	735,000	35,000	69,000	314,000	93,000	5,053,000	4,401,000	115,000
Personal Services—Receipts	\$	4,540,000	172,000	154,000	441,000	301,000	14,000	20,000	95,000	21,000	1,840,000	1,681,000	25,000
Automotive Repair & Service Shops	\$	955,000	33,000	22,000	95,000	64,000	—	6,000	26,000	16,000	394,000	352,000	x
POPULATION, LIVING GROUPS AND DWELLINGS—													
Persons	Division	67,630	2,598	2,924	32,232	58,807	149,193	93,817	17,431	33,172	47,899	17,484	30,349
Per Cent of Total		8.49	0.33	0.37	4.05	7.39	18.74	11.78	2.19	4.17	6.02	2.20	3.81
Persons—Canadian born		46,225	1,774	2,164	20,710	41,629	102,126	63,777	10,381	24,869	31,865	13,498	8,495
British born		6,009	191	156	3,384	3,941	19,790	16,268	1,779	1,017	2,746	775	2,283
Foreign born		15,395	633	342	8,138	13,236	27,267	13,763	5,271	7,284	13,286	3,210	7,995
Official language—English only		65,569	2,418	2,830	31,189	53,823	138,230	88,429	16,766	23,243	40,901	12,476	28,501
French only		24	1	1	4	28	432	77	—	1,197	323	857	173
English and French		1,212	178	84	744	1,022	9,273	5,110	455	6,252	5,151	3,407	1,151
Other Languages		825	1	9	295	3,934	1,258	201	210	2,480	1,502	744	524

CONSUMER MARKET DATA — 1941 (Continued)

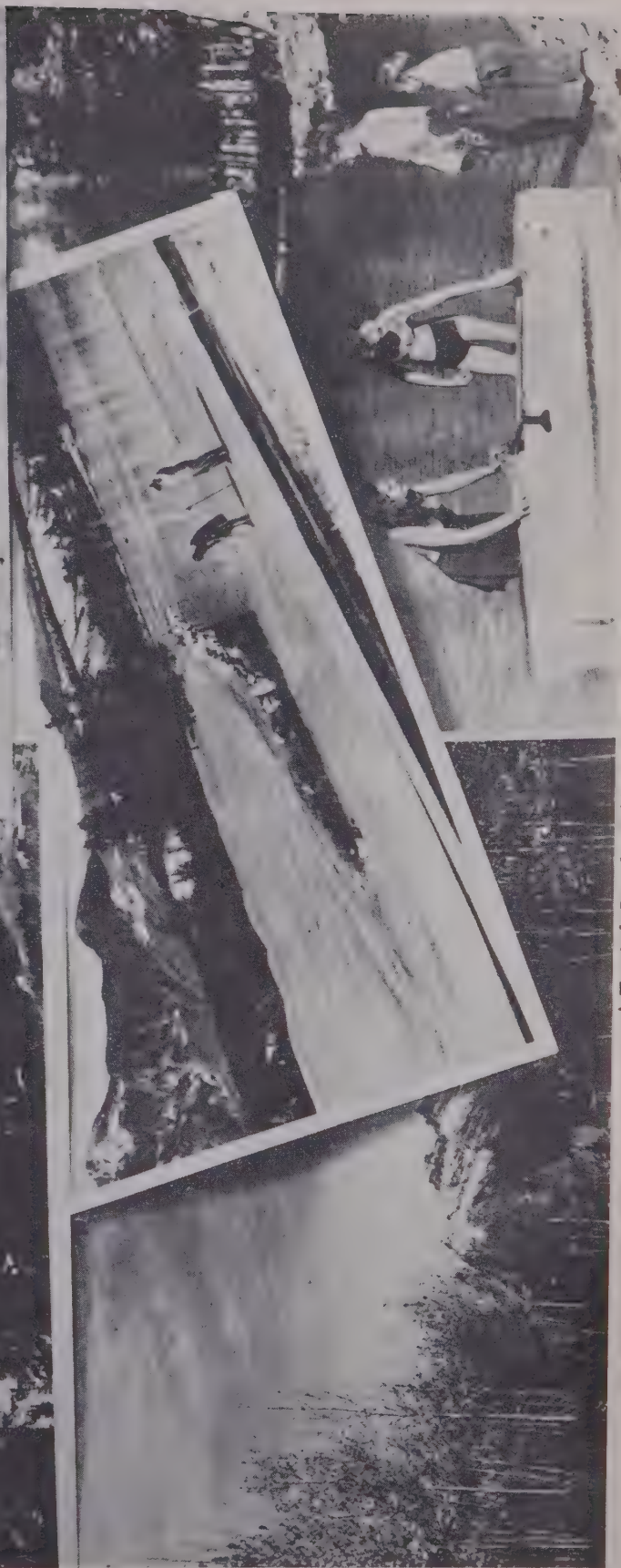
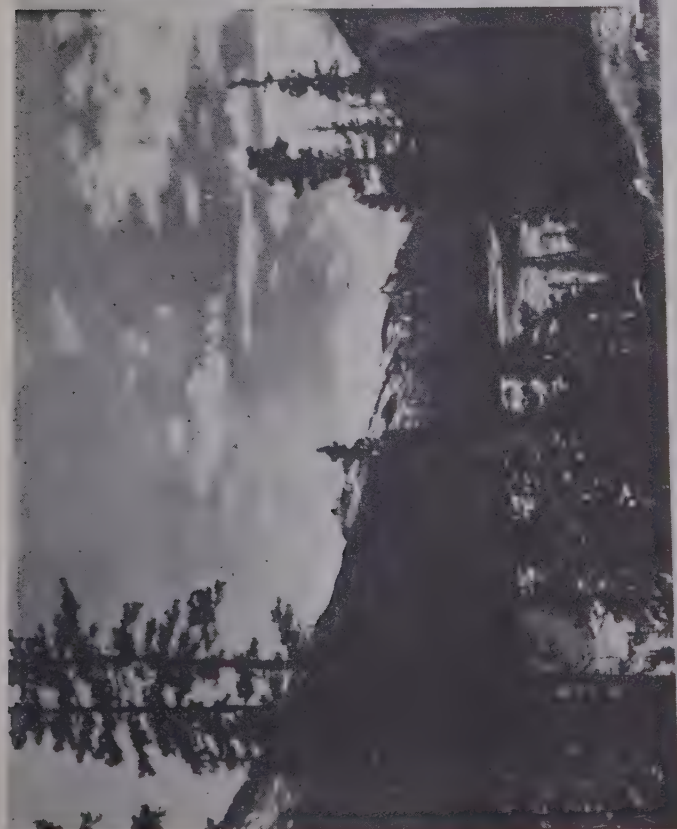
WHOLESALE TRADE — ALBERTA (‘000 Dollars)



RETAIL TRADE — ALBERTA (‘000 Dollars)



Tourist Trade



A Tourist's Paradise—National Parks—Alberta

TOURIST TRADE

The Province of Alberta is noted for its many tourist attractions and big game hunting, of which the following is a brief outline in travelogue form:

"Leaving Waterton Lakes National Park which is prettily situated, and proceeding to Macleod by way of Cardston or Pincher Creek, the traveller passes through a ranching country with prairie on the east and foothills on the west. The chief places of interest are the Mormon Temple in Cardston; Macleod, one of the first places settled in Alberta; Lethbridge with many fine buildings, the centre of a great irrigation and mining district; Raymond and Picture Butte where there are large sugar refineries; Taber, Magrath and Brooks with rapidly developing vegetable canning factories and a new sugar refinery which will soon be opened in Taber; The Crows' Nest Pass, large coal mining centre; Medicine Hat, famous for its natural gas, pottery, glassware, flour mills, greenhouses and other industries; the Turner Valley oilfields, the second largest oil field in the British Empire; the City of Calgary, beautifully situated near the foothills with many fine buildings, airports, etc., the headquarters of very important industries from which extends arteries of trade and commerce throughout southern Alberta. Calgary attracts many visitors to the "Stampede" which is held annually in the month of July. West from Calgary, Banff National Park opens its gates to a mountain region which has scenes of great beauty and tourists throng by the thousands over a very expansive area. Coming north from Calgary, both east and west, the visitor enters a country comprising foothills, prairies, parklands and coal regions. In the east there is grain and mixed farming extending to near Drumheller where there are large mining operations and to the "Bad Lands" in the Red Deer Valley where the remains of the "dinosaurs" are found. In the west approaching the mountains, are the foothills where there is much ranching and other types of farming, and further north there is great activity in the forestry and coal industries.

About 100 miles north of Calgary is the City of Red Deer, situated in a very fine farming community with many excellent lakes and tourist attractions. Red Deer boasts an up-to-date milk condensary, producing concentrated milk and other products which have an enviable domestic and export trade. After leaving Red Deer the visitor enters one of the most successful mixed farming districts in the whole of Alberta. In these surroundings and close to Edmonton is the Leduc oil field which extends from Wetaskiwin to the capital city and beyond. Although in the initial stages, oil experts are of the opinion that the Leduc oil area is going to produce as much oil if not more than the famous Turner Valley oil field near Calgary. The establishing of an up-to-date oil refinery a short distance east of Edmonton, and the laying of miles of pipe lines give credence to the belief.

Edmonton is the gateway to the "North Country" and is the centre of much commercial and industrial activity. It is noted as a wholesale distributing centre, splendid mixed farming and coal mining industry, a very large airport base with international connections, important public buildings, the Legislative buildings—seat of Government, and an up-to-date University, all situated on or close to the North Saskatchewan River in attractive surroundings.

East of Edmonton at Buffalo National Park, Wainwright, there was the largest herd of buffalo in the world, but the Park is now being used as a depot for military training. Close to Wainwright is a producing crude oil field which has registered a creditable petroleum production for many years. In this vicinity and east are the Viking and Kinsella gas fields which supply Edmonton and towns in a belt from Viking to Red Deer with natural gas for heating. Further east lies the Vermilion and Lloydminster oil fields with oil refineries which along with the Redwater oil field (in a north-westerly direction on the way back to Edmonton from the east) are now oil centres of much interest. A side trip could be taken to the Alberta Salt Co. Ltd. at Lindbergh near Elk Point where the company has established a new salt plant. Close to Edmonton there is Elk Island National Park which each year is growing in favour as a scenic resort. West of Edmonton, Jasper National Park, the largest National Park in the world, is rapidly growing in importance, especially since the opening of the new Jasper-Banff Highway. The latter provides a very fine "circle tour" as it links Calgary, Edmonton and Jasper with the Banff National Park through unparalleled mountain scenery and is characteristic of the highway from the entrance to Jasper National Park, through Jasper and along the Columbia highway to Lake Louise, Banff and back again to Calgary.

From Edmonton north to the Peace River District and the Alaska Highway (Dawson Creek through Fort St. John, B. C., to Whitehorse and Fairbanks, Alaska) east and west, there is a country of vast possibilities. The climate here is more vigorous but there are compensations, for in this land of farming, mining, fishing and big-game hunting, there is much potential wealth.

Included in the northern districts are Fort McMurray containing deposits of salt and tar sands; further north there are Great Bear Lake with its stores of radium, silver, copper, cobalt and bismuth; Yellowknife and Gordon Lake in the Great Slave Lake area with deposits of gold, stibnite, galena, copper lead and zinc ores; and Goldfields on Lake Athabasca with great possibilities in gold, stibnite and pitchblende. Traversing west are the Fort Norman oil wells which during the War years had oil pipe lines to the Whitehorse and Alaska territories in connection with the Canol Project.

In addition to the above, the Snare River hydro-electric plant in the Yellowknife district and the Grimshaw-Hay River highway are new features which will mean much to the development of the northern districts.

Hunting and Fishing

In the mountains and woods are grizzly, black and brown bears, and the coyote howl is familiar almost everywhere. Because many of their haunts are inaccessible to man, mountain sheep and goats are still numerous; elk, antelope and red deer are common, even the lordly moose, monarch of the forests is frequently seen. Amongst other animals are the lynx, mountain lion, porcupine, squirrel and rabbit.

Further to the north, the fur hunter still follows the traditional occupation of the northland, and ermine, otter, beaver and marten reward his labours. The north is also the home of the musk-ox, and is the nesting ground for ducks, geese, swans and other migratory birds.

The lakes and rivers are well stocked with fish, pike, pickerel and whitefish.

A policy of strict conservation is being followed with respect to the desirable wild life of the province.



Tourist Information Centre—Lethbridge

Tourist Sites—Parks, etc.

Reports on these are received by the Director, Alberta Government Travel Bureau, Edmonton, and cover information pertaining to the exact location, nature of forest and plant growth, and drainage, proximity to nearest town or village and rail, highway or air transportation facilities, nature of activity likely to predominate, such as swimming, canoeing, fishing, hunting, hiking, etc., and other data which might be useful in determining the suitability of the site for development.

In addition to the new and undeveloped sites, some development already has been carried out within provincial park areas including Saskatoon Island, Gooseberry Lake, Lundbreck Falls, Hommy Park, Ghost River, Park Lake, Assineau Reserve, Dilberry Lake, Writing on Stone Reserve, Little Smoky Reserve, Bad Lands Reserve, and the Wapiti Reserve in addition to the more developed and better known centres at Banff, Jasper, Waterton and Elk Island National Parks, and the lake resorts at Cooking, Sylvan, Wabamun, Alberta Beach, Pigeon and other lakes.

Tourist Accommodation

Tourist accommodation at the larger hotels and the National Parks is of a fairly high standard, but the rates charged are more in the range of those in the higher income brackets. For those in receipt of a lower income, the Government of Alberta through its Department of Industries and Labour, has instituted the licensing of tourist cabins and camp resorts. The License fee is based on the accommodation provided and the standardization of services, and where necessary regular inspections are made under provincial regulations.

Description of National Parks and Reserves, Alberta

Park	Location	Date Established	Area Sq. Miles	Characteristics
Banff	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1885	2585	Mountain playground, containing two famous resorts—Banff and Lake Louise. Massive ranges, upper slopes bare and worn, or glacier-crowned; lower slopes covered with luxuriant forests and flowered alplands; glacier-fed lakes. Wild deer, goat, sheep, elk, etc. Recreation—climbing, riding, swimming, golf, tennis, motoring, fishing, ski-ing, tobogganing, snowshoeing, skating, curling.
Buffalo	Eastern Alberta, near Wainwright	1908	197.50	Fenced area originally set aside for the preservation of buffalo and other big game. Now used as a military camp.
Elk Island	Central Alberta, near Lamont	1913	51.20	Fenced enclosure containing a large herd of buffalo, also moose, elk and deer. Recreational area at Astotin Lake—camping, boating, bathing, tennis and golf.
Jasper	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies	1907	4200	Rich in historical associations. Immense region of majestic peaks, deep canyons, beautiful lakes, containing famous resort Jasper. Also Miette Hot Springs, Maligne Lake, Mount Edith Cavell and Columbia ice-fields. Big game sanctuary. Recreations—motoring, climbing, riding, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, ski-ing.
Nemiskam	Southern Alberta, near Foremost	1922	8.50	Fenced reserve established to protect prong-horned antelope, a species native to the region.
Waterton Lakes	Southern Alberta, adjoining Glacier Park in Montana, U. S. A.	1895	220	Canadian Section. Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountains noted for beauty of colouring, lovely lakes, picturesque trails; waterfalls. Recreations—motoring, riding, fishing, tennis, golf, camping.
Wawaskesy	Southeastern Alberta	1922	54	Antelope reserve, as yet undeveloped.

Description of National Parks and Reserves, Alberta (Continued)

Park	Location	Date Established	Area Sq. Miles	Characteristics
Wood Buffalo	Alberta and Northwest Territories West of Athabasca and Slave Rivers	1922	*17,300	Immense unfenced area of forests and open plains dotted with lakes and coursed by numerous streams and rivers. Contains a large herd of buffalo developed from the native woodland type and surplus plains Buffalo from Buffalo National Park, also bear, beaver, caribou, deer, moose, and waterfowl. Area as yet undeveloped.
	* (Alberta (Northwest Territories)		13,675 sq. miles)	
	()		3,625 sq. miles)	
	(Total—		17,300 sq. miles)	

Provincial Parks

Assineau Reserve, Bad Lands Reserve, Beauvais Lake, Buffalo Lake, Burnt River, Dilberry Lake, Elkwater Lake, Fish Lake, Ghost River, Gooseberry Lake, Gull Lake (Aspen Beach), Hommy Park, Island Ford, Lac La Biche Settlement, Lake Thomas, Lee Lake, Little Smoky Reserve, Lundbreck Falls, Miquelon Lake, Old Man River, Park Lake (Coalhurst), Rochon Sands, Saskatoon Island, Saskatoon Mountain, Slough Park, Sylvan Lake, Wapiti River, Writing on Stone.

VISITORS TO NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES — ALBERTA

Year	BANFF No.	BUFFALO No.	ELK ISLAND No.	JASPER No.	NEMISKAM No.	WATERTON LAKES No.	TOTAL No.	Per Cent of Canada's Total %
1936-37	178,940	10,557	46,295	14,659	29	59,546	310,026	34.1
1937-38	194,435	9,830	63,040	16,083	21	59,520	342,929	34.0
1938-39	192,635	10,960	73,056	19,388	20	86,517	382,576	40.1
1939-40	235,509	22,006	53,821	23,115	30	108,527	443,008	44.5
1940-41	240,900	—	49,977	32,017	14	114,578	437,486	46.4
1941-42	278,286	—	36,606	24,761	11	135,774	475,438	47.5
1942-43	126,590	—	12,916	11,757	13	40,433	191,709	41.1
1943-44	112,085	—	13,400	11,905	24	38,780	176,194	42.4
1944-45	119,065	—	14,881	12,497	17	37,278	183,738	40.2
1945-46	148,113	—	24,939	16,127	—	46,744	235,923	39.2
1946-47	246,397	—	39,976	29,191	—	126,337	441,901	44.5
1947-48	326,573	—	45,615	71,957	—	147,177	591,322	47.5

AUTOMOBILES ENTERING CANADA FOR TOURING PURPOSES — ALBERTA

Year	CARWAY No. of Cars	CARDSTON No. of Cars	CHIEF MOUNTAIN No. of Cars	COUTTS No. of Cars	*OTHER No. of Cars	TOTAL No. of Cars
1936	5,407	105	3,589	15,663	798	25,562
1937	5,118	158	6,585	11,869	829	24,559
1938	4,584	125	6,414	10,323	822	22,268
1939	4,330	172	7,831	10,558	1,381	24,272
1940	4,586	124	8,367	10,133	1,387	24,597
1941	4,394	72	10,332	7,489	1,718	24,005
1942	1,583	29	1,745	6,151	1,074	10,582
1943	896	—	694	6,581	1,090	9,261
1944	1,433	—	—	10,636	1,066	13,135
1945	2,100	—	—	5,900	1,885	9,885
1946	4,976	—	9,694	11,602	2,493	28,765
1947	7,088	—	13,132	18,767	2,513	41,500

*Comprises Aden, Whiskey Gap, Wild Horse, etc.

TOURIST TRADE — ALBERTA

Year	Visitors No.	Expenditure Per Person \$	Value \$
1936	424,950	6.80	2,888,080
1937	457,802	6.90	3,159,545
1938	494,639	7.22	3,572,355
1939	568,047	7.12	4,044,615
1940	568,277	9.21	5,231,804
1941	614,560	10.25	6,296,789
1942	249,380	8.61	2,147,551
1943	237,150	10.39	2,463,123
1944	251,380	10.57	2,658,401
1945	300,694	12.18	3,661,452
1946	575,815	14.89	8,571,760
1947	726,531	18.70	13,583,020
1948	775,679	22.40	17,374,110

VALUE OF TOURIST TRADE — ALBERTA ('000 Dollars)





"Ride 'Em Cowboy"—Calgary Stampede

Motor Vehicles

MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor Vehicles in Alberta are in the forefront of the most modern means of transportation as the following statistics will show, and their increase in number since the year 1907, is indeed very notable.

Registration of Motor Vehicles—Alberta

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1907	55	1918	29,250	1929	98,720	1940	120,514
1908	45	1919	34,000	1930	101,119	1941	126,127
1909	275	1920	38,015	1931	94,727	1942	125,482
1910	423	1921	40,235	1932	86,878	1943	127,559
1911	1,631	1922	40,366	1933	86,110	1944	127,416
1912	2,505	1923	42,323	1934	89,369	1945	130,153
1913	3,773	1924	50,238	1935	93,870	1946	138,868
1914	4,728	1925	53,996	1936	97,468	1947	154,025
1915	5,832	1926	65,101	1937	100,434		
1916	9,707	1927	73,306	1938	107,191		
1917	20,624	1928	88,398	1939	113,702		

Analysis of Motor Vehicles—Alberta, by Types

Year	Passenger Automobiles	Taxi Cabs	Total Passenger Automobiles	Motor Trucks	Motor Busses	Motor Cycles	School Vans	Total Motor Vehicles
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1926	59,767	646	60,413	4,362		326		65,101
1931	78,782	443	79,225	15,034	85	383		94,727
1936	79,185	353	79,538	17,310	91	529		97,468
1937	81,365	348	81,713	18,080	94	547		100,434
1938	84,958	286	85,244	21,221	121	605		107,191
1939	88,270	246	88,516	24,369	143	674		113,702
1940	92,553	261	92,814	26,835	150	715		120,514
1941	95,921	382	96,303	28,876	207	741		126,127
1942	92,738	365	93,103	31,297	192	890		125,482
1943	92,238	313	92,551	33,961	158	889		127,559
1944	91,500	328	91,828	34,690	193	705		127,416
1945	91,921	413	93,334	36,262	197	742	618	130,153
1946	95,058	706	95,764	41,144	287	994	679	138,868
1947	104,350	782	105,132	46,219	347	1,534	793	154,025

In addition to the foregoing, the following were registered for the year 1947:—

1947	Number	1947	Number
Trailer Licenses	425	Public Service Vehicles	13,014
Chauffeur Licenses	25,271	Taxi Cabs	741
Driver Licenses	191,492	Busses	347
Dealer Licenses	1,140	Trucks	11,501
Gasoline Station Licenses	2,860	Trailers	425

Provincial Revenue from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor Vehicles in Alberta

The following are particulars for the year 1947:—

	\$	1947	\$
Passenger Cars	1,704,607	Public Service Vehicles	1,116,429
Trucks	1,110,708	Passenger	151,329
Busses	90	Freight	965,100
Motor Cycles	6,042	Gasoline Tax	7,657,915
Dealer Licenses	22,458	Miscellaneous	15,947
Operators & Chauffeurs	258,060		
Transfers or Fines *		TOTAL	\$11,892,256

* Included with Passenger Cars

Gasoline Tax — Alberta

Date Effective	Tax per Gallon	Amount per Gallon	Refund and Exemptions
	Cents	Cents	Uses
April 30, 1922	2		
July 1, 1927	3		
June 1, 1929	5	4	Other than in operation of motor vehicles on highways. Municipal motor vehicles operated solely within the Municipality.
April 1, 1933	6	5	Same as above
April 1, 1935	7	6	Same as above
May 1, 1936			Gasoline extended to include gasoline, benzol, benzine, kerosene, gas and distillates, diesel oil and other liquid petroleum products except lubricants and kerosene used for illuminating, fuel oil used for creosoting, dust laying, domestic heating and for railway locomotives, shops, etc.
April 1, 1947	9	8	

Sales of New Motor Vehicles — Alberta

Year	Passenger Cars No.	NUMBER Trucks and Busses	Total No.
		No.	
1934	3,913	1,120	5,033
1935	5,624	1,563	7,187
1936	5,404	1,686	7,090
1937	6,811	2,133	8,944
1938	7,543	2,992	10,535
1939	7,361	2,929	10,290
1940	7,264	2,927	10,191
1941	5,181	3,719	8,900
1942	992	1,066	2,058
*			
1946	5,194	4,236	9,430
1947	11,952	7,617	19,569

* There were no sales of new motor vehicles recorded for the years 1943-1945 inc.

Sales of New Motor Vehicles — Alberta (continued)

Year	Passenger Cars	Per Car	VALUE	Per Truck or Bus	Total	Per Unit
			Trucks and Busses			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1934	3,977,465	1,016	1,112,746	994	5,090,211	1,011
1935	5,543,855	986	1,497,981	958	7,041,836	980
1936	5,434,970	1,006	1,667,796	989	7,102,766	1,002
1937	6,861,696	1,007	2,201,909	1,032	9,063,605	1,013
1938	8,069,625	1,070	3,419,763	1,143	11,489,388	1,091
1939	7,702,224	1,046	3,348,194	1,143	11,050,418	1,074
1940	8,036,323	1,106	3,300,445	1,128	11,336,768	1,112
1941	6,677,976	1,289	4,395,324	1,182	11,073,300	1,244
1942	1,365,117	1,376	1,353,480	1,270	2,718,597	1,321
*						
1946	7,807,510	1,503	7,053,248	1,665	14,860,758	1,576
1947	20,786,799	1,739	13,548,918	1,779	34,335,717	1,755

* There were no sales of new motor vehicles recorded for the years 1943-1945 inc.

Highways

HIGHWAYS

With the rapid increase in the percentage of motor-car owners to population, the demand for improved roads has become more and more insistent since the war of 1914-18. Furthermore, the advantages to be gained by attracting tourist motorists have been a powerful incentive to governing bodies to improve trunk roads and scenic highways within their jurisdictions. One sphere where the motor car and truck has been of special economic advantage, has been in rural areas. This widespread rural ownership of automobiles and trucks has in turn, brought about an improvement of secondary rural roads. There are, however, great stretches of country in the northern portion of Alberta, with very few people and very few roads, but the southern portions are fairly well supplied. Rural highways are classified as main, secondary, district, local or farm, and the local or farm highways are 95 per cent of the total.

The following tables include figures for roads under provincial jurisdiction and where actual figures were not available, estimates were made for local roads. In addition, statistics are given for urban streets, sidewalks, bridges and culverts.

Highway Mileage — Alberta

Year	Miles	Year	Miles	Year	Miles	Year	Miles
1922	59,400	1929	62,426	1936	62,802	1943	80,796
1923	59,400	1930	62,426	1937	90,132	1944	81,094
1924	60,053	1931	62,426	1938	92,611	1945	81,737
1925	60,000	1932	62,426	1939	91,935	1946	80,523
1926	60,000	1933	62,834	1940	92,593		
1927	60,000	1934	62,834	1941	92,880		
1928	60,626	1935	62,847	1942	93,896		

Analysis of Highway Mileage — Alberta

Year	Bituminous Pavement	Bituminous Surface	Gravel Crushed Stone, etc.	Total Surfaced Road	Improved Earth	Other Earth	Total Earth	Grand Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
1939	71	413	2,972	3,456	12,309	76,170	88,479	91,935
1940	75	602	3,222	3,899	13,542	75,152	88,694	92,593
1941	77	615	3,623	4,315	15,260	73,305	88,565	92,880
1942	77	603	3,983	4,663	15,841	73,392	89,233	93,896
1943	81	579	4,774	5,434	14,756	60,606	75,362	80,796
1944	72	561	6,020	6,653	14,707	59,734	74,441	81,094
1945	90	644	6,922	7,656	14,967	59,114	74,081	81,737
1946		735	9,469	10,204	24,730	45,589	70,319	80,523

Expenditures on Highways — Alberta

	1944	1945	1946
	\$	\$	\$
Roads			
Construction	2,044,284	2,354,777	5,822,920
Maintenance	1,116,546	4,222,267	5,359,930
Administration and General	5,910	8,221	20,216
TOTAL	3,166,740	6,585,265	11,203,066
Bridges and Ferries			
Construction	269,413	232,164	382,356
Maintenance	412,271	332,248	448,387
Administration and General	192	200	444
TOTAL	681,876	564,612	831,187
Footpaths and Sidewalks	4,321	7,535	14,334
GRAND TOTAL	3,852,937	7,157,412	12,048,587

Distribution of Expenditures on Highways—Alberta

	1944 \$	1945 \$	1946 \$
Dominion Expenditures			
Construction	1,516	39,134	457,707
Maintenance	65,414	91,659	220,016
Administration and General	6,473	8,421	22,461
TOTAL	73,403	139,214	700,184
Provincial Expenditures			
Construction	2,312,216	2,547,807	5,747,568
Maintenance	1,467,318	1,376,992	2,277,760
TOTAL	3,779,534	3,924,799	8,025,328
Municipal Expenditures			
Maintenance	—	3,093,399	3,323,075
GRAND TOTAL	3,852,939	7,157,412	12,048,587

Summary of Expenditures on Highways — Alberta

	1944 \$	1945 \$	1946 \$
Construction	2,313,732	2,586,941	6,205,275
Maintenance	1,532,732	4,562,050	5,820,851
Administration and General	6,473	8,421	22,461
GRAND TOTAL	3,852,937	7,157,412	12,048,587



Motoring on Alberta's Highways

Statistics on Urban Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges and Culverts in Cities and Large Towns — Alberta

These statistics are for all cities and towns of 1,000 population and up, in Alberta.

	1944	1945	1946
	\$	\$	\$
New Construction	100,451	657,945	821,114
Major improvements, widening, etc.	59,967	32,756	83,410
Maintenance repairs and minor improvements	398,348	416,106	532,671
Cleaning, snow clearing, sanding, etc.	111,054	155,896	206,797
Administration and general expenses	48,542	83,545	105,289
TOTAL	718,362	1,346,248	1,749,281

Distribution of Expenditures, proportioned between Construction and Maintenance

Including proportion of administration, general expenses and undistributed items.

	1944	1945	1946
	\$	\$	\$
Construction	172,044	736,400	962,454
Maintenance	546,318	609,848	786,827
TOTAL	718,362	1,346,248	1,749,281

Distribution of Expenditures, according to Type of Highway

	1944	1945	1946
	\$	\$	\$
Roads	581,625	1,086,868	1,461,650
Bridges and Ferries	20,405	17,011	17,404
Footpaths and Sidewalks	107,876	239,369	252,111
Undistributed amounts shown on total expenditures	8,456	3,000	18,116
TOTAL	718,362	1,346,248	1,749,281

Subsidies and Amounts Collectable

	1944	1945	1946
	\$	\$	\$
Dominion Government	4,198	1,148	—
Provincial Government	6,365	9,543	9,775
County, Township, etc.	—	1,433	—
Other Sources	180	689	336
TOTAL	10,743	12,813	10,111

Miles of Urban Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges and Culverts, in Cities and Large Towns — Alberta

	1944	1945	1946
	Miles	Miles	Miles
Class of Road			
Concrete (Portland Cement)	8.22	17.22	7.72
Bituminous Pavements	150.89	158.31	166.10
Bituminous Surfaces	117.05	120.65	106.17
Gravel (traffic bound gravel or crushed stone and stabilized gravel or stone not surface treated)	589.67	580.90	604.64

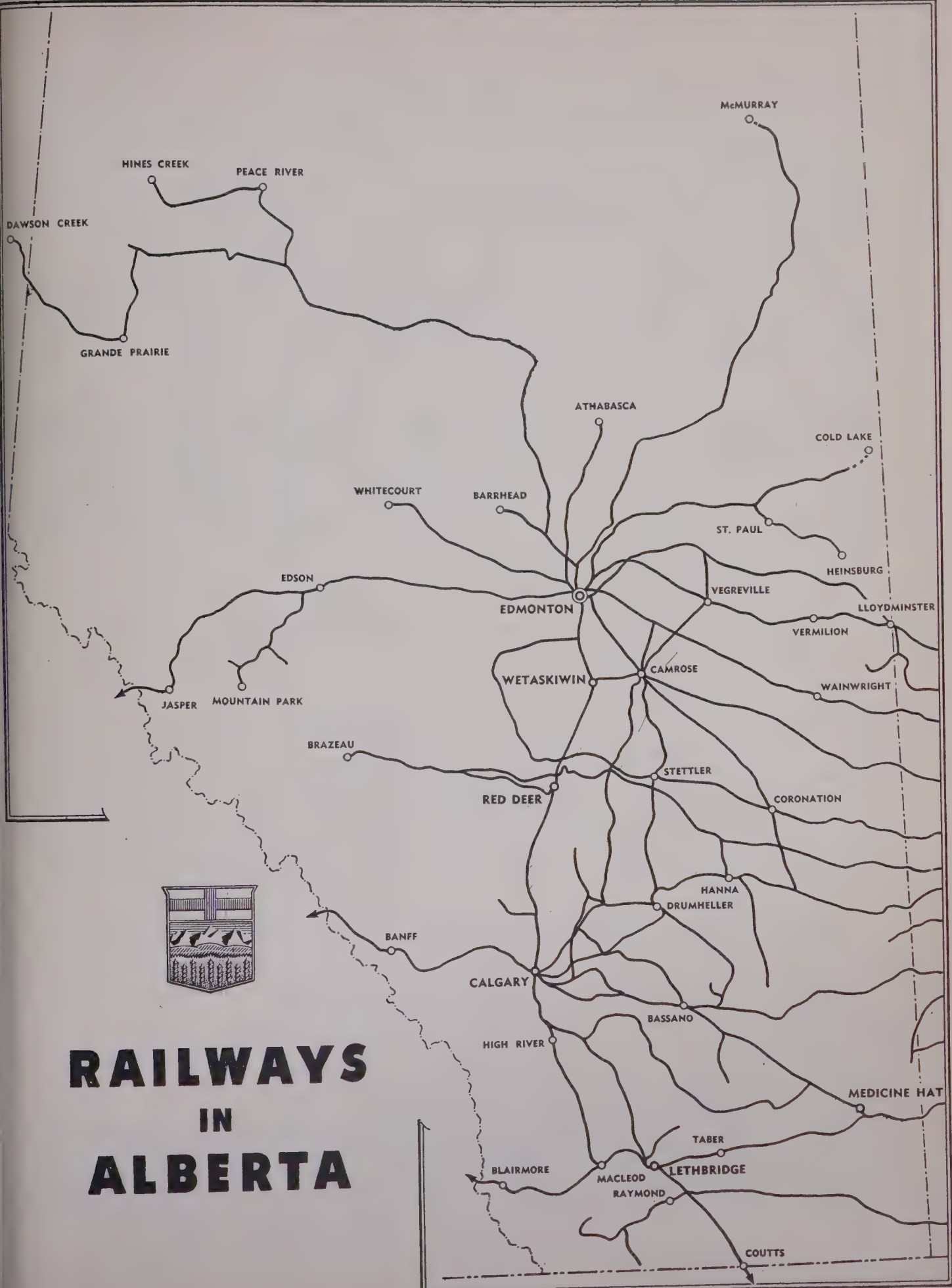
Miles of Urban Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges and Culverts, in Cities and Large Towns — Alberta (Continued)

	1944 Miles	1945 Miles	1946 Miles
Other surfaces—brick, granite block, wood block, etc.	4.24	4.24	3.25
Total Mileage of Surfaced Roads	870.07	881.32	887.88
Improved Earth Roads (graded and drained)	476.72	467.16	464.48
Other Earth Roads	1140.60	843.07	865.27
Total Mileage of Earth Roads	1617.32	1310.23	1329.75
GRAND TOTAL — Mileage	2487.39	2191.55	2217.63



Many Tourists Travel on Alberta's Highways

Railways



DAWSON CREEK
HINES CREEK
PEACE RIVER
GRANDE PRAIRIE

McMURRAY

ATHABASCA

COLD LAKE

WHITECOURT

BARRHEAD

ST. PAUL

HEINSBURG

EDSON

EDMONTON

VEGREVILLE

LLOYDMINSTER

VERMILION

JASPER MOUNTAIN PARK

WETASKIWIN

CAMROSE

WAINWRIGHT

BRAZEAU

STETTLE

RED DEER

CORONATION

HANNA

DRUMHELLER

BANFF

CALGARY

BASSANO

HIGH RIVER

MEDICINE HAT

TABER

LETHBRIDGE

BLAIRMORE

MACLEOD
RAYMOND

COUTTS



RAILWAYS IN ALBERTA

RAILWAYS

The steam railway is the most important transportation agency from the standpoint of investment and of traffic handled, but early history reveals that many difficulties had to be overcome before the great transcontinental systems were established. In fact it was necessary for Dominion and Provincial Governments, with the assistance of municipalities, to extend some form of assistance to the private railways of Canada so that they could be constructed in advance of settlement, as colonization roads or through thinly settled districts where little traffic was available. The form of aid was generally a bonus of a fixed amount per mile of railway constructed and, in the early days, grants of land other than the right-of-way were also made.

As the country developed, the objections to the land-grant method became more apparent, and aid was more frequently given in the form of a cash subsidy per mile, a loan, or a subscription to the shares of the railway. Guarantees of debenture issues were given in a later period and, since the formation of the Canadian National Railways, all debenture issues of that system, except those for rolling stock, have been guaranteed by the Dominion Government.

No new land-grants or cash subsidies have been advanced by either the Dominion or Provincial Governments since 1939.

In Alberta, many of the railway lines and truck routes of today follow some of the old Indian trails. For example, the railway lines west of Edmonton to the Yellowhead Pass follow the old trail of the Mountain Stoney. The road of the Canadian Northern Railway from Calgary to Edmonton follows the Blackfoot trail from the Great Plains to Edmonton and the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern main lines from Edmonton to Winnipeg conform in a general way to the trails of the Plain Crees. After traversing this section of the West, the railway lines running north of Edmonton follow some of the most important trails of the Wood Crees. In addition, the railways also follow some of the Red River cart trails.

The highlights of railway construction in Alberta are as follows:—

1883—The Canadian Pacific Railway completed to Calgary from Regina.

1885—The Alberta Railway and Irrigation built a line from Dunmore to Lethbridge.

1890—Extension of railway from Lethbridge to Coutts on the International Boundary Line, and shortly afterwards an extension from Stirling to Cardston.

1891—The Canadian Pacific Railway completed to Edmonton from Calgary.

1892—The Canadian Pacific Railway built from Calgary to Macleod.

1897—The Canadian Pacific Railway extension from Lethbridge through the Crow's Nest Pass to connect with the C. P. R. extensions in Southern British Columbia.

1906—The Canadian Pacific Railway built an extension eastward from Wetaskiwin and in 1910, this was completed to connect with Moose Jaw and St. Paul.

1906—The Canadian Pacific Railway extension from Lacombe to Stettler was completed, and by 1914, was extended to Kerrobert, giving improved railway connections with Central and Northern Alberta.

1911—A cut-off from Calgary to Lethbridge was completed in 1911, via Aldersyde and Kipp, and an alternate line between Calgary and Swift Current was secured by the Bassano-Empress cut-off in 1914.

1913—A great steel bridge built over the North Saskatchewan river at Edmonton, gave access by the Canadian Pacific Railway line to Edmonton.

1914—Railway branches built:—Coronation to Lorraine; Suffield to Lomond.

1914—Alberta Central Railway built from Red Deer to Lochearn.

Northern Alberta Railway (joint management of C. P. R. and C. N. R.)

1912 Onward—Edmonton-Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway built from Edmonton to Grande Prairie and points Westward. Central Canada Railway from McLennan to Peace River and Berwyn, with extensions made to these later; 3,000 miles of lake and river navigation of the Peace and MacKenzie river valleys were linked up with three transcontinental railway systems. Another important line built was the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway from Edmonton to Fort McMurray.

Canadian Northern Railway (later Canadian National Railway)

1903-1905—Line extended from Grandview, Manitoba, to Edmonton, Alberta, and completed to Vancouver in 1916.

1909—Branch line—Edmonton to Athabasca.

1912—Branch line—Tofield to Calgary, Calgary to Saskatoon.

1920—Branch line—Edmonton to St. Paul, Camrose to Alliance.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (later Canadian National Railway)

1903-1910—Line was built from Winnipeg through Edmonton to Wolf Creek.

1910-1914—Line was extended to Prince Rupert, B. C.

In addition to the above, many feeder lines were built.

Railway Mileage — Alberta

Year	Miles	Year	Miles	Year	Miles	Year	Miles
1905	1,060	1916	4,557	1927	5,186	1938	5,792
1906	1,239	1917	4,505	1928	5,342	1939	5,819
1907	1,326	1918	4,519	1929	5,568	1940	5,819
1908	1,366	1919	4,650	1930	5,583	1941	5,823
1909	1,505	1920	4,696	1931	5,709	1942	5,818
1910	1,782	1921	4,789	1932	5,730	1943	5,818
1911	2,100	1922	4,778	1933	5,742	1944	5,818
1912	3,055	1923	4,778	1934	5,740	1945	5,820
1913	3,647	1924	4,822	1935	5,789	1946	5,820
1914	4,097	1925	5,004	1936	5,785	1947	5,828
1915	4,423	1926	5,061	1937	5,792		

Analysis of Railway Mileage — Alberta, 1947

Railway	Mileage Miles	Per Cent of Total %
(1) Canadian National	2,225	38.18
(2) Canadian Pacific	2,680	45.98
(3) Northern Alberta	923	15.84
TOTAL	5,828	100%

(1)—Included in the mileage of the Canadian National Railway is the mileage of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which at its maximum was 707 miles but was reduced to 611 at the time of amalgamation (1923).

(2)—Included in the mileage of the Canadian Pacific Railway is the mileage of the Lacombe and North Western Railway, formerly the Lacombe and Blindman Valley Railway—length 72 miles.

(3)—Included in the mileage of the Northern Alberta Railway is the mileage of the following railways at the time of amalgamation (1929). Ninety miles of railway have been constructed since 1929.

Railway	Mileage Miles	Per Cent of Total %
Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia	423	50.78
Alberta and Great Waterways	286	34.33
Central Canada	98	11.76
Pembina Valley	26	3.13
TOTAL	833	100%

Railway Traffic Movement — Alberta

Year	Freight Originated tons	Freight Terminated tons	Exports tons	Imports tons	Net tons
1923	8,021,961	3,297,093			4,691,754
1924	8,616,793	3,634,086			4,830,554
1925	8,411,685	3,759,043			4,477,892
1926	9,075,982	4,138,828			4,602,302
1927	9,718,744	4,251,563			5,250,843
1928	12,873,111	5,069,563			7,536,293
1929	10,080,649	4,906,922			4,930,569
1930	8,915,823	4,129,067			4,537,453

Railway Traffic Movement — Alberta (Continued)

Year	Freight Originated tons	Freight Terminated tons	Exports tons	Imports tons	Net tons
1931	8,209,829	3,276,493	5,318,505	537,244	4,781,261
1932	9,233,443	2,811,612	6,794,535	470,467	6,324,068
1933	7,268,779	2,241,488	5,326,871	390,853	4,936,018
1934	7,522,179	2,816,552	5,018,169	450,005	4,568,164
1935	7,484,828	2,683,983	5,050,087	485,916	4,564,171
1936	7,186,041	2,599,910	4,858,354	483,852	4,374,502
1937	6,751,200	2,631,924	4,382,901	394,969	3,987,932
1938	8,333,675	2,635,336	6,052,305	419,348	5,632,957
1939	8,641,846	2,502,184	6,517,403	428,521	6,088,882
1940	8,394,383	2,773,383	6,020,277	463,877	5,556,400
1941	9,520,452	2,890,472	7,086,849	436,593	6,650,256
1942	9,546,398	3,266,046	6,587,313	450,761	6,136,552
1943	10,735,784	4,414,444	6,996,803	777,461	6,219,342
1944	12,073,374	4,415,835	8,193,174	436,861	7,756,313
1945	12,001,228	3,919,453	8,369,084	420,701	7,948,383
1946	11,278,827	4,279,408	7,390,263	533,330	6,856,933
1947	12,457,533	4,991,892	8,027,385	808,927	7,218,458
Average 25 years (1923-1947)	9,294,182	3,533,463	6,352,369	493,511	5,618,330

Details of Railway Traffic Movement—Alberta, 1947

Commodities	Loaded at Stations tons	Unloaded at Stations tons	Exports tons	Imports tons	Net tons	Per Cent of Total %
Agricultural Products	5,228,433	1,339,375	3,971,374	82,316	3,889,058	53.88
Wheat	3,032,253	618,373	2,413,880		2,413,880	33.44
Corn	1,717	916	801		801	.01
Oats	593,525	81,172	512,353		512,353	7.10
Barley	421,280	114,764	306,516		306,516	4.25
Rye	91,878	126	91,752		91,752	1.27
Flaxseed	34,959	18,810	16,149		16,149	.22
Other grains	7,274	5,284	1,990		1,990	.03
Flour	370,994	32,171	338,823		338,823	4.69
Other Mill products	307,256	64,445	242,811		242,811	3.36
Hay and Straw	22,860	15,386	7,474		7,474	.10
Cotton	97	421		324	324	.01
Apples (fresh)	426	15,973		15,547	15,547	.22
Other fruits (fresh)	1,967	54,711		52,744	52,744	.73
Potatoes	19,058	8,245	10,813		10,813	.16
Other fresh vegetables	6,329	20,030		13,701	13,701	.19
Other Agric. products	316,560	288,548	28,012		28,012	.40
Animals and Animal Products	438,267	192,841	246,749	1,323	245,426	3.40
Horses	27,885	19,720	8,165		8,165	.11
Cattle and Calves	181,264	107,479	73,785		73,785	1.02
Sheep	15,530	6,756	8,774		8,774	.12
Hogs	82,768	47,617	35,151		35,151	.49
Poultry (live)	8	8	—			
Dressed Meats & Poultry (fresh or frozen)	51,814	2,145	49,669		49,669	.69
Dressed Meats (cured-salted)	36,973	59	36,914		36,914	.51
Other Packing House Products (edible)	7,553	521	7,032		7,032	.10
Eggs	5,815	1,597	4,218		4,218	.06
Butter	9,104	2,343	6,761		6,761	.09
Cheese	798	2,121		1,323	1,323	.02
Wool	674	154	520		520	.01
Hides and Leather	11,510	168	11,342		11,342	.16
Other Animal Products (non-edible)	6,571	2,153	4,418		4,418	.06

Details of Railway Traffic Movement — Alberta, 1947 (Continued)

Commodities	Loaded at Stations tons	Unloaded at Stations tons	Exports tons	Imports tons	Net tons	Per Cent of Total %
Mine Products	4,676,179	1,284,813	3,550,514	159,148	3,391,366	46.98
Anthracite coal	—	72		72	72	.01
Bituminous coal	1,585,453	146,833	1,438,620		1,438,620	19.93
Sub-bituminous coal ..	2,513,959	458,337	2,055,622		2,055,622	28.48
Lignite coal	9,031	20,255		11,224	11,224	.16
Coke	51,605	4,298	47,307		47,307	.66
Ores & concentrates ..	1,507	63	1,444		1,444	.02
Pig & Ingot (non-ferrous metals)	33	520		487	487	.01
Sand and Gravel	139,266	137,358	1,908		1,908	.03
Stone (crushed, ground, broken)	2,959	10,474		7,515	7,515	.10
Slate, dimension or block stone)	128	1,900		1,772	1,772	.02
Crude Petroleum	259,935	303,785		43,850	43,850	.61
Asphalt (natural, by-product petroleum)	43,468	37,855	5,613		5,613	.08
Salt	29,819	31,996		2,177	2,177	.03
Other mine products (not fully processed)	39,016	131,067		92,051	92,051	1.28
Forest Products	455,071	378,223	106,697	29,849	76,848	1.06
Logs, posts, poles, piling	49,370	78,167		28,797	28,797	.40
Cordwood and other firewood	7,797	6,004	1,793		1,793	.02
Ties	3,932	4,379		447	447	.01
Pulpwood	32,005	25	31,980		31,980	.44
Lumber, timber, box, crate & cooperage material	357,754	284,830	72,924		72,924	1.02
Other Forest Products	4,213	4,818		605	605	.01
Manufactures & Misc.	1,402,461	1,786,701	119,905	504,145	384,240	5.32
Gasoline	244,329	286,246		41,917	41,917	.58
Petroleum, Oils and other Petroleum products	93,105	121,712		28,607	28,607	.40
Sugar	61,888	26,042	35,846		35,846	.50
Iron, pig and bloom ..	56	545		489	489	.01
Rails and fastenings ..	13,355	11,017	2,338		2,338	.03
Iron and Steel (bar-sheet structural pipe)	10,368	71,150		60,782	60,782	.84
Castings, machinery and boilers	12,173	23,197		11,024	11,024	.15
Cement	126,259	137,036		10,777	10,777	.15
Brick and Artificial Stone	72,300	44,027	28,273		28,273	.39
Lime and Plaster	9,943	20,596		10,653	10,653	.15
Sewer pipe & drain tile	16,139	8,942	7,197		7,197	.10
Agricultural implements and vehicles other than autos	11,844	68,586		56,742	56,742	.79
Automobiles, Auto trucks and Auto parts	3,824	48,267		44,443	44,443	.62
Household Goods and settlers' effects	7,292	6,873	419		419	.01
Furniture	1,591	10,497		8,906	8,906	.12
Beverages	52,163	53,048		885	885	.01
Fertilizers, all kinds ..	72,937	27,105	45,832		45,832	.64
Newsprint, paper	487	7,824		7,337	7,337	.10
Other paper	437	9,247		8,810	8,810	.12
Paperboard, Pulpboard and Wallboard (paper)	608	13,073		12,465	12,465	.17
Wood Pulp	—	75		75	75	.01

Details of Railway Traffic Movement — Alberta, 1947 (Continued)

Commodities	Loaded at Stations tons	Unloaded at Stations tons	Exports tons	Imports tons	Net tons	Per Cent of Total %
Fish, fresh, frozen, cured, etc.	997	1,725		728	728	.01
Canned Goods	28,030	48,587		20,557	20,557	.28
Other Manufactures and Miscellaneous	257,890	392,023		134,133	134,133	1.86
Merchandise (all L.C.L. Freight)	304,446	349,261		44,815	44,815	.62
SUMMARY						
Agricultural Products	5,228,433	1,339,375	3,971,374	82,316	3,889,058	53.88
Animals and Animal Products	438,267	192,841	246,749	1,323	245,426	3.40
Mine Products	4,676,179	1,284,813	3,550,514	159,148	3,391,366	46.98
Forest Products	455,071	378,223	106,697	29,849	76,848	1.06
Manufactures and Miscellaneous	1,402,461	1,786,701	119,905	504,145	384,240	5.32
TOTAL	12,200,411	4,981,953	7,995,239	776,781	7,218,458	100%

Freight Originating:—

Ex-Foreign connections destined to:—

Canadian Points 255,239

Foreign Points 1,883

Freight Terminating:—

Delivered to Foreign connections 9,939

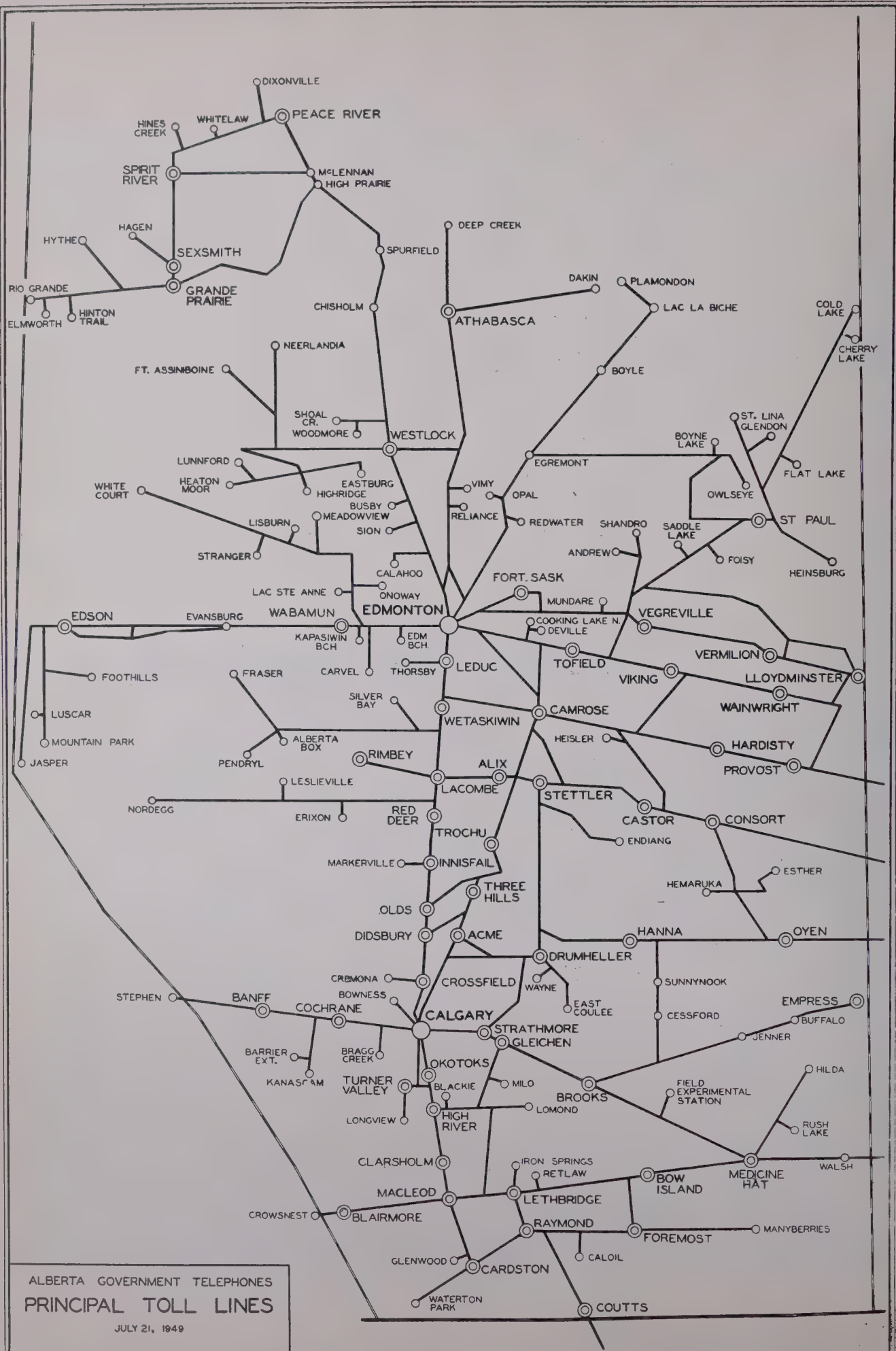
GRAND TOTAL **12,457,533** **4,991,892**

N.B. The difference between merchandise loaded and unloaded at stations in Alberta does not necessarily constitute the total imports or exports, but it is the closest approach in a statement of this nature.



Train in the Picturesque Rockies

Telephones



TELEPHONES

The telephone is in part, a Canadian invention, though its inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotsman by birth, was at the time of its invention a resident of the United States, having immigrated with his father to Brantford, Ontario, in 1870, and subsequently proceeded to Boston. According to his account, the discovery of the telephone, both as to its main principle, and the first transmission of the human voice, was made at his father's residence, Tutela Heights, Brantford, in 1876, and the first telephone talk over any distance was conducted between Brantford and Paris, Ontario, a distance of eight miles, on August 10, 1876.

Telephone development in Canada dates from the year 1880, when the Bell Telephone Co., was incorporated by Act of Parliament. Although at this time all patents and lines were owned by the Canadian Telephone Company; this was dependent on the Bell Co., to which it sold out in 1882. By 1883, the first submarine telephone cable had been laid between Windsor and Detroit, and during the year the Bell Telephone Company operated in Canada, 4,400 rental earning telephones, 44 exchanges, and 40 agencies with 600 miles of long distance wire. It controlled development in all the provinces except British Columbia, where the greater part of the system has always been in the hands of the British Columbia Telephone Co., Ltd.

In the Maritimes, the Bell Telephone Company was sold to private companies in 1888, in the Prairie Provinces, the Governments of Manitoba and Alberta in 1908, and Saskatchewan in 1909, acquired the interests of this Company, but in Ontario and Quebec, the lines are still largely owned by the Bell Telephone Company.

Number of Telephone Companies — Alberta

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1911	4	1921	43	1931	52	1941	799
1912	3	1922	53	1932	49	1942	796
1913	3	1923	54	1933	48	1943	797
1914	9	1924	53	1934	48	1944	793
1915	10	1925	51	1935	505	1945	790
1916	10	1926	51	1936	637	1946	793
1917	8	1927	60	1937	766	1947	793
1918	17	1928	56	1938	781	1948	793
1919	31	1929	53	1939	801		
1920	31	1930	53	1940	796		

The foregoing number of telephone companies include the Alberta Government Telephone system which in equipment, operation and maintenance is the greatest in the province. In addition there are three government systems viz.:—Dept. of Mines and Resources at Banff and Jasper National Parks, Dept. of Transport operated by the Canadian National Railway from Edmonton through Grande Prairie to the Alaska Boundary. There are also telephone systems owned at Edmonton by the City of Edmonton, and in the rural parts of the province 789 Co-Operative companies own and maintain lines formerly operated and maintained by the Alberta Government Telephones.

In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948, the Alberta Government Telephones reported the following statistics:—

1. Toll Revenue, three times as much as 10 years ago.
2. Four direct circuits between Calgary and Toronto.
3. Installed 5,617 telephones during the fiscal year.
4. At the end of the year there were applications for service at the following locations:—

Calgary	7,344
Lethbridge	693
Medicine Hat	501
Red Deer	239
Drumheller	116

5. The Rural Mutual Telephone Companies installed 939 telephones. The total of Mutual Company Telephones is now 22,242, approximately double the number of Rural Telephones in service at the time when the Rural Mutual Companies were formed.

6. Number of Alberta Government Telephone Exchanges	300	Stations, etc.
Number of Alberta Government Telephone Toll Offices		210

	Exchanges	Stations, etc.
Number of Alberta Government Telephone Exchange Stations		54,666
Number of Alberta Government Telephone "X" Line Stations		630
TOTAL		55,506

7. Alberta Government Telephones:—		
Exchange Subscribers' Stations		43,731
Exchange Subscribers' Extensions		5,240
Exchange P.Q.X. Sub Stations		834
Exchange P.B.X. Sub Stations		4,045
Pay Stations		719
Toll Stations		210
Private A.B. Line Stations		97
A.G.T. "X" Line Stations		630
TOTAL		55,506

	Companies, etc.	
8. Number of Rural Mutual Telephone Companies	789	
Number of Rural Mutual Telephone Co. — Stations		20,671
Number of Other Private Owned Party Lines	31	711
Number of Other Private Owned Party Line Stations		
Number of connecting Exchanges, Edmonton, Banff	2	28,274
Number of connecting Exchange Stations		
TOTAL		49,656

GRAND TOTAL (7 and 8)—Stations

105,162

9. Traffic Pay Roll Offices	Number	42
10. Offices giving continuous service		138
11. Toll Centers		78
12. Tributary Offices		440
13. Number of cities, towns and hamlets in Alberta having telephone connections		1,074
14. Number of "Out" tickets completed and billed		4,474,542
15. Offices using teletype for departmental business		3
16. Number of Physical Long Distance lines		377
Number of Phantom Long Distance lines		59
Number of Part Phantom-Part Physical L.D. Lines		28
Number of Carrier Long Distance Lines		68
Number of Morse Long Distance Lines		15
17. Physical Long Distance Circuit Mileage	Miles	22,112
Phantom Long Distance Circuit Mileage	Miles	3,950
Carrier Long Distance Circuit Mileage	Miles	14,912
Morse Long Distance Circuit Mileage	Miles	5,026

The following statistics have been abstracted from publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Telephones in Use — Alberta

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1911	14,424	1920	54,482	1929	80,273	1938	68,458
1912	15,801	1921	64,383	1930	78,425	1939	70,936
1913	30,194	1922	66,581	1931	70,427	1940	73,422
1914	37,118	1923	67,102	1932	62,635	1941	77,574
1915	36,749	1924	67,330	1933	57,429	1942	81,486
1916	35,026	1925	70,073	1934	58,245	1943	85,779
1917	37,662	1926	70,996	1935	61,174	1944	87,975
1918	42,114	1927	73,407	1936	62,768	1945	91,877
1919	49,338	1928	77,572	1937	65,579	1946	96,804

General Statistics, Telephones, Alberta

Year	Urban	Telephones Rural	Total	Mileage of Wire	Cost of Property & Equipment	Revenue	Expenditure	Net Operating Revenue
	No.	No.	No.	Miles	\$	\$	\$	\$
1930	58,608	19,817	78,425	292,135	26,323,082	4,260,625	4,203,531	57,094
1931	54,593	15,834	70,427	299,589	26,584,092	3,718,856	4,140,632	421,776
1932	50,764	11,871	62,635	293,711	25,472,969	3,330,330	2,327,789	1,002,541
1933	46,849	10,580	57,429	290,314	25,139,954	2,967,885	3,213,184	245,299
1934	46,630	11,615	58,245	282,758	24,079,811	2,961,986	3,144,454	182,468
1935	47,533	13,641	61,174	262,898	20,637,612	3,062,686	3,135,284	72,598
1936	48,336	14,432	62,768	264,638	18,761,752	3,135,812	2,725,727	410,085
1937	50,084	15,495	65,579	262,260	17,803,703	3,383,433	2,724,000	659,433
1938	52,443	16,015	68,458	264,385	18,074,710	3,465,278	2,675,865	789,413
1939	54,080	16,856	70,936	266,233	17,905,955	3,595,784	2,715,608	880,176
1940	56,214	17,208	73,422	267,864	18,245,505	3,637,916	3,138,601	499,315
1941	59,421	18,153	77,574	270,840	18,405,149	3,899,334	3,517,514	381,820
1942	62,791	18,695	81,486	274,559	18,742,990	4,210,926	3,694,770	516,156
1943	66,525	19,254	85,779	280,283	19,506,501	4,857,180	3,655,951	1,201,229
1944	68,303	19,672	87,975	282,061	19,403,069	5,276,523	3,814,526	1,461,997
1945	71,989	19,888	91,877	288,168	19,933,041	5,683,867	4,621,049	1,062,818
1946	75,724	21,080	96,804	301,330	20,911,863	6,147,122	4,322,819	1,824,303

Labour Statistics, Telephones, Alberta

Year	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Per Person	Year	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Per Person
	No.	\$	\$		No.	\$	\$
1911	46	21,526	468	1937	1,073	1,059,019	987
1916	597	512,637	859	1938	1,070	1,120,693	1,047
1921	908	1,266,656	1,395	1939	1,062	1,149,165	1,082
1926	742	1,120,960	1,511	1940	1,071	1,165,155	1,088
1930	1,413	1,491,666	1,056	1941	1,088	1,211,125	1,113
1931	1,295	1,357,862	1,049	1942	1,157	1,342,004	1,160
1932	1,239	1,224,175	988	1943	1,209	1,449,328	1,198
1933	1,112	1,061,388	954	1944	1,184	1,535,178	1,297
1934	1,152	1,026,375	891	1945	1,309	1,685,725	1,288
1935	1,140	1,008,753	885	1946	1,427	1,917,011	1,343
1936	1,120	1,029,727	919				

Locations of Telephone Exchanges or Toll Stations in Alberta, by Census Divisions

Census Division 1

Bow Island, Burdett, Conrad, Coutts, Etzikom, Foremost, Grassy Lake, Irvine, Legend, Manyberries, Medicine Hat, Milk River, Nemiscam, New Dayton, Orion, Pashley, Seven Persons, Skiff, Taber, Walsh, Warner, Whitla, Winifred, Wrentham.

Census Division 2

Blairmore, Cardston, Claresholm, Cowley, Glenwood, Granum, Lethbridge, Macleod, Magrath, Pincher Creek, Raymond, Waterton Park.

Census Division 3

Alderson, Atlee, Bassano, Bindloss, Bowell, Bowmanton, Brooks, Buffalo, Cavendish, Duchess, Empress, Hilda, Iddesleigh, Jenner, Millicent, Patricia, Princess, Rainier, Redcliff, Rose Glen, Schuler, Suffield, Tilley, Vale.

Census Division 4

Armada, Arrowwood, Barons, Blackie, Brant, Carmangay, Champion, High River, Iron Springs, Lomond, Longview, Milo, Nanton, Nobleford, Okotoks, Picture Butte, Retlaw, Royalties, Stavelly, Turner Valley, Vulcan.

Census Division 5

Cambria, Carolside, Cereal, Cessford, Chinook, Craigmyle, Delia, East Coulee, Eladesar, Esther, Hanna, Hemaruka, Little Gem, Michichi, Morrin, Munson, Naco, New Brigden, Oyen, Pollockville, Richdale, Rose Lynn, Rowley, Rumsey, Scotfield, Sedalia, Sheerness, Sibbald, Stanmore, Steveston, Sunnynook, Wardlaw, Willow Creek, Youngstown.

Census Division 6

Acme, Airdrie, Banff, Bragg Creek, Calgary, Canmore, Carbon, Carstairs, Cochrane, Cremona, Crossfield, Didsbury, Drumheller, Exshaw, Gleichen, Hussar, Irricana, Langdon, Olds, Rockyford, Rosebud, Standard, Strathmore, Sunde, Three Hills, Trochu, Wayne.

Census Division 7

Alliance, Altario, Bruce, Bulwark, Castor, Chauvin, Compeer, Consort, Coronation, Czar, Edgerton, Forestburg, Galahad, Hardisty, Hughenden, Irma, Jarrow, Killam, Kinsella, Kirriemuir, Lough-
eed, Metiskow, Monitor, Pemukan, Provost, Sedgewick, Strome, Veteran, Viking, Wainwright.

Census Division 8

Alix, Bashaw, Bawlf, Big Valley, Byemoor, Camrose, Clive, Daysland, Delburne, Donalda, Edberg, Elnora, Endiang, Ferintosh, Gadsby, Gull Lake, Halkirk, Heisler, Innisfail, Lacombe, Leo, Ma-Me-O Beach, Meeting Creek, Millet, Mirror, Mulhurst, New Norway, Penhold, Ponoka, Red Deer, Scollard, Stettler, Westeros, Wetaskiwin.

Census Division 9

Alexo, Alhambra, Battle Lake, Benalto, Bentley, Bowden, Condor, Eckville, Ferrier, Jasper, Knob Hill, Leslieville, Markerville, Mountain Park, Nordegg, Pendryl, Rimbey, Rocky Mountain House, Saunders, Sylvan Lake, Winfield, Yeoford.

Census Division 10

Andrew, Beauvallon, Chipman, Derwent, Duvernay, Hilliard, Holden, Innisfree, Islay, Kitscoty, Lamont, Lavoy, Lloydminster, Manville, Marwayne, McLaughlin, Minburn, Morecambe, Mundare, Musidora, Myrnam, Ryley, Shandro, Vegreville, Vermilion, Willingdon.

Census Division 11

Alberta Beach, Bon Accord, Breton, Calahoo, Calmar, Carvel, Cherhill, Cooking Lake, Coronado, Deville, Devon, Edmonton, Elk Island Park, Fallis, Fort Saskatchewan, Gainford, Glenevis, Gunn, Hay Lakes, Kapasiwin, Lac Ste Anne, Leduc, Lisburn, Looma, Manly Highway, Morinville, New Sarepta, North Cooking Lake, Onoway, St. Albert, Sangudo, Seba, Stanger, Stony Plain, Thorsby, Tofield, Wabamun.

Census Division 12

Blue Ridge, Cadomin, Carrot Creek, Chip Lake, Coalspur, Coal Valley, Edson, Embarrass, Entwistle, Erith, Evansburg, Foothills, Greencourt, Luscar, Mackay, Magnolia, Mayerthorpe, Mercoal, Niton, Niton Junction, Peers, Rochfort Bridge, Rosevear, Styal, Whitecourt, Wildwood, Wolf Creek.

Census Division 13

Ardmore, Armistice, Ashmont, Beacon Hill, Beaver Crossing, Bellis, Bonnyville, Bordenave, Boyne Lake, Brosseau, Cherry Grove, Cold Lake, Durlingville, Elk Point, Flat Lake, Foisy, Ft. Kent, Glendon, Grande Centre, Heinsburg, Hylo, Lac La Biche, Lafond, Le Goff, Lindbergh, Mallaig, Owlseye, Rife, St. Brides, St. Lina, St. Paul, St. Vincent, Saddle Lake, Spedden, Therien, Venice, Vilna.

Census Division 14

Abee, Alcomdale, Amber Valley, Athabasca, Atmore, Barrhead, Big Coulee, Bloomsbury, Boyle, Busby, Camp Creek, Caslan, Chisholm, Clyde, Dakin, Dapp, Deep Creek, Donatville, Eastburg, Echo Hill, Edward, Egremont, Ellscoff, Fawcett, Flatbush, Freedom, Grassland, High Ridge, Holmes Crossing, Hondo, Jarvie, Legal, Linaria, Lunnford, Manola, Meadowview, Meanook, Mellowdale, Neerlandia, Nestow, Newbrook, Noral, Northville, Opal, Paxson, Pembridge, Perryvale, Picardville, Plamondon, Radway, Redwater, Rochester, Rossington, Shoal Creek, Sion, Smith, Smoky Lake, Tawatinaw, Thorhild, Vimy, Warspite, Waskatenau, Westlock.

Census Division 15

Calais, Canyon Creek, Crooked Creek, De Bolt, Donnelly, Driftpile, Enilda, Fahler, Faust, Ft. Assiniboine, Goodwin, High Prairie, Jossard Siding, Judah, Kinuso, McLennan, Nampa, Peace River, Reno, Slave Lake, Sturgeon Heights, Triangle, Valleyview, Widewater.

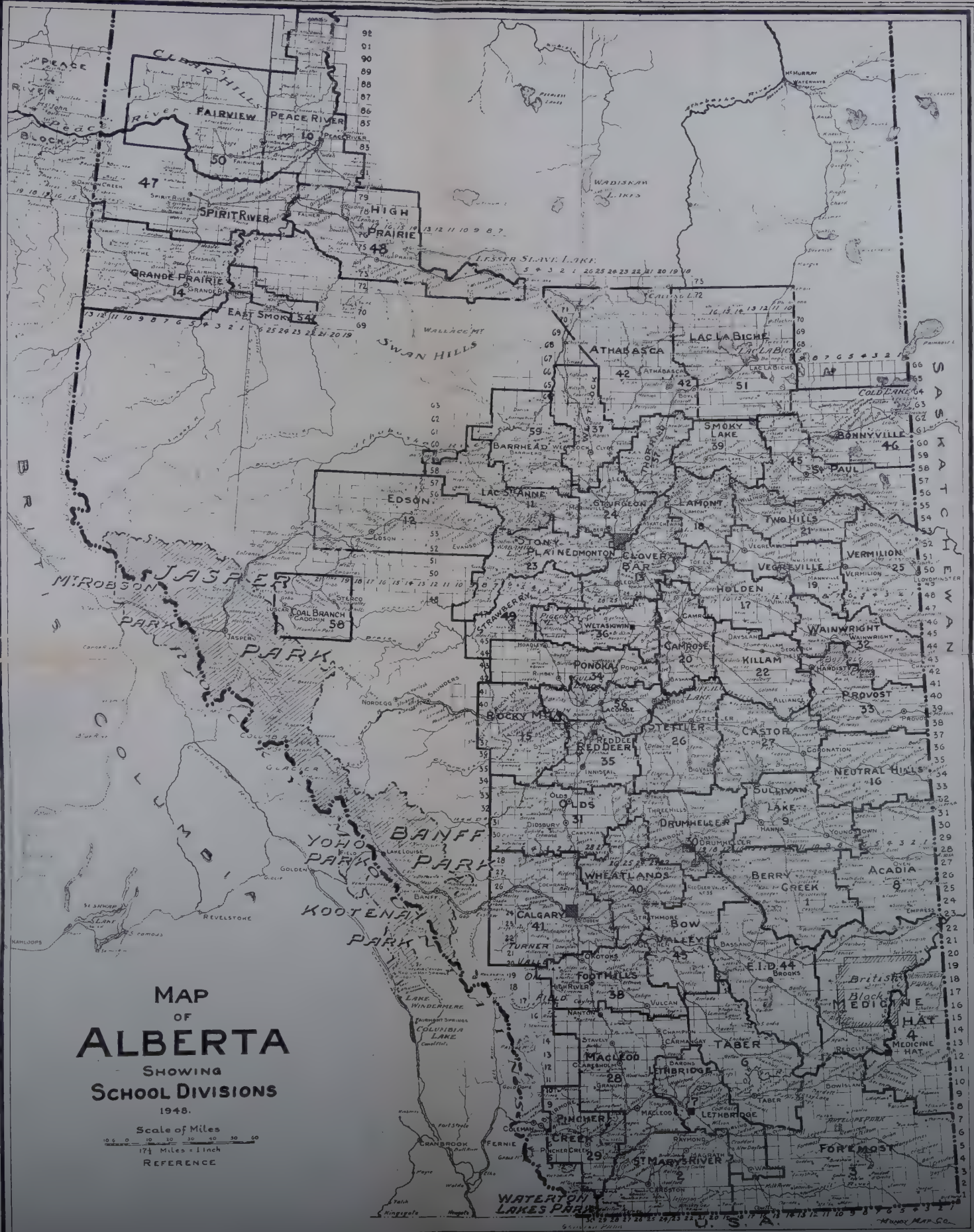
Census Division 16

Albright, Beaverlodge, Belloy, Berwyn, Bluesky, Braeburn, Chinook Valley, Codesa, Dixonville, Dunvegan, Eaglesham, Elmsworth, Esher, Fairview, Gage, Grande Prairie, Grimshaw, Halcourt, Hines Creek, Hinton Trail, Huallen, Hythe, La Glace, Prestville, Rio Grande, Rycroft, Sexsmith, Spirit River, Tangent, Valhalla, Wanham, Warrensville, Webster, Wembley, Whitelaw, Woking.



Alberta Government Telephones (New Building) Edmonton

Schools, Colleges and University



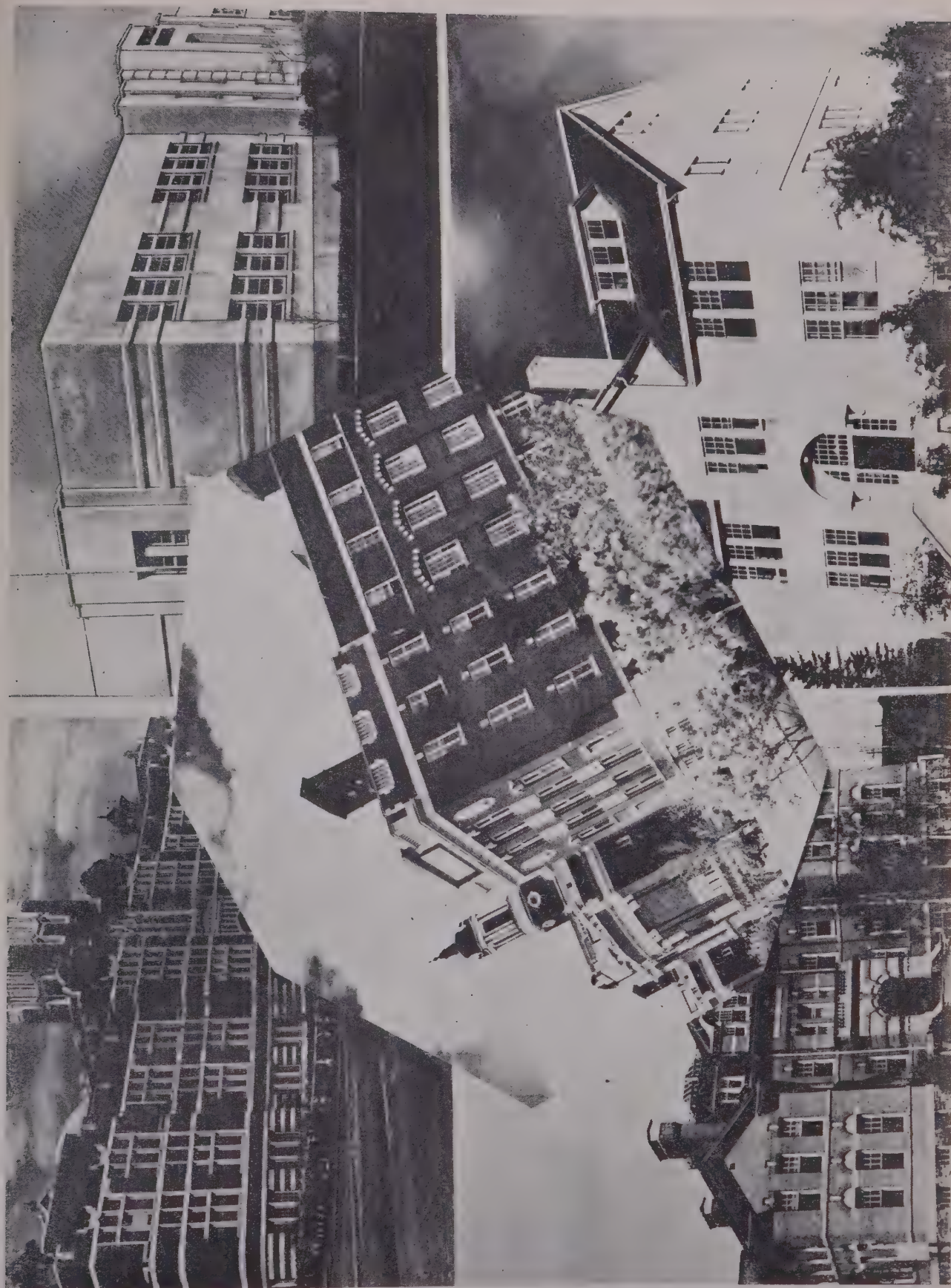
MAP
OF
ALBERTA

Showing
School Divisions
1948.

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50
17 1/2 Miles = 1 Inch
REFERENCE

WATERLOO
LAKES PARK

Map Co.



University, Schools and Colleges—Alberta

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITY

According to the British North America Act, education is a function of the Provincial Governments and therefore the administration and curricula of schools and universities, teacher training and other matters involved in the formal educational field are planned, financed and controlled by the provinces.

In addition, there are a number of organizations primarily directed to other ends that devote considerable effort to education; for example, the Junior Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, the Cadet Leagues, etc. The National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, while not primarily interested in formal education, have been with the collaboration of school authorities, extending their services to the schools of all provinces.

Again, proximity to the United States and close relationship with other members of the British Commonwealth, particularly with Great Britain, have enabled Alberta's education department to benefit greatly from innovations and experiments in these countries. An exchange of teachers with those of other lands also has tended to widen the scope of education, and has been the means of creating much international goodwill.

Advantages having an equally broadening effect as those that accrue to pupils from the exchange of teachers come from increased use of visual aids in Social Studies and select radio programs that are designed to build more accurate concepts of, and healthier attitudes towards other people. Correspondence with "pen pals" in other countries is becoming more popular and helps to break down racial prejudice and insularity.

For many years "adult education" was concerned only with the provision of night classes for adults who had not had the advantage of public school education. Classes were at first in charge of day-school teachers who repeated lectures prepared for their day classes. At a later date secondary-school academic subjects were offered and while such classes have been continued they now represent but a small part of adult education in vogue at the present time. Courses offered in the secondary schools have increased in scope to include a wide variety of languages, technical and hobby pursuits, drama, art, journalism, public speaking and many other courses. The "lighted schoolhouse" idea is spreading to remote areas. In addition, universities from coast to coast provide extension courses in general education which vary from lectures and demonstrations to correspondence courses.

One of the serious problems in the realm of education at the present time is the shortage of teachers. The fact that comparatively few pupils are without any educational facilities and few schools remain closed for lack of teachers, is due to the transportation of pupils to neighboring schools and use of correspondence courses. Teacher supply has been a serious problem for some time and will continue as such for the next few years at least. In order to alleviate the shortage of teachers, education authorities have prepared booklets setting forth facts and figures relating to the teaching profession and showing advantages from joining its ranks. In Alberta, the Normal Schools were absorbed by the Faculty of Education so that all teachers are now University entrants on the way to obtaining a degree in education. They may interrupt their college course at the end of any year to engage in teaching and return at any time to acquire additional credits. The Alberta Government has made provision for paying tuition amounting to about \$135 for promising students.

The in-service training of teachers has received considerable attention and varies from planning institutes culminating in convention programmes to better supervision, and library facilities. Teachers are still encouraged to attend summer schools, take extra-mural classes and enroll for advanced work. Departmental and other libraries have been provided, from which teachers are encouraged to borrow professional books. New courses are being organized for Summer Schools stressing rural sociology, citizenship training, shopwork and industrial arts while more opportunity is given for more diversification in high school courses through the organization of composite high schools, and municipal or other large unit high schools in rural areas. Increased and improved supervision has been effected to raise the standard of teaching.

The educational institutions of Alberta are classified as follows:—

Provincially Controlled Schools:—Public elementary, secondary education, and technical day schools, evening schools, correspondence schools, and special schools. The Normal schools in Alberta are now included under the caption of "Universities and Colleges".

Schools of all grades are included under the term of public school. The same boards of trustees

"The School Divisions as shown include under their administration all rural school districts, slightly more than 50% of the town districts, more than two-thirds of the village districts and one-half of "consolidated school districts." (See map facing this page).

control the schools from the kindergarten to entrance to the University. All public schools are supported by taxes levied by the local board, supplemented by government grants, which are distributed to encourage elementary, secondary and technical education and agricultural training.

Privately Controlled Schools:—Ordinary day schools and business training schools.

Universities and Colleges:—Preparatory courses, courses of University standard and other courses at University.

Other Schools:—Dominion Indian Schools. Deaf and blind children are maintained in special schools outside the Province, and grants are made to sight-saving classes and classes for sub-normal children in the larger cities of the province.

School Administration:—In the year 1905, the school administration system in use under the Old Territorial regime was continued.

School Districts were organized as new settlements of territory and population warranted their formation.

In rural districts little provision had been made for secondary education and as a result, rural high schools were established.

Grants were made to school districts having an assessment of less than \$75,000 and were paid according to a sliding scale which gave assistance in inverse proportion to the valuation, or the ability to provide education for pupils.

Legislation governing formation of large school districts gave the Minister of Education authority to constitute any two or more school districts into a union of school districts and provided that the affairs of each school district included in a union should be administered by one board elected or appointed in such a manner or for such terms of office as the Minister might prescribe. The Minister is given authority to constitute School Divisions consisting of any number of rural districts in areas where it appears in the interests of education so to do. Villages, towns and consolidated districts are not necessarily included, although provision is made for these later to enter by agreement. Cities which include the large centres of population operate very successfully under the control of their respective school boards.

The control of the affairs of a school division is placed in the hands of a Board of five members, each of whom represents one of the five subdivisions constituting the larger unit. The legal qualifications for members of the Divisional Board are exactly the same as those for members of the local Boards.

The Divisional Board is given full control of the staffing of the schools of the Division and of financing their operation. It appoints the teachers, assigns them to schools, pays their salaries, and terminates their contracts when this step becomes necessary. The Division also is responsible for the erection and care of buildings, and the supply of equipment and furniture as needed. It is further the responsibility of the Board to draw up an annual budget showing the amount of money it is proposed to use for each class of expenditure.

Provision also is made to protect the interests of Roman Catholic or Protestant school districts that may find themselves included in School Divisions in which such districts are in the minority.

Table Showing Particulars of School Districts, Schools in Operation, etc., from 1905 to 1947 Inclusive

Year	School Districts in Existence No.	School Districts in Operation No.	Rooms in Operation No.	Percentage of School Districts in Operation %	Average Length of School Year Days	Average Monthly Percentage of Attendance %
1905	602	476	628	79.07	178.4	
1910	1,501	1,195	1,610	79.60	158.3	
1915	2,478	2,138	3,082	86.36	181.5	
1920	3,215	2,826	4,289	87.90	183.0	82.76
1921-22	3,367	2,861	4,485	85.27	187.7	85.61
1926-27	3,515	3,124	4,977	89.10	188.4	86.56
1931-32	3,788	3,395	5,729	89.44	195.0	90.02
1936-37	3,926	3,542	5,935	90.22	191.1	88.21
1941-42	4,001	3,625	6,327	90.60	179.9	91.62
1942-43	4,008	3,277	5,988	81.76	191.9	88.29
1943-44	4,012	2,852	5,603	71.03	184.9	89.36
1944-45	4,022	2,595	5,419	64.52	180.1	90.14
1945-46	4,034	2,722	5,716	70.57	191.2	89.73
1946-47	4,041	2,659	5,828	67.45	188.3	89.44

Distribution of School Districts in Existence, 1946-47

General	3,943
Consolidations	41
Divisions	57
TOTAL	4,041

The above figures for school districts in operation do not include those districts that transport their pupils to adjoining schools. Some two hundred of the rooms in operation, operated under a supervisor of Correspondence Courses.

Distribution of School Districts in Operation, 1946-47

School Divisions and Rural	2,534
Village and Consolidated	79
City and Town Schools	46
TOTAL	2,659

This table does not include those districts that are operating under Section 138 of the School Act, by sending their pupils to adjacent schools. Partly due to the shortage of teachers, centralization continues to increase, and transportation cost increases in proportion.

Attendance of Pupils at Schools in Alberta

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1905-06 ..	28,784	1916-17 ..	107,727	1927-28 ..	159,086	1938-39 ..	163,241
1906-07 ..	34,338	1917-18 ..	111,109	1928-29 ..	164,850	1939-40 ..	163,892
1907-08 ..	39,653	1918-19 ..	121,567	1929-30 ..	168,076	1940-41 ..	163,425
1908-09 ..	46,048	1919-20 ..	135,750	1930-31 ..	168,730	1941-42 ..	161,569
1909-10 ..	55,307	1920-21 ..	124,328	1931-32 ..	170,795	1942-43 ..	157,506
1910-11 ..	61,660	1921-22 ..	142,902	1932-33 ..	171,445	1943-44 ..	151,985
1911-12 ..	71,044	1922-23 ..	148,045	1933-34 ..	172,040	1944-45 ..	152,532
1912-13 ..	79,909	1923-24 ..	147,373	1934-45 ..	167,954	1945-46 ..	155,455
1913-14 ..	89,910	1924-25 ..	147,796	1935-36 ..	167,193	1946-47 ..	155,517
1914-15 ..	97,286	1925-26 ..	150,526	1936-37 ..	167,950	Average	
1915-16 ..	99,201	1926-27 ..	154,380	1937-38 ..	166,664	42 years ..	130,108

Attendance of Pupils in Alberta, Classified by School Districts or Divisions, 1946-47

	District or Division No.	Per Cent of Total %	Attendance No.	Per Cent of Total %	Per District or Division No.	Per Cent of Total %
City and Town Schools	46	1.73	56,748	36.49	1,234	86.29
Village and Consolidated ..	79	2.97	12,818	8.24	162	11.33
School Divisions and Rural ..	2,534	95.30	85,951	55.27	34	2.38
TOTAL	2,659	100%	155,517	100%	1,430	100%

Details of Attendance at City and Town Schools, Alberta, 1946-47

Schools	Enrolment	Schools	Enrolment	Schools	Enrolment
Census Division 1	2,431	Calgary	14,366	Wetaskiwin Sacred	
Medicine Hat	2,090	Calgary R.C.S.	1,821	Heart R.C.	69
Medicine Hat (St. Louis R.C.S.)	341	Didsbury	314	Census Division 9	554
Census Division 2	5,360	Drumheller	1,116	North Red Deer R.C.S.	200
Blairmore	306	Gleichen	142	Rocky Mountain House	354
Coleman	601	Olds	427	Census Division 10	600
Lethbridge	2,451	Three Hills	197	New Vegreville	442
Lethbridge R.C.S.	581	Census Division 7	310	Vegreville (St. Mar- tins R.C.S.)	158
Macleod	469	Castor, Theresetta R.C.S.	61	Census Division 11	20,582
Pincher Creek R.C.S.	173	Hardisty	141	Beverly	225
Raymond	779	Wainwright R.C.S. ..	108		

Details of Attendance at City and Town Schools, Alberta, 1946-47 (Contd.)

Schools	Enrolment	Schools	Enrolment	Schools	Enrolment
Census Division 3	670	Census Division 8	4,538	Edmonton	16,122
Brooks	361	Camrose	810	Edmonton R.C.S.	3,882
Redcliff	309	Daysland	197	Thibault	353
Census Division 4	836	Innisfail	359	Census Division 13	411
High River	395	Lacombe	503	St. Paul	411
Okotoks	240	Ponoka	492	Census Division 15	276
Vulcan	201	Red Deer	1,135	Peace River	276
Census Division 5	398	(See North Red Deer C.D. 9)		Census Division 16	752
Hanna	398	Stettler	372	Grande Prairie	566
Census Division 6	18,383	Wetaskiwin	601	Grande Prairie (St. Joseph's R.C.S.)	186

SUMMARY

Total Enrolment, Schools—Census Divisions 1 to 16	56,101
Total Enrolment, Miscellaneous, Separate Schools Unspecified	647
TOTAL	56,748

List of City High Schools, Alberta

High Schools offering commercial courses are marked by "C". Commercial high schools which do not include academic or technical courses are shown in a later list in this report. The names of the schools which have departments for technical teaching are followed by a "T". Junior high schools are not listed.

Calgary.—Central High School (C), Crescent Heights, Western Canada (C & T). St. Mary's Boys', St. Mary's Girls' H. S.

Drumheller.—High School (C & T).

Edmonton.—Eastwood High School, Strathcona, Victoria, Westmount, St. Joseph's Boys' H. S., St. Mary's Girls' H. S. (C).

Lethbridge.—St. Patrick's High School (C & T).

Medicine Hat.—Alexandra H. S. (C & T).

Red Deer.—Composite High School (C & T), R. C. Separate School.

Wetaskiwin.—High School (C).

High School Departments in Town Schools, Alberta

Athabasca, Bassano, Big Valley, Blairmore, Bow Island, Brooks, Camrose, Castor, Claresholm, Coleman, Coronation, Daysland, Didsbury, Edson, Erskine, Fort Saskatchewan, Gleichen, Grande Prairie, Granum, Hanna, Hardisty, High River, Holden, Innisfail, Lacombe (C), Leduc, Macleod, Magrath, Nanton (C), Okotoks, Olds, Peace River, Pincher Creek, Ponoka (C), Raymond, Redcliff, Rocky Mountain House, St. Albert, St. Paul, Stavely, Stettler, Stony Plain, Strathmore, Taber, Three Hills, To-field, Vegreville (C), Vermilion, Vulcan, Wainwright (C).

High School Departments, Village Schools, Alberta

Acme, Airdrie, Alix, Alliance, Andrew, Arrowwood, Banff, Barnwell, Barons, Barrhead, Bashaw, Bawlf, Beupre, Beaverlodge, Beiseker, Bellevue, Berwyn, Blackie, Botha, Bowden, Burdett, Cadomin, Canmore, Carbon, Carmangay, Carseland, Carstairs, Cayley, Cereal, Champion, Chauvin, Chinook, Chipman, Clive, Clyde, Coaldale, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Craigmyle, Crossfield, Czar, Dana, Delburne, Delia, Donalds, Donnelly, Duchess, East Coulee, Eckville, Edgerton Station, Elk Point, Elnora, Empress, Enchant, Entwistle, Fairview, Falher, Foothills, Forestburg, Gadsby, Galahad, Gem, Grimshaw, Halkirk, Hillcrest Mines, Hughenden, Hussar, Hythe, Innisfree, Irma, Irricana, Islay, Jasper, Killam, Lamont, Lavoy, Legal, Lomond, Loughheed, Lousana, Mayerthorpe, McLennan, Milk River, Millet, Milo, Minburn, Mirror, Mountain Park, Mundare, Munson, Naco, New Dayton, New Mannville, New Norway, Nordegg, Oyen, Parkland, Penhold, Prairie River, Provost, Ranfurly, Retlaw, Rimbey, Rockyford, Rosedale, Rycroft, Ryley, St. Martin's Station (Vegreville), St. Michael's Station (Pincher Creek), St. Paul, Scotsfield, Sedgewick, Sexsmith, Smoky Lake, Spirit River, Strome, Sylvan Lake, Thorsby, Trochu, Turner Valley, Two Hills, Veteran, Viking, Vilna, Wabamun, Warner, Waskatenau, Wayne, Wembley, Westlock, Whitelaw, Willingdon.

Technical Schools — Alberta

Calgary—Provincial Institute of Technology and Art. Technical High School.

Edmonton—Victoria High School. (T & C).

Banff—Banff School of Fine Arts.

Commercial Secondary Schools, Alberta

Calgary—Commercial High School.

Edmonton—Commercial High School.

Agricultural Schools, Alberta

Edmonton—Faculty of Agriculture—University of Alberta.

Olds—School of Agriculture.

Vermilion—School of Agriculture.

Private Schools — Alberta

The age of the school population in private schools does not follow the usual pyramid form found in the public schools.

Statistics were received from 28 colleges as follows:—

	1945-46 No.	1946-47 No.
Number of teachers in residence	87	90
Number of teachers not in residence	58	59
Number of pupils in residence	1,409	1,819
Number of pupils not in residence	2,496	2,095
Number of pupils also enrolled in publicly controlled schools	405	113
Number of pupils doing work of Elementary grades	1,276	1,708
Number of pupils doing work of Intermediate grades	707	586
Number of pupils doing work of High School grades	1,241	995
Number of pupils doing special work only	681	625

General Statistics

	1945-46	1946-47
Total Enrolment	3,905	3,914
Length of course in years	3 to 14 years	3 to 14 years
Average Attendance	3,682.56	3,660.68
Average number of day schools operated	191 days	194 days
Schools under control of:—		
Church	9	9
Corporation	6	6
Society	4	4
Private Individuals	9	9
Religious Denominations	19	19
Non-Sectarian	9	9

Private Schools Classified by Locations and Numbers

Locations	Schools No.	Locations	Schools No.
Cities		Erskine	1
Calgary	11	Glenwood	1
Edmonton	8	Granum	1
Lethbridge	1	Huallen	1
Medicine Hat	1	Johnson's Mill (West of Macleod) ..	1
Red Deer	1	Lac La Biche	1
Wetaskiwin	1	Lacombe	2
Other Locations		Magrath	1
Alix	1	Macleod	2
Belloy	1	Midnapore	1
Bickerdike (Hornbeck School)	1	Mundare	1
Blackfalds	1	Nobleford	1
Brightview	1	Peace River	1
Burmis	1	Peoria (Peace River Sr. Academy) ..	1
Camrose	1	Pincher Creek	1
Cardston	2	Raymond	1
Coaldale	1	Saunders Creek	1
College Heights (near Lacombe)	1	Sterling	1

Private Schools Classified by Locations and Numbers (Continued)

Locations	Schools No.	Locations	Schools No.
Crooked Creek	1	Stony Plain	2
Crossfield	1	Suffield	1
Debolt	1	Three Hills	1

Of the above, there are three schools whose applications are pending acceptance, one at Calgary, one at Edmonton, and one at Lacombe.

* Statistics, School Divisions, Alberta, 1946-47

Division	School District Units in Divisions	Rooms	Enrolment	Division	School District Units in Divisions	Rooms	Enrolment
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
Berry Creek	30	14	170	Wainwright	73	77	1400
St. Mary's River	60	95	2486	Provost	76	53	951
Foremost	142	65	1275	Ponoka	67	83	1499
Medicine Hat	112	61	952	Red Deer	55	60	1202
Taber	86	64	1936	Wetaskiwin	57	56	1432
Lethbridge	76	100	2621	Pembina	85	106	2504
Acadia	100	41	613	Foothills	78	41	849
Sullivan Lake	84	39	526	Smoky Lake	46	81	2015
Peace River	62	59	1613	Wheatland	87	83	1753
Lac Ste Anne	79	90	2269	Calgary	80	77	1743
Edson	46	63	1755	Athabasca	75	85	2123
Clover Bar	81	124	3405	Bow Valley	55	28	591
Grande Prairie	93	89	2010	Eastern Irrigation District ..	47	55	1473
Rocky Mountain	66	74	1629	St. Paul	66	83	2019
Neutral Hills	85	43	685	Bonnyville	64	83	2096
Holden	79	86	1849	Spirit River	43	51	1417
Lamont	57	102	2662	High River	48	49	1581
Vegreville	70	71	1742	Strawberry	46	58	1598
Camrose	75	76	1941	Fairview	45	43	959
Two Hills	70	98	2531	Lac La Biche	45	57	1480
Killam	77	83	1225	Ft. Vermilion	7	4	162
Stony Plain	76	91	2599	East Smoky	13	14	311
Sturgeon	67	81	2147	Red Deer Valley	6	28	915
Vermilion	102	108	2229	Lacombe	51	50	1065
Stettler	74	56	880	Thorhild	50	75	1713
Castor	84	65	1123	Coal Branch	10	23	771
Macleod	84	56	1252				
Pincher Creek	41	33	611				
Drumheller	76	59	683				
Olds	92	93	1866				
				TOTAL	3701	3682	84,907

*Includes some Urban Schools

University of Alberta — Edmonton

Original Foundation—1906.

Present Charter—1910.

Affiliation to other Universities—Oxford, McGill and Toronto.

Faculties—Arts, Science, Law, Agriculture, Engineering, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Education, Theology, Accountancy.

Colleges, etc., affiliated with University of Alberta—St. Stephen's, St. Joseph's and the School of Nursing at the University Hospital of Edmonton.

The Faculty of Education at the Institute of Technology and Art, and the Mount Royal College in Calgary.

The Banff School of Fine Arts at Banff.

Enrolment of Students, University of Alberta

Year	Enrolment No.	Year	Enrolment No.	Year	Enrolment No.	Year	Enrolment No.
1911-12	129	1921-22	1285	1931-32	1938	1941-42	2045
1912-13	185	1922-23	1314	1932-33	1965	1942-43	2113
1913-14	333	1923-24	1341	1933-34	1775	1943-44	2023
1914-15	434	1924-25	1254	1934-35	1811	1944-45	2679
1915-16	418	1925-26	1257	1935-36	1985	1945-46	4811
1916-17	335	1926-27	1298	1936-37	2069	1946-47	5763
1917-18	339	1927-28	1536	1937-38	2096	1947-48	6084
1918-19	618	1928-29	1501	1938-39	2175		
1919-20	1103	1929-30	1560	1939-40	2327	Average	
1920-21	1106	1930-31	1790	1940-41	2254	37 years	1758

Normal Schools — Alberta

The Normal Schools at Calgary and Edmonton have been absorbed by the College of Education, University of Alberta, so that all teachers are now college entrants on the way to obtain a degree in education. They are privileged to interrupt their college course at end of any year to engage in teaching, and return at any time to pick up additional credits. The Alberta Government has made provision for paying tuition fees amounting to about \$135 for promising students.

Enrolments of Students at Normal Schools—Alberta

Year	Enrolment No.	Year	Enrolment No.	Year	Enrolment No.	Year	Enrolment No.
1928-29	1001	1936-37	453	1941-42	583	1946-47	883
1929-30	1259	1937-38	350	1942-43	573	1947-48	1051
1933-34	677	1938-39	458	1943-44	591		-
1934-35	534	1939-40	609	1944-45	480		
1935-36	600	1940-41	523	1945-46	805		

Teacher supply has been a serious problem for some time and will continue as such for the next few years at least.

Teachers' Salaries in All Schools, 1946-47

Teachers No.	Class of Certificate	Highest \$	SALARIES PAID Lowest \$	Average \$
79	Academic Male	4,200	1,700	2,793.77
53	Academic Female	3,416	1,100	2,415.96
137	High School Male	3,835	1,200	2,138.43
103	High School Female	2,850	1,050	1,886.61
751	First Class Male	4,400	1,025	2,236.71
1124	First Class Female	3,504	1,000	1,750.61
375	Elementary and Intermediate Male	2,950	1,000	1,549.35
1841	Elementary and Intermediate Female	2,540	1,000	1,330.74
158	Second Class—Male	3,454	1,150	1,752.06
738	Second Class—Female	3,250	1,000	1,553.46
10	War Emergency—Male	1,500	1,100	1,210.50
120	War Emergency—Female	1,600	1,050	1,186.17
29	Letter of Authority—Male	1,900	1,000	1,277.39
170	Letter of Authority—Female	1,875	1,000	1,243.63
75	Special—Male	3,454	1,650	2,362.54
55	Special—Female	3,250	1,650	2,123.00

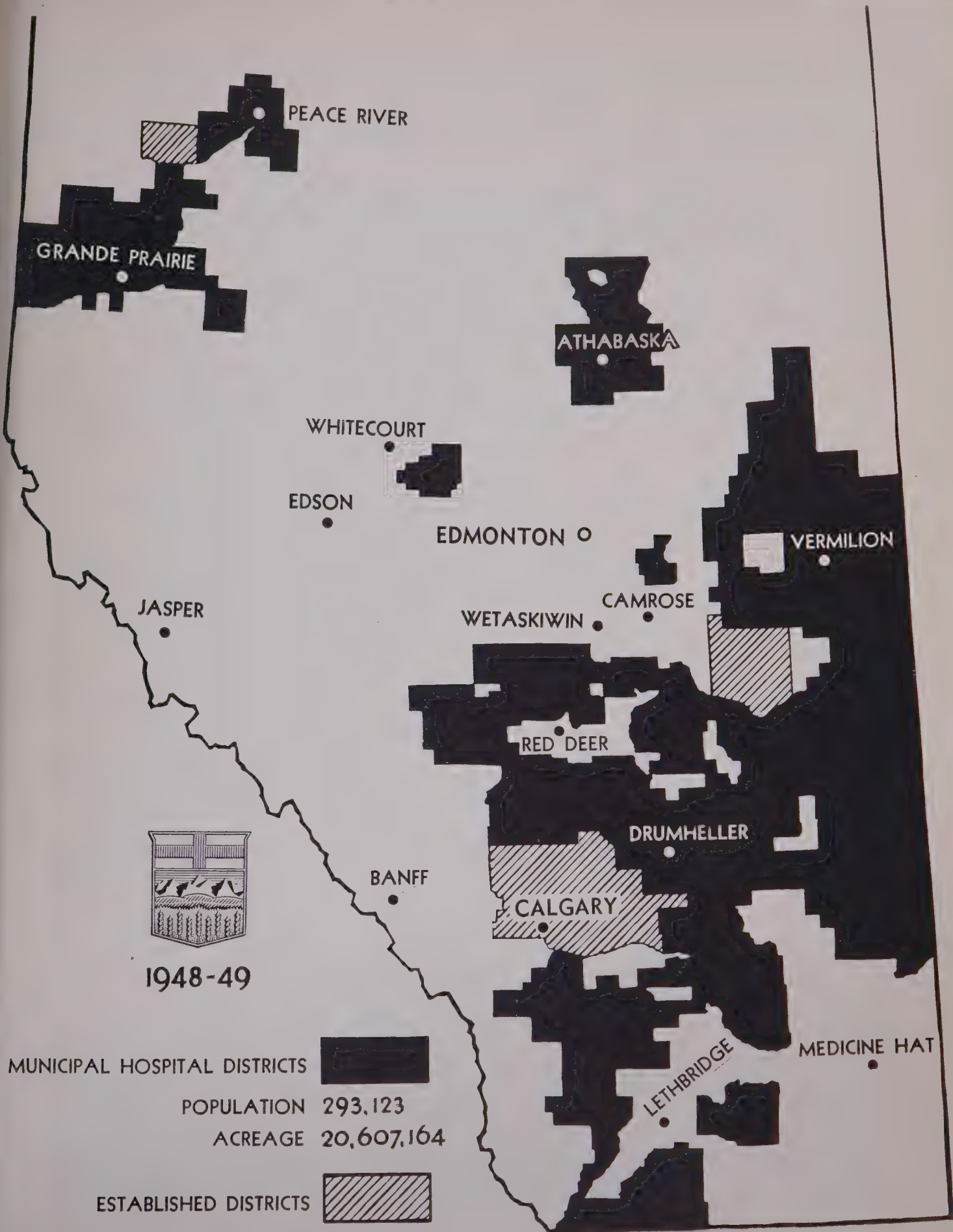
Average Salaries of Teachers in Schools, Alberta, by Types of Schools for the years 1945-46 and 1946-47

Teachers	Classification	Average Salary Paid per Year	
		1945-46	1946-47
No.	Teachers In:—	\$	\$
3459	School Divisions	1,353.81	1,470.33
10	Rural Schools not included in Divisions	1,284.87	1,455.00
1586	City and Town Schools	1,983.00	2,049.21
388	Village Schools	1,503.65	1,688.75
247	Separate Schools	1,342.72	1,470.68
128	Consolidated Schools	1,520.99	1,660.69
5818	Total	1,526.18	1,652.02
2349	Urban Schools	1,802.52	1,908.41



Institute of Technology and Art—Calgary

*Hospitals, Public Health and Welfare,
Vital Statistics*



HOSPITALS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, VITAL STATISTICS

In Canada, public health is administered by Dominion and Provincial Governments, through their respective Health Departments.

The Dominion has jurisdiction only respecting such public health matters as are exclusively international, national and interprovincial. The Dominion Government makes grants to Provincial Departments of Health, and to voluntary organizations engaged in public health work. Treatment for members and ex-members of the Armed Forces is provided by the Department of Veterans' Affairs in veterans' services and public hospitals.

The Dominion Council of Health, created originally in 1919, is responsible for correlating and co-ordinating the activities of Provincial Departments of Health; it comprises the Deputy Ministers of Health of each of the Provinces as well as a representative of agriculture, labour, and urban and rural women respectively. The personnel also includes a scientific adviser on public health.

In Alberta, the Provincial Department of Public Health administers all public health matters in the Province and includes the following divisions: Communicable Diseases, Sanitary Engineering and Sanitation, Public Health Education, Public Health Entomology, Laboratory, Tuberculosis Control, Public Health Nursing, Hospital and Medical Services which include the Inspection of Hospitals, Social Hygiene, Vital Statistics, Mental Hygiene, Entomology and Cancer Guidance Clinics and the Eugenics Board.

The following institutions are administered by the Department: Central Alberta Sanatorium, the Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, the Provincial Training School, Red Deer, the Provincial Auxiliary Hospital, Claresholm, the Provincial Auxiliary Hospital, Raymond, and the Provincial Mental Institute at Oliver, near Edmonton. Recently established was the Rosehavn Hospital at Camrose.

Free clinics for venereal diseases are maintained at the following centres:—Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Peace River, High Prairie, McLennan, Slave Lake, Smith, Kinuso, Faust, Canyon Creek, Driftpile and Grouard, and in the two provincial gaols. Arsenicals, penicillin and sulpha drugs are provided free of charge to all private physicians treating venereal disease. Educational work on social hygiene is carried on by means of lectures, moving pictures, bulletins and radio talks.

Free treatment for infectious types of tuberculosis is provided for any person who has resided in the Province for at least one year immediately preceding admission for treatment in the sanatorium. In addition to this service, two mobile x-ray clinics are in operation; the personnel is supplied and the clinics are maintained by the Provincial Department of Public Health, while the equipment is furnished by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association.

Under the authority of the Poliomyelitis Sufferers Act, 1938, provision is made for the free treatment in special hospitals of patients suffering from this disease. Provision is also made for academic instruction, vocational training, and rehabilitation of those suffering from paralysis resulting from this disease.

The Department of Public Health has inaugurated a cancer service in the Province. Diagnostic cancer clinics have been established at Edmonton and Calgary, and are conducted weekly. Patients found to require deep x-ray or radium therapy or surgery are treated free of charge. Hospitalization may be authorized by the cancer clinic up to a maximum of 14 days.

An Act to provide free hospitalization for maternity patients came into force on April 1st, 1944, and applies to:—

(a) Any woman who has been a resident of the Province for 12 consecutive months out of the 24 months immediately preceding her admission to hospital as a patient.

(b) Any woman who by reason of circumstances arising out of the War—Wives of men in the Armed Services—is entitled to free hospitalization for herself and child for a maximum period of 12 days.

Alberta's Rural Health Districts have been operating successfully since 1931. In addition, Provincial District Nurses provide a diversified medical and public health service in sparsely populated outlying areas.

Under an amendment to the Solemnization of Marriage Act, which went into effect July 1st, 1945, each party to a marriage contract is required to have a specimen of blood taken by a qualified physician and forwarded to the Provincial Laboratory or other approved laboratory for serological examination. All positive serologic tests must be reported to the Director of the Division of Social Hy-

giene. Certain outlying areas in which medical service is not available may be exempted from these requirements.

Under the Municipal Hospitals Act, passed by the Alberta Legislature in 1917, there are many hospitals now in operation. Each year additional hospitals are built, and new hospital districts formed. Particulars of the foregoing are given on succeeding pages in this report, along with those for private hospitals and schools for nursing.

The Division of Vital Statistics is responsible for the registration of all births, deaths and marriages, divorces, change of names, and adoptions in the Province.

The work of Public Health and Welfare in the Province has been enriched to a great degree by the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Order of St. John, etc., all of whom have rendered excellent service.

In Alberta, the Department of Public Welfare established April 1st, 1944, administers a comprehensive programme of welfare activities. The following Statutes are administered by the Department:—

- (1) Bureau of Public Welfare.
- (2) Metis Population Betterment Act.
- (3) Child Welfare Act.
- (4) Relief Liability Act.
- (5) Improvement District Act (Sects. 43, 44, 45).
- (6) Unemployment Relief Act.
- (7) Old-Age Pension Act.
- (8) Mothers' Allowance Act.
- (9) Homes for the Aged or Infirm Act.

Bureau of Public Welfare:—This Bureau commonly known as the Relief Branch, provides assistance to the needy who have no municipal residence. It also provides grants and aid to municipalities which have given assistance to resident unemployed employables.

Two hostels for men are maintained at Edmonton and Calgary, where destitute single men without permanent municipal domicile are cared for, and two welfare depots are maintained in the country. Single ex-service men are cared for in Calgary and Edmonton without being institutionalized. The Bureau has been successful in the rehabilitation of families by resettling them on the land.

Metis Rehabilitation Branch:—The rehabilitation of the Metis—those of mixed Indian and White blood who do not qualify under the Indian Act—has been carried out by the setting aside of tracts of land as Metis Settlement Areas where the settlers have exclusive fishing, hunting and trapping rights, and where they are encouraged to engage in lumbering, agriculture and stock-raising. Educational and social services are provided and Government-operated stores sell goods at cost price.

Child Welfare Branch:—Care of children who became wards of the Province, either by neglect, delinquency or by indenture and agreement, come under the exclusive control of the Child Welfare Commission. They may be placed either in foster homes, in paid boarding homes or in institutions depending on the individual cases. Maintenance in boarding homes or institutions is paid by the Province. The Province does not maintain any reform schools for delinquent children; such children are placed in carefully selected homes under constant supervision and are inspected periodically by Departmental officials.

The education of deaf and blind children is the responsibility of the Department of Education which maintains children in special schools outside the Province. Grants are made to sight-saving classes, and classes for sub-normal children in the larger cities of the Province.

Old-Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind:—The Province has been co-operating in the Dominion-Provincial Old-Age Pension Plan since August 1st, 1929, and with the amendments to the Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons since March 1st, 1938. The qualifying age for old-age pensioners is 70 years while that for blind pensioners has been lowered from 40 years to 21 years of age.

Mothers' Allowance Branch:—The Mothers' Allowance Act was passed in 1919 and became effective in that year.

Homes for Aged or Infirm:—The Homes for the Aged and Infirm Act came into effect on March 28th, 1945, and provides for the payment of a grant to municipalities maintaining either aged or infirm residents in licensed homes.

Free Services:—Medical, hospital, dental and optical services are provided free of charge to recipients of old age pensions, pensions for the blind and mothers' allowances.

Statistics, Hospitals, Alberta, 1947

During the year there were three new municipal hospitals added to our list of approved hospitals in the province. These are Two Hills, Elnora and Tofield, with a total of 63 beds and 19 bassinets. During their period of operation they had a total of 3,551 patient hospital days. There were 530 patients admitted to these hospitals with a total of 3,551 patient days.

The number of nurses of all kinds in 1947 remained very much the same as in 1946 and continues to be a serious problem. A nurses' aide school was opened in Calgary with the object of relieving, to a degree, the demand for graduate nurses in the private and hospital nursing field.

Approved Hospitals:

There was, as outlined above, an increase of three approved hospitals in 1947. The approved hospitals are divided as follows:—

	1947	1946
Catholic	28	29
Protestant	6	6
Catholic (with Municipal Agreement)	4	—
Municipal	45	46
Municipally operated	8	10
Community	2	2
Industrial	6	5
Service Group	2	2
University	1	1
	*102	101

* Lloydminster and Ft. Smith not included.

Private Hospitals:

In 1947 there was a decrease in the number of private hospitals operating. At December 31st, 1947, 27 hospitals were in operation.

Statistics:

The following statements are submitted giving the details of each approved hospital in the province:

- (1) Bed Capacity, bed complement, patients under care during the year, admissions, discharges, deaths and stillbirths:
- (2) Patient days, patients discharged or died, average stay in hospitals and bed occupancy:
- (3) Staff:
- (4) Operating expenditure:
- (5) Operating Revenue:
- (6) Costs and earnings per patient day with percentage costs.

For convenient reference the statistical totals appearing in the above mentioned statements are condensed herewith.

The totals for the year 1946 are also shown so that comparisons can be made.

Following hospitals are not included in these statistical totals: Ft. Smith, N. W. T. and Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. Also the new hospitals, Two Hills, Elnora and Tofield are not included due to the fact that they did not operate for a complete year.

	1947		1946	
	Capacity	Complement	Capacity	Complement
Adult Beds	4602	4654	4676	4822
Cribs	549	663	464	543
Bassinets	902	1014	892	1015
	6053	6331	6032	6380
Beds per thousand population (excluding Bassinets)	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.7
Patients accommodated per Bed per Year	—	25.5	—	25.3

Patient Days

	1947	1946
Adults and Children	1,377,193	1,405,820
Newborn	218,632	210,878
All patients	1,595,825	1,616,698

Patients under Care during the Year

	1947	1946
Adults and Children	139,085	140,634
Average stay	9.1	9.0
Newborn	22,374	20,761
Average stay	9.7	10.1
Total Patients	161,459	161,395
Average stay	9.1	9.2
Average in Hospital Daily	4,372	4,423
% of Population in Hospital Daily	.53	.55
% of Population Admitted per Year	18.8	20.9

Staff

	1947	1946
Admin. Executive	122	106
Admin. Clerical	284	266
Prof. Salaried Doctors	35	30
Prof. Internes	37	61
Prof. Technicians	116	117
Nurses—Total	2015	1953
Nurses—Graduate	920	927
Nurses—Student	862	781
Nurses—Probationers	208	224
Nurses—Affiliates	25	21
Dietitians—Graduate	24	20
Dietitians—Student	14	6
Orderlies & Ward Helpers	590	565
Other Employees	1464	1418
TOTAL STAFF	4701	4542

Births (excluding Indians) in Approved Hospitals

	1947	1946
Total No. Live Births	21,823	20,168
Total No. Stillborn	373	351
Percentage of Births in Hospital to total births in province (excluding Indians)	93.1	95.9

* Nurses Training

	1947	1946
No. of Schools	10	11
No. Graduated	275	275

* Excludes Mental Institute, Ponoka

Financial

	1947	1946
Total Operating Revenue	\$8,783,193.46	\$7,608,291.01
Total Operating Cost	8,784,464.07	7,762,342.00
Revenue per Patient Day	5.50	4.70
Cost	5.50	4.80
Salaries and Wages	47.02%	44.4%
Supplies	36.52%	34.5%
Purchased Services	4.50%	4.2%
Insurance	.93%)	
Depreciation	3.58%)	
Repairs & Replacements	4.29%)	16.9%
Interest & Exchange	1.73%)	
Miscellaneous	1.43%)	

Dominion Hospitals, Alberta

Operated by the Department of Veterans' Affairs

Calgary	Colonel Belcher Hospital
	Veterans' Convalescent Hospital
	Veterans' Home
Edmonton	Veterans' Home
	Colonel Mewburn Pavillion, University Hospital

Operated by the Department of National Defence

Calgary	Calgary Military Hospital
Edmonton	North-West Air Command Station Hospital

Operated by the Department of National Health and Welfare

Indian Health Services — Alberta

Brocket	Peigan Indian Hospital
Cardston	Blood Indian Hospital
Edmonton	Charles Camsell Indian Hospital
Gleichen	Blackfoot Indian Hospital
Morley	Stoney Indian Hospital

Provincial Hospitals, etc., Alberta

Location	Name of Hospital	Type	Total	Bed Capacity Beds	Cribs	Bas- sinets
Athabasca	Athabasca Municipal 13	Public General	41	31	3	7
Banff	Banff Mineral Springs	Public General	80	75	1	4
Barrhead	St. Joseph's	Public General	39	30	4	5
Bassano	Bassano Municipal 6	Public General	32	24	2	6
Beaverlodge	Beaverlodge Municipal 32	Public General	14	9	—	5
Bellevue	Bellevue	Private	4	4	—	—
Bentley	Bentley Community 43	Public General	11	7	—	4
Berwyn	Berwyn and District 50	Public General	15	11	—	4
Blairmore	Blairmore 40	Private	5	5	—	—
Blairmore	Mrs. E. Germain's Nursing Home	Private	2	2	—	—
Blairmore	Mrs. R. W. Perry's Nursing Home	Private	1	1	—	—
Bonnyville	Katherine H. Prettie	Public General	18	13	—	5
Bonnyville	St. Louis	Public General	38	26	5	7
Brooks	Brooks Municipal 28	Public General	31	20	4	7
Cadomin	Cadomin General	Public General	14	9	2	3
Calgary	Mrs. C. Barclay's Nursing Home	Private	10	10	—	—
Calgary	Calgary General	Public General	382	295	27	60
Calgary	Calgary Isolation	Public Isolation	90	78	12	—
Calgary (Keith)	Central Alberta Sanatorium	Public Tuberculosis	288	288	—	—
Calgary	Dr. C. F. McGuffin Clinic & Hospital	Private	10	10	—	—
Calgary	Holy Cross	Public General	335	268	27	40
Calgary	Mrs. R. Grimes' Nursing Home	Private	8	8	—	—
Calgary	Miss Mary Grove's Nursing Home	Private	43	43	—	—
Calgary	Innis Nursing Home	Private	10	10	—	—
Calgary	Junior Red Cross	Public Children's	50	24	26	—
Calgary	Mrs. Nellie de P. Loomes	Private	2	2	—	—
Calgary	Old Folks' Home	Home for the Aged & Infirm	54	54	—	—
Calgary	Ogden Hostel	Home for the Aged & Infirm	150	150	—	—
Calgary	Perry Nursing Home	Home for the Aged & Infirm	3	3	—	—
Calgary	Mrs. E. R. Robert's Nursing Home	Private	3	3	—	—
Calgary	Salvation Army Grace Maternity	Public Women's	34	17	—	17
Calgary	Salvation Army Sunset Lodge	Home for the Aged & Infirm	60	60	—	—
Calgary	Scottish Nursing Home	Home for the Aged & Infirm	43	43	—	—
Calgary	Wheatley Nursing Home	Private	16	16	—	—
Camrose	St. Mary's	Public General	60	44	4	12
Camrose	Rosehaven Hospital	Mental	200	200	—	—
Canmore	Canmore	Public General	17	12	1	4
Cardston	Cardston Municipal 5	Public General	42	28	2	12
Carmangay	Little Bow Municipal 25	Public General	24	18	2	4

Provincial Hospitals, etc., Alberta (continued)

Location	Name of Hospital	Type	Total	Bed Capacity Beds	Cribs	Bas- sinets
Castor	Our Lady of the Rosary 41	Public General	32	23	2	7
Cereal	Cereal Municipal 46	Public General	14	9	—	5
Claresholm	Claresholm Municipal 24	Public General	33	29	—	4
Claresholm	Provincial Auxiliary Hospital	Public Mental	100	100	—	—
Coaldale	Coaldale	Private	12	12	—	—
Cold Lake	John Neil	Public General	27	18	3	6
Coleman	Mrs. Brown's Nursing Home	Private	3	3	—	—
Coleman	Miner's Union	Public General	14	13	1	—
Coleman	Mrs. H. Newsome's Nursing Home	Private	1	1	—	—
Consort	Consort Municipal 22	Public General	29	21	—	8
Coronation	Coronation Municipal 39	Public General	27	21	2	4
Daysland	Providence General 60	Public General	30	20	4	6
Daysland	Home for the Aged & Infirm		4	4	—	—
Delia	Mrs. Irene Brunner	Private	3	3	—	—
Desmarais	St. Martin's	Public General	22	18	2	2
Didsbury	Didsbury General 33	Public General	25	25	—	—
Drumheller	Drumheller Municipal 3	Public General	100	82	4	14
Eckville	Medicine Valley Community 30	Public General	18	16	2	—
Edmonton	Beulah Rescue Home	Public	22	10	4	8
Edmonton	Blakemore Nursing Home—	Home for the Aged & Infirm	35	35	—	—
Edmonton	Mrs. Mary Bolster	Home for the Aged & Infirm	7	7	—	—
Edmonton	Mrs. Dinwoodie	Home for the Aged & Infirm	6	6	—	—
Edmonton	Edmonton General	Public General	416	357	34	25
	Tuberculosis Division					
	Home for the Aged & Infirm		20	20	—	—
Edmonton	Mrs. A. Hildebrandt	Home for the Aged & Infirm	7	7	—	—
Edmonton	Mrs. McGowan	Home for the Aged & Infirm	—	—	—	—
Edmonton	Misericordia	Public General	310	201	45	64
	Creche					
Edmonton	Old Immigration Hall	Home for the Aged & Infirm	36	36	—	—
Edmonton (Oliver)	Provincial Mental Hospital	Public Mental	1257	1257	—	—
Edmonton	Royal Alexandra	Public General	567	385	103	79
	Tuberculosis Division					
	Isolation Hospital					
	Home for the Aged & Infirm					
Edmonton South	St. Joseph's	Not Classified	250	250	—	—
	Home for the Aged & Infirm		100	100	—	—
Edmonton South	Salvation Army Eventide Home—					
	Home for the Aged & Infirm		32	32	—	—
Edmonton	Salvation Army Men's Hostel—					
	Home for the Aged & Infirm		108	108	—	—
Edmonton	Salvation Army Women's Receiving Home—					
	Home for the Aged & Infirm		12	12	—	—
Edmonton South	University of Alberta Hospital	Public General	645	596	19	30
	DVA Division					
	Polio Division					
	Tuberculosis Division					
	Infirmery		15	15	—	—
Edmonton South	Mrs. A. Wickhorst	Home for the Aged & Infirm	12	12	—	—
Edson	St. John's General	Public General	42	34	3	5
Elk Point	Elk Point Municipal 18	Public General	36	29	—	7
Elnora	Elnora Municipal 44	Public General	21	14	1	6
Empress	Empress Cottage 53	Public General	33	25	2	6
Entwistle	Evansburg Welfare Depot—	Home for the Aged & Infirm	100	100	—	—
Fairview	Fairview Community	Public General	13	13	—	—
Fort McMurray	St. Gabriel's	Public General	22	14	4	4
Fort Vermilion	St. Theresa	Public General	13	9	—	4
Galahad	St. Joseph's	Public General	34	25	3	6
Gleichen	Salvation Army Eventide Home—					
	Home for the Aged & Infirm		115	115	—	—

Provincial Hospitals, etc., Alberta (continued)

Location	Name of Hospital	Type	Total	Bed Capacity Beds	Cribs	Bas- sinets
Grande Prairie	Grande Prairie Municipal 14	Public General	42	36	—	6
Grimshaw	Battle River	Public General	14	10	—	4
Gunn	Gunn Welfare Depot	Home for the Aged & Infirm	110	110	—	—
Hanna	Hanna Municipal 9	Public General	59	46	4	9
Hardisty	St. Annes	Public General	28	20	1	7
High Prairie	Providence	Public General	81	60	8	13
High River	High River Municipal 11	Public General	74	48	9	17
Hillcrest	Mrs. A. Karliner's Nursing Home	Private	2	2	—	—
Hythe	Hythe	Private	4	4	—	—
Innisfail	Innisfail Municipal 16	Public General	44	33	3	8
Islay	Islay Municipal 4	Public General	10	10	—	—
Jasper	Seton	Public General	19	15	—	4
Killam	Killam General	Public General	20	16	1	3
Lac La Biche	St. Catherine's	Public General	31	18	5	8
Lacombe	Lacombe & District Community 54	Public General	43	31	2	10
Lamont	Lamont Public	Public General	80	64	8	8
Lethbridge	Galt Municipal	Public General	132	106	8	18
Lethbridge	Lethbridge Isolation	Public Isolation	16	14	2	—
Lethbridge	St. Michaels	Public General	168	120	12	36
Luscar	Luscar	Private	8	6	1	1
Macleod	Macleod General 48	Public General	22	14	—	8
	Home for the Aged & Infirm		19	19	—	—
Magrath	Magrath Community 29	Public General	22	16	—	6
Mannville	Mannville Municipal 1	Public General	32	21	3	8
Marwayne	Marwayne	Public General	12	8	1	3
Mayerthorpe	Mayerthorpe Municipal 38	Public General	37	20	6	11
McLennan	Sacred Heart	Public General	33	25	4	4
Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat General	Public General	148	111	12	25
Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat Isolation	Public Isolation	11	9	2	—
Medicine Hat	Baptist Haven of Rest	Home for the Aged & Infirm	50	50	—	—
Midnapore	Lacombe Home	Home for the Aged & Infirm	188	188	—	—
Mountain Park	Mountain Park	Private	5	5	—	—
Mundare	Mundare General	Public General	30	24	2	4
Myrnam	Myrnam Municipal 23	Public General	23	17	1	5
Nordegg	Nordegg General	Public General	16	13	1	2
Olds	Olds General 26	Public General	29	21	2	6
Oyen	Oyen Municipal 35	Public General	22	15	2	5
Peace River	Peace River Municipal 21	Public General	24	20	—	4
Pincher Creek	St. Vincents	Public General	31	23	2	6
Ponoka	Ponoka Municipal 37	Public General	39	26	4	9
Ponoka	Provincial Mental Hospital	Public Mental	1444	1444	—	—
Provost	Provost Municipal 12	Public General	30	20	2	8
Radway	St. Joseph's	Public General	20	14	—	6
Raymond	Provincial Auxiliary Hospital	Public Mental	118	118	—	—
Raymond	Raymond Municipal 31		29	20	3	6
Red Deer	Provincial Training School	Public Mental	282	282	—	—
Red Deer	Snyder Home	Home for the Aged & Infirm	14	14	—	—
Red Deer	Red Deer Municipal 15	Public General	62	50	2	10
Rimbey	St. Paul's 52	Public General	24	17	1	6
Rocky Mtn. House	Rocky Mountain House 49	Public General	26	20	2	4
St. Albert	Youville Convent	Home for the Aged & Infirm	45	45	—	—
St. Paul	St. Theresa 36	Public General	40	30	5	5
Sexsmith	Miss Johanna Haakstad's Nursing Home	Private	4	4	—	—
Smoky Lake	George McDougall Memorial	Public General	22	11	4	7
Spirit River	Holy Cross Community	Public General	21	14	3	4
Stettler	Stettler Municipal 20	Public General	45	33	2	10
Swalwell	Linden Nursing Home	Private	20	20	—	—
Taber	Taber Municipal 27	Public General	31	22	5	4
Three Hills	Three Hills Municipal 45	Public General	37	25	—	12
Three Hills	Prairie Bible Institute	Private	20	20	—	—

Provincial Hospitals, etc., Alberta (continued)

Location	Name of Hospital	Type	Total	Bed Capacity Beds	Cribs	Bas- sinets
Tofield.....	Tofield Municipal 47	Public General	29	19	4	6
Trochu.....	St. Marys 56	Public General	28	20	2	6
Turner Valley.....	Oilfields General	Public General	19	13	—	6
Two Hills.....	Two Hills Municipal 42	Public General	32	20	5	7
Vegreville.....	Vegreville General 34	Public General	99	81	6	12
Vermilion.....	Vermilion Municipal 2	Public General	44	33	3	8
Viking.....	Viking Municipal 10	Public General	34	24	2	8
Vilna.....	Our Lady's	Public General	20	13	4	3
Vulcan.....	Vulcan Municipal 19	Public General	24	16	—	8
Wainwright.....	Wainwright Municipal 17	Public General	65	47	2	16
Westlock.....	Immaculate	Public General	39	26	4	9
Wetaskiwin.....	Wetaskiwin Community	Public General	57	44	3	10
Wetaskiwin.....	Mrs. Alma Braa	Home for the Aged & Infirm	17	17	—	—
Wetaskiwin.....	Lutheran Home	Home for the Aged & Infirm	10	10	—	—
Willingdon.....	Willingdon General	Public General	34	24	5	5

Hospitals at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, and Fort Smith in the North-West Territories are not included in the foregoing list.



St. Mary's Hospital—Camrose

Principal Statistics — Public Welfare — Alberta

Approved Settlers

		1946-47	1947-48
Families	No.	303	316
Total Persons	No.	1295	1324
Standard Buildings	No.	81	84
Standard Buildings under construction	No.	23	23
Temporary Shacks	No.	138	146
Not yet on area	No.	24	20

Permanent Improvements made by settlers on allotments

Houses	Value	\$ 31,890	35,090
Other Buildings, Fencing, Wells	Value	\$ 23,904	28,404
Clearing Land area	Acres	952	1,010
Breaking Land area	Acres	1,538	2,206
Breaking and Clearing Land	Value	\$ 18,217	22,385
Gardens	Value	\$ 1,540	1,660
Total	Value	\$ 75,551	87,539

Permanent Improvements on Government Property and Development of Community Lands

Buildings	Value	\$ 17,431	37,921
Fencing, Wells, etc.	Value	\$ 2,322	2,322
Area of Clearing	Acres	45	45
Area of Breaking	Acres	102	247
	Value	\$ 1,550	1,550
Surveys	Cost	\$ 1,340	1,340
Roads	Miles	31	31
	Cost	\$ 3,600	3,600
Total		\$ 46,233	46,733

Livestock & Equipment on Metis Area—Settlers' Property

Milk Cows	No.	321	352
Other Cattle	No.	409	414
Hogs	No.	217	240
Sheep	No.	102	102
Mink	No.	97	97
Poultry	No.	1,514	1,514
Work Horses	No.	766	766
Other Horses	No.	142	142
Livestock	Value	\$ 91,245	95,945
Equipment	Value	\$ 37,193	37,993

Mothers' Allowance Act

Mothers	No.	1,561	1,622
Children	No.	3,385	3,431
Total Payments		\$592,655	634,753
Less			
Amounts paid by Municipalities		\$149,781	151,917

Net Expenditure		\$442,874	482,836
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Old Age Pensions' Act

Pensioners	No.	12,738	13,792
Total Payments		\$3,654,436	4,733,034
Dominion Government's Share		\$2,695,359	3,469,938
Average Old Age Pension per Month		\$ 24.11	29.69

Pensions for the Blind

Pensioners	No.	290	332
Total Payments		\$ 83,536	110,388
Dominion Government's Share		\$ 62,066	81,383
Average Pension for the Blind per Month		\$ 24.51	29.98

Provincial Supplementary Allowance

A supplementary allowance was paid to Alberta pensioners and pensioners who had been transferred to Alberta by the Provinces of British Columbia and Saskatchewan:—

Pensioners	No.	12,900	13,672
Total Payments		\$ 789,174	837,419

Principal Statistics — Public Welfare — Alberta (Continued)

	1946-47	1947-48
Child Welfare		
Wards—Children made wards of Government No.	816	733
Juvenile Offenders		
Offences Committed No.	650	514
* Sentences imposed on Juvenile Offenders—No.	761	556
Juvenile Offenders brought before the		
Juvenile Court Judges No.	540	441
Miscellaneous		
Children placed and Legal Adoptions No.	1,287	1,385
Illegitimate Births No.	1,106	1,032
Amounts Received from Putative Fathers \$	35,191	33,391

* It will be noticed that the number of offences are greater than the number of offenders and the number of sentences greater than either. This is due to one offender committing more than one offence and the case disposed of by possibly suspending license, and a fine.

Vital Statistics, Alberta

Population, Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Rates for the Years 1905-1947

Year	Population	Number of Births	Birth Rate	Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate	Number of Deaths	Death Rate	Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Puerperal Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate of Natural Increase
1905	—	421	—	187	—	114	—	—	—	—
1906	185,000	3,003	20.41	927	6.77	1,091	7.36	90.00	—	13.04
1907	236,000	4,732	20.05	1,907	8.08	1,578	6.68	100.27	6.33	13.36
1908	266,000	5,973	22.45	2,032	7.63	2,188	8.22	126.57	6.02	14.22
1909	301,000	6,897	22.91	2,384	7.92	2,662	8.81	—	—	14.07
1910	336,000	8,321	24.49	3,086	9.18	3,526	10.49	129.49	8.63	14.00
1911	374,000	8,813	23.56	3,630	9.70	3,618	9.67	134.46	9.75	13.88
1912	400,000	10,284	25.71	4,429	11.07	4,232	10.58	124.75	8.26	15.13
1913	429,000	11,871	28.47	5,053	12.12	4,432	10.63	120.47	7.07	17.84
1914	459,000	13,685	30.75	4,623	10.39	4,417	9.32	100.54	6.13	21.43
1915	480,000	13,452	28.90	4,202	9.06	3,588	7.73	87.90	5.79	21.26
1916	496,000	13,331	27.87	4,230	8.53	4,058	8.18	90.50	7.20	18.69
1917	508,000	13,576	27.01	4,270	8.54	4,047	8.09	87.30	6.48	18.92
1918	522,000	14,890	25.72	4,048	6.98	7,924	13.86	107.10	5.51	11.86
1919	522,000	14,130	23.95	4,718	7.90	5,507	9.33	110.30	6.44	14.62
1920	565,000	16,565	26.72	5,110	8.24	5,675	9.15	93.70	8.38	17.57
1921	588,000	16,414	27.89	4,661	7.92	4,940	8.39	85.65	7.24	19.50
1922	592,000	16,163	26.44	4,272	6.99	5,281	8.62	91.93	6.68	17.83
1923	593,000	15,153	25.75	4,177	6.09	4,843	8.06	90.54	5.50	18.75
1924	597,000	14,598	24.74	4,160	7.50	4,907	8.30	82.40	6.18	16.42
1925	602,000	15,014	25.02	4,363	7.27	4,717	7.86	72.90	5.76	16.16
1926	608,000	14,455	23.79	4,498	7.40	5,156	8.49	81.63	5.82	15.31
1927	633,000	14,897	24.03	4,707	7.58	5,059	8.16	74.51	6.38	15.87
1928	658,000	15,692	24.79	5,776	9.12	5,699	9.00	76.50	6.75	15.79
1929	684,000	16,924	26.19	6,004	9.29	6,239	9.65	77.40	7.26	16.54
1930	708,000	17,649	26.74	5,334	8.08	5,396	8.33	63.57	6.46	18.41
1931	732,000	17,252	23.57	5,142	7.02	5,302	7.24	69.38	5.04	16.32
1932	740,000	16,990	22.96	5,054	6.83	5,521	7.46	58.68	3.76	15.50
1933	748,000	16,123	21.33	5,389	7.10	5,346	7.07	59.90	4.43	14.24
1934	756,000	16,236	21.10	6,053	7.87	5,337	6.93	54.89	4.99	14.01
1935	770,000	16,183	21.00	6,010	7.70	5,729	7.30	57.80	4.20	14.00
1936	772,782	15,786	20.40	6,020	7.80	6,147	8.00	60.00	5.80	12.50
1937	778,000	15,903	20.40	6,345	8.20	6,261	8.00	63.00	4.90	12.40
1938	783,000	15,891	20.30	6,973	8.90	5,871	7.50	51.00	4.30	12.80
1939	789,000	16,470	20.90	7,838	9.90	5,789	7.30	46.00	3.50	13.60
1940	790,000	17,359	21.80	8,782	11.80	6,203	7.80	48.00	3.90	14.10
1941	796,169	17,308	21.70	8,470	10.70	6,385	8.00	51.00	3.60	13.70
1942	805,000	18,317	22.70	9,034	11.20	6,091	7.50	38.00	2.30	15.20
1943	792,000	19,290	24.30	7,771	9.80	6,524	8.20	42.00	2.70	16.10
1944	818,000	19,373	23.70	7,299	8.90	6,320	7.70	46.00	1.60	16.00
1945	826,000	19,939	24.10	7,310	8.80	6,454	7.80	43.00	2.40	16.20
1946	803,330	22,184	27.60	9,478	11.80	6,601	8.20	42.50	1.40	19.30
1947	822,000	24,631	30.00	8,797	10.70	6,543	8.00	37.00	0.90	22.00

Deaths and Death Rates from Puerperal Conditions, 1947

	Births	Deaths from Puerperal Conditions	Death Rate per 1,000 Births
Whole Province	24,631	22	.9
City of Edmonton	6,069	1	.7
City of Calgary	4,012	3	.7
Small Cities	2,208	4	1.8
Rural	12,342	14	1.1

Ratio of Male to Female Births, and of Births to Deaths

Year	Births of Males to 1,000 Births of Females	Ratio of Births to Deaths	Year	Births of Males to 1,000 Births of Females	Ratio of Births to Deaths
1905	1,059	3.13	1927	1,065	2.94
1906	1,094	2.07	1928	1,064	2.75
1907	1,075	2.96	1929	1,042	2.71
1908	1,077	2.73	1930	1,027	3.21
1909	1,086	2.59	1931	1,075	3.25
1910	1,065	2.69	1932	1,052	3.08
1911	1,103	2.43	1933	1,053	3.01
1912	1,084	2.43	1934	1,032	3.04
1913	1,053	2.67	1935	1,055	2.81
1914	1,081	3.30	1936	1,049	2.57
1915	1,000	3.74	1937	1,019	2.38
1916	1,063	3.29	1938	1,046	2.70
1917	1,061	3.25	1939	1,046	2.85
1918	1,069	1.88	1940	1,033	2.79
1919	1,074	2.56	1941	1,054	2.71
1920	1,055	2.92	1942	1,058	3.02
1921	1,055	3.32	1943	1,041	2.96
1922	1,034	3.06	1944	1,060	3.06
1923	1,072	3.13	1945	1,061	3.08
1924	1,036	2.97	1946	1,036	3.36
1925	1,036	2.97	1947	1,061	3.76
1926	1,053	2.80			

Divorces

Year	Alberta No.	Per Cent of Total Canada %	Canada No.	Year	Alberta No.	Per Cent of Total Canada %	Canada No.
1901	—	—	19	1925	101	18.33	551
1902	—	—	15	1926	154	25.33	608
1903	—	—	21	1927	148	19.79	748
1904	—	—	19	1928	168	21.40	785
1905	—	—	35	1929	147	18.01	816
1906	—	—	37	1930	151	17.26	875
1907	—	—	25	1931	154	22.51	684
1908	—	—	30	1932	149	16.80	887
1909	1	1.96	51	1933	135	14.63	923
1910	—	—	51	1934	168	15.19	1106
1911	2	3.51	57	1935	209	15.19	1376
1912	2	5.71	35	1936	209	13.69	1526
1913	4	6.78	59	1937	241	12.83	1870
1914	4	5.71	70	1938	261	13.85	1885
1915	3	5.66	53	1939	266	13.16	2022
1916	1	1.49	67	1940	274	11.57	2369
1917	2	3.70	54	1941	311	12.64	2461
1918	2	2.22	90	1942	375	12.14	3089
1919	36	9.57	376	1943	413	12.66	3263
1920	64	14.92	429	1944	484	12.78	3788
1921	84	15.33	548	1945	575	11.33	5076
1922	129	23.71	544	1946	962	12.73	7554
1923	87	17.23	505	1947	881	11.09	7942
1924	118	21.73	543				

Comparison of Divorces with Marriages, Alberta, for Certain Years

Year	Divorces	Per Cent of Marriages	Marriages	Year	Divorces	Per Cent of Marriages	Marriages
	No.	%	No.		No.	%	No.
1919 -----	36	.76	4718	1942 -----	375	4.15	9034
1920 -----	64	1.25	5110	1943 -----	413	5.31	7771
1921 -----	84	1.80	4661	1944 -----	484	6.63	7299
1926 -----	154	3.42	4498	1945 -----	575	7.87	7310
1931 -----	154	2.99	5142	1946 -----	962	10.15	9478
1936 -----	209	3.47	6020	1947 -----	881	10.01	8797
1941 -----	311	3.67	8470				



Picturesque Rockies — Mt. Eisenhower

Tables

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Chartered Banks — Canada

Year	Alberta	Per Cent of Western Canada	Per Cent of Eastern Canada	Western Canada	Eastern Canada	Yukon & N. W. T.	Total Canada
	No.	%	%	No.	No.	No.	No.
1915	258	24.09	12.37	1071	2085	3	3159
Per Cent of Total				33.90	66.00	.10	100%
1916	247	23.59	11.50	1047	2148	3	3198
Per Cent of Total				32.74	67.17	.09	100%
1917	267	24.41	12.09	1094	2209	3	3306
Per Cent of Total				33.09	66.82	.09	100%
1918	307	24.64	14.01	1246	2191	3	3440
Per Cent of Total				36.22	63.69	.09	100%
1919	408	26.73	14.53	1526	2808	3	4337
Per Cent of Total				35.19	64.74	.07	100%
1920	424	26.40	13.82	1606	3067	3	4676
Per Cent of Total				34.34	65.59	.07	100%
1921	396	26.09	12.62	1518	3138	3	4659
Per Cent of Total				32.58	67.35	.07	100%
1922	356	25.25	11.72	1410	3038	3	4451
Per Cent of Total				31.68	68.25	.07	100%
1923	320	25.00	10.87	1280	2944	3	4227
Per Cent of Total				30.28	69.65	.07	100%
1924	299	24.92	10.54	1200	2837	3	4040
Per Cent of Total				29.70	70.22	.08	100%
1925	274	24.46	10.08	1120	2717	3	3840
Per Cent of Total				29.17	70.75	.08	100%
1926	269	24.32	10.11	1106	2661	3	3770
Per Cent of Total				29.34	70.58	.08	100%
1927	280	24.64	10.25	1136	2731	3	3870
Per Cent of Total				29.35	70.57	.08	100%
1928	293	24.94	10.51	1175	2787	4	3966
Per Cent of Total				29.63	70.27	.10	100%
1929	308	25.00	10.87	1232	2833	4	4069
Per Cent of Total				30.28	69.62	.10	100%
1930	304	24.94	10.63	1219	2860	4	4083
Per Cent of Total				29.86	70.04	.10	100%
1931	278	24.76	9.78	1123	2843	4	3970
Per Cent of Total				28.29	71.61	.10	100%
1932	251	24.61	9.13	1020	2748	4	3772
Per Cent of Total				27.04	72.85	.11	100%
1933	235	24.28	8.82	968	2665	4	3637
Per Cent of Total				26.62	73.27	.11	100%
1934	215	23.57	8.23	912	2611	4	3527
Per Cent of Total				25.86	74.03	.11	100%
1935	209	23.94	8.18	873	2554	4	3431
Per Cent of Total				25.44	74.44	.12	100%
1936	200	23.78	7.83	841	2553	4	3398
Per Cent of Total				24.75	75.13	.12	100%
1937	186	23.51	7.32	791	2541	4	3336
Per Cent of Total				23.71	76.17	.12	100%
1938	180	23.08	7.07	780	2547	5	3332
Per Cent of Total				23.41	76.44	.15	100%
1939	174	22.60	6.84	770	2544	5	3319
Per Cent of Total				23.20	76.65	.15	100%
1940	172	22.66	6.76	759	2547	5	3311
Per Cent of Total				22.92	76.93	.15	100%
1941	170	22.64	6.68	751	2544	5	3300
Per Cent of Total				22.76	77.09	.15	100%
1942	166	23.28	6.88	713	2412	4	3129
Per Cent of Total				22.79	77.09	.12	100%
1943	163	23.15	6.86	704	2375	5	3084
Per Cent of Total				22.83	77.01	.16	100%

Chartered Banks — Canada (Continued)

Year	Alberta	Per Cent of Western Canada	Per Cent of Eastern Canada	Western Canada	Eastern Canada	Yukon & N. W. T.	Total Canada
	No.	%	%	No.	No.	No.	No.
1944	164	23.26	6.91	705	2375	7	3087
Per Cent of Total				22.84	76.94	.22	100%
1945	168	23.53	7.04	714	2386	6	3106
Per Cent of Total				22.99	76.82	.19	100%
1946	190	24.27	7.82	783	2430	6	3219
Per Cent of Total				24.32	75.49	.19	100%
1947	202	24.54	8.10	823	2494	6	3323
Per Cent of Total				24.77	75.05	.18	100%

Chartered Banks by Provinces and Population, 1946 and 1947

Banks No.	1946		Province	Banks No.	1947	
	Population No.	Per Bank No.			Population No.	Per Bank No.
2,430	8,923,000	3672	Eastern Canada	2494	9,107,000	3652
23	94,000	409	Prince Edward Island	23	94,000	409
127	612,000	4819	Nova Scotia	128	621,000	4852
96	480,000	5000	New Brunswick	96	491,000	5115
1,067	3,630,000	3402	Quebec	1091	3,712,000	3402
1,117	4,107,000	3677	Ontario	1156	4,189,000	3624
783	3,365,941	4299	Western Canada	823	3,451,000	4193
151	726,923	4814	Manitoba	153	743,000	4856
226	832,688	3684	Saskatchewan	231	842,000	3645
190	803,330	4206	Alberta	202	822,000	4069
216	1,003,000	4643	British Columbia	237	1,044,000	4405
6	24,000	4000	Yukon & N. W. Territories	6	24,000	4000
3,219	12,312,941	3825	TOTAL — CANADA	3323	12,582,000	3786

Analysis of Chartered Banks and Treasury Branches—Alberta

CENSUS DIVISION	BANKS AND POPULATION			TREASURY BRANCHES		
	Banks	Population	Population Per Bank	Branch	Sub-Branch	Agency
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Census Division 1	10	31,256	3126	1	1	2
Bow Island	1	432	432		1	
Foremost	1	250	250			
Irvine		261				1
Medicine Hat	4	12,859	3215	1		
Milk River	1	437	437			
Taber	2	1,760	880			1
Warner	1	370	370			
Census Division 2	17	60,982	3587	5		4
Bellevue	1	863	863			
Blairmore	1	1,767	1767			
Cardston	2	2,334	1167	1		
Claresholm	1	1,306	1306			1
Coaldale	1	413	413			
Coleman	1	1,809	1809			1
Glenwoodville						1
Granum		238		1		
Hillcrest	1	1,000	1000			
Lethbridge	5	16,522	3305	1		
Macleod	1	1,649	1649			1
Magrath	1	1,295	1295			
Pincher Creek	1	1,148	1148	1		
Raymond	1	2,116	2116	1		

Analysis of Chartered Banks and Treasury Branches—Alberta (Continued)

CENSUS DIVISION	BANKS AND POPULATION			TREASURY BRANCHES		
	Banks	Population	Population Per Bank	Branch	Sub-Branch	Agency
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Census Division 3	3	14,749	4916	1	1	4
Bassano	1	590	590			
Brooks	2	1,091	546	1		
Iddesleigh						1
Redcliff		1,289			1	
Rolling Hills						1
Rosemary						1
Tilley		192				1
Census Division 4	13	28,402	2185	1		4
Arrowwood	1	206	206			
Barons	1	270	270			
Blackie	1	222	222			1
Carmangay		229				1
Champion	1	279	279			1
High River	2	1,674	837			1
Milo	1	108	108			
Nanton	1	873	873			
Okotoks	1	694	694			
Picture Butte	1	689	689			
Stavely	1	299	299			
Turner Valley	1	1,157	1157			
Vulcan	1	786	786	1		
Census Division 5	5	16,719	3344	1		5
Cereal		111				1
Craigmyle		140				1
Delia	1	231	231			1
East Coulee	1					
Hanna	1	1,756	1756	1		
Michichi						1
Morrin	1	177	177			
Oyen	1	339	339			
Youngstown		235				1
Census Division 6	39	157,556	4040	4		10
Acme	1	282	282			1
Banff	2	2,187	1094			
Beiseker	1	272	272			
Calgary	19	100,044	5265	1		
Calgary East						1
Carbon	1	369	369			1
Carstairs	1	385	385			1
Cochrane	1	405	405			
Cremona						1
Crossfield	1	433	433			
Didsbury	1	980	980			1
Drumheller	2	2,659	1329	1		
Gleichen	1	477	477			
Irricana		150				1
Lake Louise	1	113	113			
Olds	1	1,521	1521	1		
Rockyford	1	226	226			1
Standard	1	244	244			1
Strathmore	1	603	603			
Sundre	1					
Three Hills	1	952	952	1		
Trochu	1	515	515			1

Analysis of Chartered Banks and Treasury Branches—Alberta (Continued)

CENSUS DIVISION	BANKS AND POPULATION			TREASURY BRANCHES		
	Banks	Population	Population Per Bank	Branch	Sub-Branch	Agency
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Census Division 7	17	29,928	1760	3	3	14
Alliance	1	243	243			1
Castor	1	647	647			1
Chauvin	1	383	383			1
Consort	1	325	325			1
Coronation	1	633	633	1		
Czar		121				1
Edgerton	1	273	273		1	1
Forestburg	1	243	243			
Hardisty	1	494	494			1
Hughenden	1	168	168			1
Irma	1	345	345		1	1
Killam	1	430	430	1		
Lougheed	1	171	171			1
Metiskow						1
Provost	1	645	645			1
Sedgewick	1	417	417			1
Strome	1	233	233			1
Veteran		191			1	
Viking	1	526	526			
Wainwright	1	1,261	1261	1		
Census Division 8	23	64,789	2817	7		10
Alix	1	428	428			
Bashaw	1	511	511			1
Bawlf	1	231	231			1
Big Valley	1	209	209			1
Byemoor						1
Camrose	2	2,967	1484	1		
Clive		227				1
Daysland	1	464	464			1
Delburne	1	379	379			
Donalda	1	220	220			
Ferintosh	1	186	186			
Gadsby		120				1
Halkirk	1	121	121			
Heisler						1
Innisfail	1	1,272	1272	1		
Lacombe	2	1,808	904	1		
Meeting Creek						1
Millet	1	348	348			
Mirror		562				1
New Norway		179				1
Ponoka	1	1,468	1468	1		
Red Deer	4	4,042	1011	1		
Stettler	1	1,499	1499	1		
Wetaskiwin	2	2,645	1323	1		
Census Division 9	6	31,160	5193	1	4	7
Benalto					1	1
Bentley	1	362	362			
Bowden		273			1	
Caroline						1
Condor						1
Eckville	1	195	195		1	1
Jasper	1	1,022	1022			
Rimbey	1	634	634		1	1
Rocky Mountain House	1	1,017	1017	1		

Analysis of Chartered Banks and Treasury Branches—Alberta (Continued)

CENSUS DIVISION	BANKS AND POPULATION			TREASURY BRANCHES		
	Banks	Population	Population Per Bank	Branch	Sub-Branch	Agency
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sylvan Lake	1	971	971			1
Winfield						1
Census Division 10	15	51,881	3459	5	5	18
Andrew		369		1		
Chipman		194				1
Clandonald	1	350	350			
Derwent		207				1
Dewberry						1
Hairy Hill		235				1
Hazeldine						1
Holden	1	382	382			1
Innisfree	1	258	258			
Islay						1
Kitscoty		240			1	1
Lamont	1	468	468			1
Lloydminster	2	698(part)	349		1	1
Mannville	1	472	472		1	1
Marwayne	1	250	250			1
Minburn		198			1	1
Mundare	1	727	727		1	1
Myrnam	1	308	308			1
Paradise Valley	1	200	200			1
Ryley		338		1		
St. Michael						1
Two Hills	1	289	289	1		
Vegreville	1	1,563	1563	1		
Vermilion	1	1,630	1630	1		
Willingdon	1	436	436			1
Census Division 11	29	168,331	5805	3		8
Breton						1
Calmar	1					1
Edmonton	16	113,116)	5656	1		
Edmonton-Calder		)		1		
Edmonton South	4			1		
Fort Saskatchewan	1	921	921			
Hay Lakes		109				1
Leduc	2	920	460			1
Morinville	1	735	735			
St. Albert		804				1
Sangudo	1	236	236			
Stony Plain	1	720	720			
Thorsby	1	300	300			1
Tofield	1	608	608			
Tomahawk						1
Warburg						1
Census Division 12	2	16,718	8359	2		1
Cadomin	1	400	400			
Edson	1	1,571	1571	1		
Evansburg						1
Mayerthorpe		303		1		
Census Division 13	3	30,352	10117	3		6
Bonnyville	1	730	730	1		
Cold Lake						1
Elk Point	1	338	338			1

Analysis of Chartered Banks and Treasury Branches—Alberta (Continued)

CENSUS DIVISION	BANKS AND POPULATION			TREASURY BRANCHES		
	Banks	Population	Population Per Bank	Branch	Sub-Branch	Agency
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Glendon						1
Lac La Biche		642		1		
Mallaig						1
St. Lina						1
St. Paul	1	1,188	1188	1		
Therien						1
Census Division 14	6	44,546	7424	1		7
Athabasca	1	747	747			1
Barrhead	1	739	739	1		
Boyle	1					1
Clyde		150				1
Colinton						1
Grassland						1
Legal		445				
Radway		179				1
Smoky Lake	1	457	457			
Waskatenau	1	258	258			
Westlock	1	854	854			1
Census Division 15	4	17,097	4274	2		2
Donnelly						1
Falher	1	279	279	1		
High Prairie	1	643	643			1
McLennan	1	823	823			
Peace River	1	997	997	1		
Census Division 16	10	28,733	2873	4		13
Beaverlodge	1	443	443			1
Berwyn	1	308	308			1
Brownvale						1
Fairview	1	487	487	1		
Grande Prairie	3	2,267	756	1		
Grimshaw	1	287	287			1
Hines Creek						1
Hythe		288		1		
Manning	1					
North Star						1
Rycroft				1		
Sexsmith	1	302	302			1
Spirit River	1	362	362			1
Valhalla Centre						1
Wanham						1
Wembley		237				1
Whitelaw						1
Woking						1
Census Division 17	2	10,131	5066			
Fort McMurray	1	400	400			
Waterways	1					
TOTAL — ALBERTA	204	803,330	3938	44	14	115

The primary function of the bank is to provide a safe repository for savings and surplus funds and to furnish credit for carrying on the business of the country. Credit is given in a variety of ways. Direct loans are made,

the proceeds of which customers use for purchasing raw materials, paying wages and other operating expenses or for the purchase of goods for resale. Letters of credit are issued to finance the importation of goods; in this way the bank exchanges its well-known and acceptable credit for the less-known credit of its customers. Apart from the deposit and loan facilities provided, the banks render innumerable services to the communities in which they serve.

The Treasury Branches established by the Government of the Province of Alberta on December 1st, 1938, function in much the same manner as the Chartered Banks. In addition they render service to the Provincial Government and others at outside points in many ways, such as the issuing of licenses, insurance work, stamp books for workers' holiday pay, investigation work, etc.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK—CANADA

Transactions	— Cumulative as at September 30th —					
	Loans No.	1946 Investments \$	Loans No.	1947 Investments \$	Loans No.	1948 Investments \$
Authorized up to the end of previous fiscal year	97	\$ 4,150,050	266	\$12,051,403	443	\$26,735,809
Authorized during current fiscal year	169	\$ 7,901,353	177	\$14,684,406	143	\$12,291,815
TOTAL	266	\$12,051,403	443	\$26,735,809	586	\$39,027,624
DISBURSEMENTS & REPAYMENTS						
Disbursements		\$		\$		\$
Authorized up to the end of previous fiscal year		\$ 992,569.07		\$ 5,602,931		\$15,770,654
Authorized during current fiscal year		\$4,610,362.30		\$10,167,723		\$11,328,451
TOTAL		\$5,602,931.37		\$15,770,654		\$27,099,105
Repayments		\$		\$		\$
Received up to the end of previous fiscal year		\$ 18,648.61		\$ 480,229		\$ 2,440,659
Received during current fiscal year		\$ 461,580.45		\$ 1,960,430		\$ 4,042,003
TOTAL		\$ 480,229.06		\$ 2,440,659		\$ 6,482,662
Net Loans and Invest- ments as at Sept. 30th		\$5,122,702.31		\$13,329,995		\$20,616,443
LOANS						
	1946	Per Cent of Total %	1947	Per Cent of Total %	1948	Per Cent of Total %
	\$		\$		\$	
Gross Amount authorized to September 30th, by Provinces, less cancella- tions and reductions in amounts authorized:						
Prince Edward Island					\$ 39,000	.1
Nova Scotia	\$ 234,000	2.5	\$ 178,400	.9	\$ 681,900	2.0
New Brunswick	\$ 289,000	3.1	\$ 574,180	2.9	\$ 823,500	2.5
Quebec	\$3,641,530	38.8	\$ 6,718,342	34.0	\$11,733,250	35.2
Ontario	\$3,535,569	37.6	\$ 8,121,650	41.1	\$11,676,664	35.0
Manitoba	\$ 409,999	4.4	\$ 904,196	4.6	\$ 1,508,684	4.5
Saskatchewan	\$ 67,819	.7	\$ 201,300	1.0	\$ 268,800	.8
Alberta	\$ 742,062	7.9	\$ 1,663,444	8.4	\$ 2,251,864	6.8
British Columbia & Terri- tories	\$ 476,695	5.0	\$ 1,396,525	7.1	\$ 4,357,612	13.1
TOTAL	\$9,396,674	100%	\$19,758,037	100%	\$33,341,274	100%

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK — CANADA (Continued)

LOANS Outstanding by Provinces	1946		Cumulative as at September 30th 1947		1948	
	\$	Per Cent of Total %	\$	Per Cent of Total %	\$	Per Cent of Total %
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	\$ 35,200	.2
Nova Scotia	\$ 194,000	3.8	\$ 159,650	1.2	\$ 335,500	1.6
New Brunswick	\$ 248,007	4.8	\$ 528,275	4.0	\$ 580,258	2.8
Quebec	\$1,636,402	31.9	\$ 3,778,335	28.3	\$ 6,875,011	33.3
Ontario	\$1,867,641	36.5	\$ 6,165,779	46.3	\$ 8,470,759	41.1
Manitoba	\$ 335,744	6.6	\$ 656,225	4.9	\$ 818,907	4.0
Saskatchewan	\$ 15,551	.3	\$ 161,496	1.2	\$ 181,133	.9
Alberta	\$ 715,862	14.0	\$ 1,016,038	7.6	\$ 1,357,624	6.6
British Columbia & Terri- tories	\$109,495	2.1	\$ 864,197	6.5	\$ 1,962,051	9.5
TOTAL	\$5,122,702	100%	\$13,329,995	100%	\$20,616,443	100%

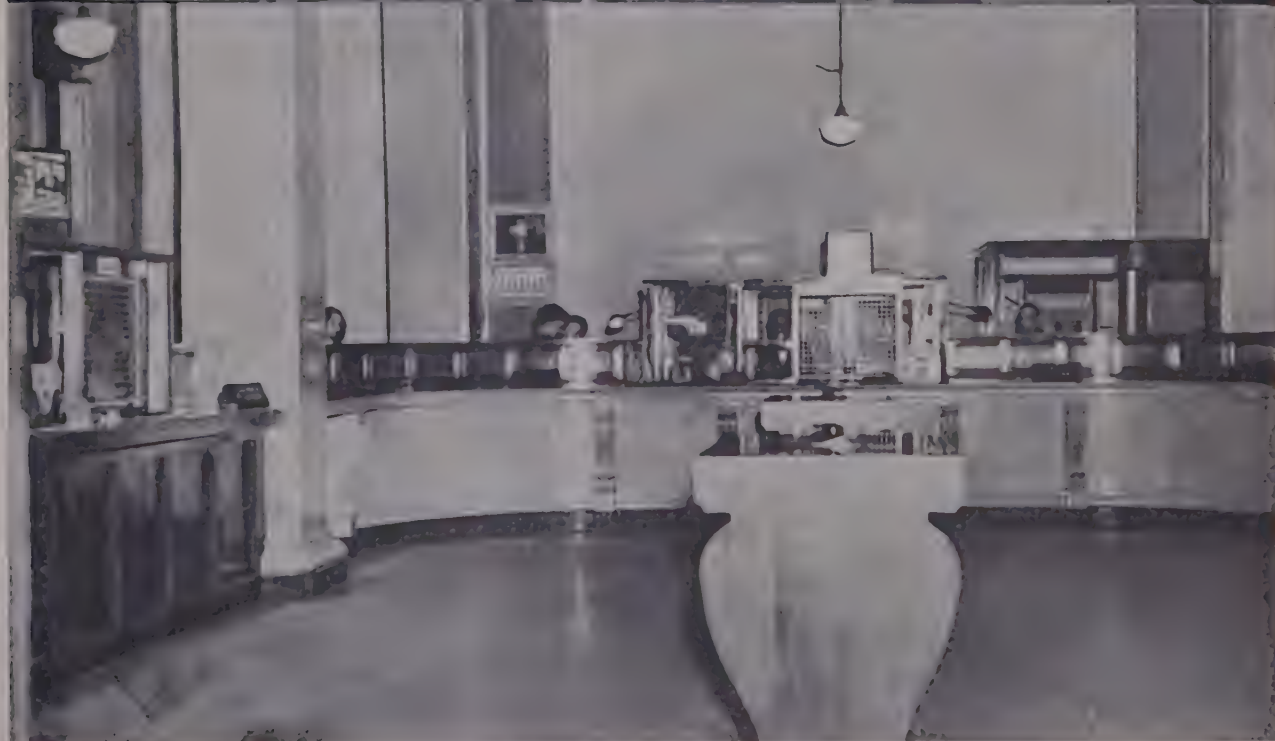
The Industrial Development Bank which commenced operations on November 1st, 1944, is a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada but operates as a separate entity. Its function is to supplement the activities of the chartered banks and other lending agencies by supplying the medium and long term capital needs of small enterprises; the bank does not engage in the business of deposit banking. The capital stock of \$25,000,000 now completely paid-up was subscribed by the Bank of Canada. In addition, the Industrial Development Bank may borrow up to three times the amount of its paid-up capital stock and reserve fund by the issue of bonds and debentures, thus providing total resources of \$100,000,000.

BANK CLEARINGS — ALBERTA

Year	Calgary \$	Edmonton \$	Lethbridge \$	Medicine Hat \$	Total \$
1923	272,438,886	217,371,339	31,976,083	17,688,504	539,474,812
1924	343,415,332	220,329,390	27,718,555	16,463,676	607,926,953
1925	355,320,700	239,350,281	28,410,029	15,359,364	638,440,374
1926	393,910,637	259,611,167	29,565,725	15,462,821	698,550,350
1927	436,380,347	286,632,841	31,865,310	18,017,757	772,896,255
1928	666,517,374	351,325,045	40,774,009	26,616,621	1,085,233,049
1929	697,716,733	358,961,724	38,164,110	26,445,424	1,121,287,991
1930	451,673,700	293,550,893	29,064,557	17,303,187	791,592,337
1931	319,987,617	237,843,012	20,849,308	12,319,717	590,999,654
1932	258,257,381	194,356,935	17,287,271	9,648,413	479,550,000
1933	256,392,620	173,437,240	17,301,733	9,819,336	456,950,929
1934	255,085,201	189,164,864	20,785,708	10,988,541	476,024,314
1935	292,584,549	199,411,079	23,963,854	12,995,361	528,954,843
1936	305,417,532	197,022,175	24,105,821	12,367,706	538,913,234
1937	306,818,675	206,183,402	25,229,835	12,092,715	550,324,627
1938	300,161,170	201,035,055	26,331,675	12,080,166	539,608,066
1939	279,663,913	201,977,802	26,996,736	12,903,438	521,541,889
1940	289,115,103	217,964,792	26,425,880	14,104,394	547,610,169
1941	343,002,387	265,024,042	30,752,245	17,999,249	656,777,923
1942	362,076,229	323,049,992	37,464,612	19,067,074	741,657,907
1943	453,453,338	433,430,203	46,879,090	24,500,664	958,263,295
1944	578,172,229	486,241,681	56,124,146	27,264,156	1,147,802,212
1945	596,021,348	519,306,234	55,654,548	28,140,957	1,199,123,087
1946	704,878,882	635,178,110	68,721,145	32,608,615	1,441,386,752
1947	818,886,936	699,452,975	85,505,458	39,456,094	1,643,301,463
Average (25 years)	413,493,951	304,288,491	34,716,697	18,468,558	770,967,697

In the year 1948, the Bank Clearings for Alberta were as follows:—

Calgary	\$ 927,840,317
Edmonton	\$ 866,718,439
Lethbridge	\$ 111,121,586
Medicine Hat	\$ 46,097,370
TOTAL	\$1,951,777,712



Provincial Treasury Branch—Edmonton

BANK DEBITS — ALBERTA

Year	Calgary \$	Edmonton \$	Lethbridge \$	Medicine Hat \$	Total \$
1924	638,161,968	343,500,746	58,854,511	51,545,072	1,092,062,297
1925	622,214,679	368,310,143	58,423,735	41,053,260	1,090,001,817
1926	717,869,597	398,020,461	67,394,727	35,076,705	1,218,361,490
1927	734,173,249	437,356,863	64,105,290	40,757,596	1,276,392,998
1928	1,096,733,543	546,841,716	89,863,419	56,953,944	1,790,392,622
1929	1,253,618,912	603,871,484	97,220,371	54,258,545	2,008,969,312
1930	898,426,300	570,301,889	73,734,543	37,887,826	1,580,350,558
1931	647,871,720	489,783,798	49,736,330	26,122,436	1,213,514,284
1932	513,557,662	393,433,460	37,067,143	21,077,192	965,135,457
1933	557,891,735	366,409,278	36,911,296	21,505,530	982,717,839
1934	526,966,099	382,681,968	42,671,124	25,377,296	977,696,487
1935	616,831,075	400,418,426	48,945,714	27,322,542	1,093,517,757
1936	636,145,594	387,386,725	45,780,043	26,842,729	1,096,155,091
1937	658,768,183	417,969,669	51,787,553	26,611,236	1,155,136,641
1938	650,666,363	430,271,739	57,226,409	28,155,429	1,166,319,940
1939	661,675,521	470,279,314	56,702,076	27,707,009	1,216,363,920
1940	764,328,600	553,324,680	56,707,586	32,705,936	1,407,066,802
1941	923,982,846	620,645,790	67,723,576	42,537,323	1,654,889,535
1942	948,012,956	725,037,893	79,005,926	47,557,340	1,799,614,115
1943	1,201,421,721	988,229,423	95,167,384	59,430,281	2,344,248,809
1944	1,498,387,721	1,060,248,757	116,810,111	66,030,272	2,741,476,861
1945	1,523,535,631	1,165,857,185	118,733,308	65,280,363	2,873,406,487
1946	1,602,017,603	1,213,183,915	146,971,392	74,791,412	3,036,964,322
1947	1,779,369,851	1,313,138,121	168,987,463	98,231,596	3,359,727,031
Average (24 years)	903,026,211	610,270,975	74,438,793	43,117,453	1,630,853,432

In the year 1948, the Bank Debits for Alberta were as follows:—

Calgary	\$2,072,825,960
Edmonton	\$1,568,264,769
Lethbridge	\$ 219,442,238
Medicine Hat	\$ 100,545,349
TOTAL	\$3,961,078,316

CREDIT UNIONS — ALBERTA

Year	Credit Unions Charter- ed No.	Credit Unions Report- ing No.	Members No.	Assets \$	Shares \$	Deposits \$	Loans Granted to Members in latest Financial Year \$	Loans Granted to Members since Inception \$
1939	23	23	2,226	47,807	40,681	5,405	93,738	93,738
1940	35	35	3,371	103,483	78,290	13,596	182,424	276,162
1941	47	42	4,564	161,494	127,693	21,904	252,529	528,691
1942	74	68	6,283	245,222	192,678	34,260	354,872	883,563
1943	129	119	10,066	469,021	355,077	87,021	562,028	1,445,591
1944	168	149	14,790	972,484	711,232	203,082	1,113,653	2,559,244
1945	179	169	18,128	1,512,583	1,127,912	280,137	1,549,793	4,109,037
1946	201	182	20,766	1,997,187	1,538,544	300,918	1,955,558	6,064,595
1947	208	190	22,758	2,468,563	1,939,951	305,833	2,307,186	8,371,781

The Alberta Credit Union Act came into force on September 27th, 1938, the objective being the promotion of Credit Unions, a form of co-operative banking introduced in the Province of Quebec in 1900 which spread to the other provinces of Canada from 1930 onwards. In the year 1947 there were 2546 chartered Credit Unions in Canada of which 1030 or approximately 40 per cent were in the Province of Quebec.

Borrowing Powers—Supervisor shall approve. Borrowing over 25 per cent and up to 50 per cent of combined capital, deposits and surplus shall require approval by $\frac{3}{4}$ of members at a meeting or $\frac{1}{3}$ of total members whichever is the greatest.

Loans—Members only may borrow on the approval of Credit Committee up to \$50.00 over and above the amount on deposit. Over the \$50.00 aforementioned, satisfactory security will be required. The Directors and Credit Committee shall approve loans to other Credit Unions subject to consent of Supervisor.

Apportionment of Surplus—Reserve Fund—At least 20 per cent of net earnings each year, entrance fees, fines. Educational Fund—Not to exceed 5 per cent of net earnings provided for in by-laws. Dividends may be declared from balance of net earnings.

General—The Credit Union movement has shown steady growth so that by January 1st, 1948, there were 190 actively operating in the province with over twenty-two thousand members and members' savings on deposit of nearly two and a half million dollars. During their operations over eight million dollars had been loaned to the members for provident and productive purposes.

Supervision for both Co-Operatives and Credit Unions is provided by the Co-Operative Activities and Credit Union Branch of the Department of Industries and Labour. This service is provided at a cost of \$27,000.00 annually.

This supervision provides for help in organizing both types of organization, and help and advice to the Board of Directors on the operations. Each Credit Union must be visited and its books examined by the Credit Union Examiner each year, each Credit Union must file its monthly financial statement with the Supervisor each month. These statements must all be checked to make sure that the money of the Credit Union members is being properly safeguarded.

***Co-Operative Business Organizations—Alberta**
(Year Ended July 31st)

Year	Associations Reporting No.	Places of Business No.	Shareholders No.	Patrons No.	Total Assets \$	Value of Plant \$
1935-36	47	548	61,293	66,823	18,407,275	6,043,077
1936-37	47	547	63,216	68,515	19,958,651	6,016,876
1937-38	37	537	61,810	70,691	15,476,156	5,725,108
1938-39	44	536	64,498	71,181	16,868,928	5,949,727
1939-40	48	541	73,158	71,701	18,831,535	6,298,270
1940-41	72	562	69,044	80,328	22,679,761	5,940,909
1941-42	137	628	105,475	104,785	17,993,123	5,325,484
1942-43	110	628	126,367	114,265	27,961,267	4,942,597
1943-44	149	654	126,255	133,352	31,649,554	4,715,170
1944-45	146	639	149,196	137,763	28,667,816	5,111,927
1945-46	156	512	214,445	190,752	20,343,973	5,260,201
1946-47	169	932	218,217	224,943	25,362,014	6,217,130

(Year Ended July 31st)

Year	General Liabilities \$	Paid-up Share Capital \$	Reserves and Surplus \$	Sales of Products \$	Sales of Merchandise \$	Total Business including other Revenue \$
1935-36	7,200,048	313,912	10,893,315	32,305,597	1,510,693	33,829,730
1936-37	9,514,293	362,146	10,082,212	26,763,471	969,073	27,791,698
1937-38	5,346,227	419,975	9,709,954	33,293,509	885,240	34,251,273
1938-39	6,005,011	407,494	10,456,423	36,038,943	1,578,847	37,685,363
1939-40	6,918,591	506,773	11,406,171	34,536,574	2,183,388	36,722,227
1940-41	15,078,551	407,756	7,193,454	37,513,894	3,408,716	40,983,195
1941-42	10,073,307	458,685	7,461,131	32,998,516	4,472,283	37,470,799
1942-43	19,405,137	542,578	8,013,552	45,943,903	4,951,519	50,980,411
1943-44	21,356,887	750,962	9,541,705	78,488,870	5,646,267	84,444,471
1944-45	18,045,676	855,313	9,766,827	91,067,024	7,764,575	99,080,370
1945-46	9,260,491	1,240,967	9,842,515	89,421,272	9,939,557	99,722,957
1946-47	21,097,009	4,265,005	116,529,637	10,257,756	127,685,241	

* Authority—Dominion Bureau of Statistics: As the above figures are only collected from the Co-Operative business organizations on a voluntary basis, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, they are therefore not necessarily complete.

* CO-OPERATIVES — ALBERTA

(Including Credit Unions)

	Units Reporting	Business Done	Assets	Net Worth	Members
	134 Consumer Co-ops	\$ 12,385,210.48	\$ 5,763,821.57	\$ 3,722,559.65	49,972
1	50 Livestock	26,615,496.60	721,965.17	318,881.60	21,859
9	17 Feeders	2,765,725.95	421,153.20	93,750.54	1,383
4	12 Dairy & Poultry	22,808,198.97	5,082,308.43	2,918,970.42	71,663
7	4 Grain & Seed	86,269,510.25	14,371,437.84	9,338,757.93	65,636
	34 Sundry	1,039,124.39	611,305.83	253,744.53	5,735
	190 Credit Unions	2,307,185.68	2,468,562.54	2,087,539.08	22,758
	441 Units	\$154,190,452.32	\$29,440,554.58	\$18,734,203.75	239,006
	139 Consumer Co-ops	\$ 11,242,685.40	\$ 5,246,309.95	\$ 3,396,888.16	48,033
1	48 Livestock	23,065,380.41	561,959.53	176,141.81	19,792
9	14 Feeders	2,055,807.19	251,056.89	88,977.61	1,074
4	14 Dairy & Poultry	15,481,035.21	4,022,563.82	2,369,393.49	79,796
6	5 Grain & Seed	56,799,896.09	13,683,106.02	8,936,744.16	50,732
	23 Sundry	630,435.42	386,301.37	250,719.05	4,356
	182 Credit Unions	1,955,558.84	1,997,187.33	1,950,147.19	20,766
	425 Units	\$111,230,798.56	\$26,148,484.91	\$17,169,011.47	224,549
	128 Consumer Co-ops	\$ 10,270,684.15	\$ 3,831,237.71	\$ 2,337,807.91	46,258
1	48 Livestock	26,782,253.17	626,502.48	327,213.50	17,729
9	16 Feeders	1,586,603.40	51,982.00	46,343.26	1,101
4	17 Dairy & Poultry	16,045,490.54	3,259,448.61	1,899,814.42	75,244
5	5 Grain & Seed	47,570,676.22	23,088,700.11	7,344,449.47	50,154
	18 Sundry	666,514.80	277,222.82	144,222.41	4,364
	169 Credit Unions	1,549,792.39	1,512,582.70	1,483,624.22	18,128
	401 Units	\$104,472,014.67	\$32,647,676.43	\$13,583,475.19	212,978
	110 Consumer Co-ops	\$ 7,667,348.64	\$ 3,063,551.63	\$ 2,134,102.93	42,590
1	44 Livestock	29,030,588.23	674,995.91	286,959.21	17,571
9	14 Feeders	1,696,362.24	83,282.86	57,679.19	1,025
4	15 Dairy & Poultry	13,833,754.22	3,305,266.11	1,853,439.68	62,561
4	5 Grain & Seed	45,260,808.86	27,733,877.71	8,766,612.35	48,888
	21 Sundry	285,064.06	211,496.79	118,591.15	4,750
	149 Credit Unions	1,113,652.80	972,484.32	961,742.26	14,790
	358 Units	\$ 98,887,579.05	\$36,044,955.33	\$14,179,126.77	192,175
	89 Consumer Co-ops	\$ 6,712,743.98	\$ 1,944,595.59	\$ 1,226,399.52	28,815
1	39 Livestock	29,212,636.89	601,146.59	334,182.95	21,424
9	14 Feeders	1,561,450.06	50,294.81	30,946.28	1,050
4	17 Dairy & Poultry	10,780,449.02	2,189,303.68	1,537,011.28	31,711
3	5 Grain & Seed	27,017,832.06	24,978,910.28	6,769,642.52	56,508
	22 Sundry	709,297.31	307,177.20	211,699.52	3,361
	119 Credit Unions	562,028.28	469,021.32	467,622.77	10,066
	305 Units	\$ 76,556,437.60	\$30,540,449.47	\$10,577,504.84	152,935
	87 Consumer Co-ops	\$ 5,558,413.15	\$ 1,647,324.64	\$ 1,089,771.00	28,397
1	33 Livestock	21,377,692.89	305,887.20	144,621.57	18,049
9	16 Feeders	1,592,004.97	32,048.74	16,807.05	1,141
4	17 Dairy & Poultry	7,633,750.77	1,685,251.32	881,851.55	20,897
2	4 Grain & Seed	22,106,585.57	15,686,741.41	6,526,568.76	48,817
	21 Sundry	600,375.28	190,196.76	142,720.56	3,165
	68 Credit Unions	354,872.03	245,221.76	244,490.48	6,283
	246 Units	\$ 59,223,694.66	\$19,792,671.83	\$ 9,046,830.97	126,749
	79 Consumer Co-ops	\$ 3,889,781.00	\$ 1,214,607.00	\$ 912,580.00	12,428
1	24 Livestock	3,997,842.00	131,395.00	101,903.00	8,139
9	12 Feeders	804,242.00	61,612.00	15,203.00	970
4	16 Dairy & Poultry	5,752,343.00	1,379,601.00	706,702.00	13,256

*** CO-OPERATIVES — ALBERTA (Continued)**
(Including Credit Unions)

Units Reporting	Business Done	Assets	Net Worth	Members
1 Grain	21,400,816.00	20,726,181.00	6,363,161.00	41,460
18 Sundry	636,381.00	372,793.00	216,686.00	13,729
42 Credit Unions	252,528.99	161,494.43	161,175.94	4,564
192 Units	\$ 36,733,933.99	\$24,047,683.43	\$ 8,477,410.94	94,546

* Authority—Co-operative Activities Branch, Dept. of Industries and Labour.
Edmonton — Alberta

Number of Chartered Co-Operatives in Alberta

Co-Operatives	Calendar Year — Ended December 31st:											
	1937 No.	1938 No.	1939 No.	1940 No.	1941 No.	1942 No.	1943 No.	1944 No.	1945 No.	1946 No.	1947 No.	1948 No.
Consumer	54	65	74	85	89	99	107	120	137	142	143	133
Livestock Marketing	14	15	17	23	33	36	48	55	61	58	61	61
Livestock Feeders	2	6	12	12	15	18	18	18	18	18	18	19
Dairy and Poultry	12	12	15	15	16	16	15	15	17	16	14	15
Seed and Grain	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	5	5	8	9
Vegetables											4	4
Frozen Food Lockers											6	7
Building						1	1	3	3	3	3	3
Electrical					1	2	4	5	6	6	13	49
Community Halls	1	1									7	8
Miscellaneous	10	17	24	28	27	18	21	28	56	66	52	37
TOTAL	94	117	143	164	182	194	219	249	303	314	329	345
Incorporations		24	39	19	33	37	25	30	37	27	26	49
Inactive or Dead											11	33

General

The story of co-operation in Canada goes back about seventy or eighty years. In a country where agriculture was and still is one of the most important occupations of the people it was to be expected that first organizations would be found among the farmers. Farmers came together to discuss mutual problems on crops, cultivation and stock raising and thus naturally organized themselves into clubs or societies. Even before the 19th Century there is evidence of the existence of such clubs in Maritime Canada. These associations were encouraged by the governments and became quite numerous in the middle of the Century but no attempt was made at federation or central organization.

After Confederation in 1867, settlers who went west opened up the vast wheat growing area of the three prairie provinces. Several organizations of grain growers appeared and finally in 1906 the Grain Growers' Grain Company was organized to handle wheat and grain on a co-operative basis. This was followed by the organization of the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company in 1910, and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company in 1913.

In Alberta, the first Co-Operative Act was passed in 1913, and the first charter was issued on July 5th, 1913, to the Farmers' Co-operative Association of Huxley. Eight charters were issued in 1913 and another eight in 1914. Of the first sixteen co-operatives organized, only one, viz. No. 16, is still operating. This is the Killam Co-operative which has now been serving its members and community for over thirty-six years. Other early co-operatives which are still operating include Blackie and Crossfield, chartered in 1915, Nanton in 1916, Wetaskiwin and Ponoka in 1917, Hanna in 1918, Manville in 1919, Tomahawk in 1920, Delia and Edgerton in 1921, Vermilion and Neerlandia in 1922, Autumn Leaf and Waskatenau in 1923.

Up until 1924, all types of co-operatives were registered under The Co-Operative Associations' Act, but in 1924, The Co-Operative Marketing Associations' Act became law and until March, 1946, all producer co-operatives were organized under that Act. On March 27th, 1946, a new Co-operative Associations' Act became law with provisions for all types of co-operatives.

Under The Co-operative Marketing Associations' Act many producer co-operatives were set up. Charter No. 1 was issued to the Coaldale Co-operative Cheese Factory on June 24th, 1924; No. 2 to the Central Alberta Dairy Pool on August 12th, 1924; No. 3 to the Pincher Creek Co-operative on October 13th, 1924.

The Northern Alberta Dairy Pool received Charter No. 58 on June 30, 1928, and the Southern Pool received No. 59 on August 14, 1928.

By the end of 1928, it had become apparent that producer co-operatives would need some financial assistance in procuring plants and equipment for creameries, cheese factories, and other plants for processing the produce of the producer.

In 1929, The Co-operative Marketing Associations' Guarantee Act was passed by the Legislature of Alberta. This Act provided for government guarantee of the borrowings of a marketing co-operative by the Provincial Treasurer. Loans could only be guaranteed if the producers had provided part of the capital and the money was being used for plant and equipment. Ordinary operating loans could not be guaranteed. The total amount that could be under guarantee at any one time must not exceed one million dollars. In 1946 this Act was amended to permit the guaranteeing of the borrowings of co-operatives set up to provide rural electrification. The Act was also amended to raise the total amount from one million to two million dollars.

Another provision for guarantees to co-operatives was provided in 1944 under The Frozen Food Locker Act. The Provincial Treasurer may guarantee the borrowings of co-operatives which borrowed the money to provide frozen food locker service. Under this Act, the total amount under guarantee at any one time must not exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

Government guarantees gave a great impetus to the building and expansion of facilities for processing the products of the farm. This financial help made it possible for the farmers to join together in setting up their own plants to process their own produce. They were able, through operation of their own plants, to make sure that they as producers got a fair share of the consumer's dollar in buying farm produce.

Many charters were issued under the two Co-operative Acts. Many of the new co-operatives flourished, but many more fell by the wayside. At December 31st, 1948, there were 345 co-operatives operating in Alberta. The number of charters however, does not tell the whole story of the size of the co-operative movement, as each co-operative has only one charter regardless of how many places of business are operated by the respective co-operative under a single charter.

The Rochdale plan of co-operation was laid down mainly for consumer co-operatives, but the main features are used fairly extensively by producer co-operatives.

The seven principles, as laid down by the pioneer fathers at Rochdale, are the basic foundation upon which the co-operative movement existed then, and exists today, namely:—

1. Open membership.
2. Democratic control.
3. Patronage dividends in proportion to purchases.
4. Limited interest on capital.
5. Political and religious neutrality.
6. Cash trade, and
7. Education in co-operation.

The marketing of grain is of course the largest co-operative business in Alberta, but no attempt will be made to deal with that portion of co-operation because the Alberta Wheat Pool has its incorporation under a special Act of the Legislature, and the United Grain Growers were incorporated at Ottawa before there was any Alberta Co-operative legislation. Not being under the provisions of The Co-operative Associations Act of Alberta, these two organizations do not come under the direct supervision of the Supervisor of Co-operative Activities.

All co-operatives with the exception of those mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, are required to file their audited annual statement with the Supervisor of Co-operative Activities, and from these statements an annual report is prepared showing the financial record of the co-operative movement in the province. All co-operative stores are required to furnish the Supervisor with a monthly business statement from which the Supervisor keeps in touch with the business and can tell if they are collecting their accounts and paying their bills. Many letters are written and many visits made in an effort to make sure that proper business methods are being followed and the co-operatives operating on sound lines.

With good leaders and with fair and reasonable supervision the co-operative movement has grown to fill quite a large place in the business of the province, and has had the effect of regulating some lines of business so that the farmers who mainly make up the co-operative movement know they are getting a square deal in the marketing of their products. The annual turnover of co-operatives has grown from small beginnings to a total business volume, in Alberta, of \$145,466,209.00 as at December 31st, 1947. Of this total business, fifteen millions were done by consumer co-ops and credit unions, and the other one hundred and thirty millions by producer and service co-operatives.



Dairy and Grain Marketing Facilities—Alberta

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS — ALBERTA

Year	Money Order	Money Orders Issued		Money Orders Paid	
	Offices	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
	No.		\$		\$
1906	56	83,857	1,395,302		
1907	78	86,990	1,456,456		
1908	96	169,413	2,756,393		
1909	123	235,790	3,453,639	80,733	1,718,574
1910	150	316,815	4,774,877	104,274	2,147,028
1911	203	404,425	6,170,036	130,822	2,680,134
1912	225	535,250	8,142,612	171,136	3,476,690
1913	261	696,877	11,182,136	222,963	4,594,132
1914	307	781,838	12,253,076	271,489	5,456,194
1915	341	757,890	9,594,821	293,393	5,414,080
1916	367	810,246	10,656,188	297,858	5,683,951
1917	404	1,068,085	15,295,643	327,758	6,862,799
1918	440	1,259,922	18,399,046	355,988	7,420,506
1919	443	1,088,261	16,338,633	364,033	7,675,350
1920	476	1,176,999	18,532,956	391,786	8,328,840
1921	490	1,245,872	20,173,523	971,594	10,368,069
1922	508	1,210,397	17,416,395	405,821	8,143,535
1923	520	1,315,094	16,956,761	440,270	8,271,784
1924	529	1,511,045	20,110,713	566,479	10,236,994
1925	533	1,595,753	19,796,411	532,817	9,214,214
1926	558	1,748,748	22,286,484	600,541	10,480,898
1927	565	1,851,985	23,327,673	613,617	10,822,206
1928	577	2,128,610	27,807,168	718,610	12,581,954
1929	609	2,149,257	28,505,695	767,880	13,610,889
1930	643	2,056,748	25,212,265	831,021	13,784,609
1931	684	1,848,114	19,530,976	762,442	11,467,571
1932	674	1,760,455	17,050,391	691,926	9,780,572
1933	693	1,634,159	14,903,895	648,958	8,384,182
1934	684	1,654,541	14,840,731	640,394	8,061,119
1935	691	1,643,725	15,876,608	656,848	8,984,483
1936	708	1,673,634	16,392,097	679,123	9,428,761
1937	723	1,725,801	17,424,010	740,803	10,391,350
1938	735	1,772,232	18,654,558	777,826	11,544,441
1939	753	1,806,459	19,461,483	794,942	12,183,123
1940	766	1,824,244	19,921,123	806,803	12,520,322
1941	763	1,875,573	21,303,299	846,146	13,540,511
1942	774	1,967,042	23,848,183	914,275	15,431,905
1943	785	2,054,981	27,568,297	1,011,955	18,454,368
1944	795	2,119,608	30,864,317	1,048,646	20,157,066
1945	783	2,225,240	32,006,669	1,069,728	20,822,987
1946	783	2,301,525	31,612,167	1,095,306	20,480,915
1947	781	2,649,306	36,615,021	1,217,371	22,880,060
Average				Average 39 years	
42 years	526	1,400,543	17,615,922	611,907	10,345,824
1948	794	2,724,677	39,533,100	1,304,699	25,061,187

CUSTOMS DUTY RECEIPTS, ETC. — ALBERTA

Year	Exports	Imports	Duty Collected
	\$	\$	\$
Fiscal Year Ending March 31st:			
1922	601,915	11,924,175	2,296,127
1923	637,097	10,395,686	1,973,791
1924	433,850	12,550,669	2,297,767
1925	2,230,562	13,497,902	2,593,999
1926	669,954	17,214,760	2,987,748
1927	1,153,353	21,593,904	3,536,500
1928	948,037	25,900,148	4,204,017
1929	1,211,160	36,348,227	5,748,579
1930	1,141,670	38,921,146	6,059,427
1931	847,591	21,049,995	3,703,957
1932	502,340	9,741,112	2,360,023

CUSTOMS DUTY RECEIPTS, ETC. — ALBERTA (Continued)

Year	Exports \$	Imports \$	Duty Collected \$
1933	442,157	6,420,955	1,345,290
1934	553,497	6,471,251	1,250,170
1935	510,584	9,219,263	1,490,972
1936	885,329	10,805,910	1,619,442
1937	1,425,484	12,797,422	1,701,552
1938	1,970,067	17,077,444	1,980,254
Average—17 Years:	\$ 950,819	\$16,584,116	\$2,773,507
Calendar Year:			
1938	1,588,143	17,006,396	2,226,070
1939	257,841	17,272,671	2,367,890
1940	343,607	17,868,133	2,268,842
1941	1,284,769	22,652,955	2,799,329
1942	3,643,040	26,635,814	2,561,694
1943	3,833,806	28,221,277	2,824,814
1944	13,964,693	30,978,860	2,777,994
1945	1,899,036	33,264,081	3,121,756
1946	1,107,356	44,577,866	5,657,294
1947	1,355,732	67,144,297	7,557,172
Average—10 Years:	\$ 2,927,802	\$30,562,235	\$3,416,286
1948	\$ 6,653,358	\$76,900,243	\$5,773,968

CUSTOMS DUTY RECEIPTS, ETC., — ALBERTA (Continued)

By Ports for Calendar Year

Year	Exports \$	Imports \$	Duty Collected \$
1939	—	8,235,806	1,043,409
1940	5,664	7,892,890	1,007,880
1941	9,110	13,195,572	1,589,959
1942	12,845	14,037,160	1,260,952
1943	18,235	11,620,354	977,381
1944	24,156	13,055,106	1,069,909
1945	33,094	14,648,179	1,248,537
1946	30,264	18,279,566	2,453,362
1947	34,108	26,927,785	3,199,015
1948	23,565	24,183,399	2,264,300
Average—10 Years:	\$ 19,104	\$15,207,582	\$1,611,470
Coutts			
Year	Exports \$	Imports \$	Duty Collected \$
1939	187,586	2,172,168	205,719
1940	303,871	2,820,141	187,568
1941	1,226,389	2,593,032	194,205
1942	3,565,727	4,153,174	156,235
1943	3,769,746	4,183,266	197,705
1944	13,857,168	4,535,309	180,462
1945	1,666,145	4,398,482	152,864
1946	921,465	5,544,276	307,564
1947	1,247,612	10,540,570	458,796
1948	6,282,758	16,262,900	439,183
Average—10 Years:	\$ 3,302,847	\$ 5,720,332	\$ 248,030

CUSTOMS DUTY RECEIPTS, ETC., — ALBERTA (Continued)
By Ports for Calendar Year

Edmonton	Exports	Imports	Duty Collected
Year	\$	\$	\$
1939	5,238	4,372,015	908,434
1940	2,074	4,955,571	911,390
1941	5,974	4,295,225	873,158
1942	12,520	5,309,149	984,530
1943	27,382	9,012,202	1,283,993
1944	48,806	9,577,389	1,280,375
1945	91,497	10,312,647	1,529,378
1946	82,361	16,153,644	2,510,545
1947	15,693	22,935,506	3,310,080
1948	47,349	29,354,268	2,686,569
Average—10 Years:	\$ 33,889	\$11,627,762	\$1,627,845

Lethbridge	Exports	Imports	Duty Collected
Year	\$	\$	\$
1939	65,017	2,203,472	178,162
1940	31,998	1,705,526	114,012
1941	42,753	1,542,817	109,095
1942	51,593	1,669,267	122,320
1943	18,033	1,834,486	119,402
1944	34,105	2,447,274	137,096
1945	108,275	2,755,892	148,872
1946	73,266	3,766,796	290,882
1947	54,319	5,438,758	476,664
1948	279,347	5,674,639	281,613
Average—10 Years:	\$ 75,871	\$ 2,903,893	\$ 197,812

Medicine Hat	Exports	Imports	Duty Collected
Year	\$	\$	\$
1939	—	289,210	32,166
1940	—	494,005	47,992
1941	543	1,026,309	32,912
1942	355	1,467,064	37,657
1943	410	1,570,969	246,333
1944	458	1,363,782	110,152
1945	25	1,148,881	42,105
1946	—	833,584	94,940
1947	4,000	1,301,678	112,617
1948	20,339	1,425,037	102,303
Average—10 Years:	\$ 2,613	\$ 1,092,052	\$ 85,918

LIFE INSURANCE SALES

Year	Per Cent of Total		
	Alberta	Canada & Newfoundland	Canada & Newfoundland
	\$	%	\$
1921	30,597,000	8.27	370,161,000
1922	26,748,000	7.84	341,049,000
1923	23,748,000	6.49	365,847,000
1924	25,818,000	6.60	391,163,000
1925	29,877,000	7.03	424,872,000
1926	31,764,000	6.73	471,649,000
1927	34,745,000	6.92	502,438,000
1928	43,646,000	7.52	580,674,000
1929	38,490,000	6.26	614,727,000

LIFE INSURANCE SALES (Continued)

Year	Alberta \$	Per Cent of Total Canada & Newfoundland %	Canada & Newfoundland \$
1930	36,252,000	5.36	675,786,000
1931	27,189,000	4.56	596,581,000
1932	21,479,000	4.33	495,841,000
1933	18,472,000	3.96	466,429,000
1934	17,548,000	3.95	444,427,000
1935	16,495,000	3.87	426,468,000
1936	18,310,000	4.05	452,332,000
1937	17,944,000	3.72	482,268,000
1938	19,559,000	4.20	465,494,000
1939	20,733,000	4.35	476,744,000
1940	16,794,000	3.70	454,043,000
1941	22,000,000	4.18	526,765,000
1942	30,580,000	4.65	657,404,000
1943	37,614,000	5.25	716,906,000
1944	41,375,000	5.55	746,018,000
1945	46,349,000	5.52	839,008,000
1946	66,557,000	5.61	1,186,392,000
1947	75,124,000	6.24	1,204,378,000
Average—			
27 Years:	\$30,955,815	5.44%	\$ 569,476,412

In the year 1948, Life Insurance Sales were as follows:—

Alberta	\$ 75,051,000
Per Cent of Total—Canada and Newfoundland	6.21%
Canada and Newfoundland	\$1,207,820,000

The above comprises new settled-for life insurance exclusive of revivals, increases, dividend additions, reinsurance acquired, pension bonds without insurance and annuities. Volume totals are estimates based on reports from 26 companies representing 92% of new Ordinary, 99% of new Industrial and 93% of new Group Contracts. Ordinary figures for 9 companies operating in Newfoundland are presented separately.

FIRE INSURANCE — ALBERTA

Year	Canadian		British		Foreign		Total	
	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Incurred	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Incurred	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Incurred	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Incurred
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1921	965,664	529,527	1,406,432	806,501	1,230,685	672,813	3,602,781	2,008,841
1922	790,774	652,144	1,525,038	1,037,873	1,318,320	853,073	3,634,132	2,543,090
1923	736,653	441,139	1,486,572	1,022,640	1,467,054	936,174	3,690,279	2,399,953
1924	732,764	398,244	1,475,574	756,802	1,349,607	896,588	3,557,945	2,051,634
1925	735,391	300,338	1,573,965	688,264	1,448,664	588,316	3,758,020	1,576,918
1926	786,903	392,570	1,681,298	870,417	1,462,878	962,029	3,931,079	2,225,016
1927	796,677	358,887	1,623,124	683,253	1,530,694	675,335	3,950,495	1,717,475
1928	1,101,649	571,794	1,840,742	1,214,765	1,740,519	1,083,388	4,682,910	2,869,947
1929	1,173,139	650,150	1,907,954	1,163,088	1,804,928	1,160,943	4,886,021	2,974,181
1930	999,218	627,874	1,697,249	873,843	1,759,674	927,133	4,456,141	2,428,850
1931	966,714	519,903	1,547,134	889,254	1,515,857	1,015,713	4,029,705	2,424,870
1932	831,358	458,413	1,415,873	705,230	1,374,298	866,647	3,621,529	2,030,290
1933	851,873	285,055	1,264,354	513,846	1,224,073	455,277	3,340,300	1,254,178
1934	886,086	258,962	1,242,395	360,683	1,196,141	366,438	3,324,622	986,083
1935	895,014	218,222	1,195,436	397,358	1,136,939	348,505	3,227,389	964,085
1936	830,979	242,347	1,072,829	281,474	1,095,216	263,214	2,999,024	787,035
1937	823,017	265,769	1,021,887	383,001	1,122,985	544,400	2,967,889	1,193,170
1938	813,794	233,583	974,292	381,944	1,132,360	402,484	2,920,446	1,018,011
1939	814,743	219,975	860,923	237,998	1,064,177	307,855	2,739,843	765,828
1940	830,700	274,222	838,025	275,774	1,056,822	519,530	2,725,547	1,069,526
1941	977,690	457,113	910,130	501,421	1,154,493	615,932	3,042,313	1,574,466
1942	938,761	314,726	785,641	389,196	1,140,374	514,663	2,864,776	1,218,585
1943	927,772	285,079	766,511	234,911	1,194,896	442,539	2,889,179	962,529
1944	1,079,657	315,075	859,909	588,345	1,401,073	824,730	3,340,639	1,728,150
1945	1,124,023	432,492	1,060,268	620,451	1,579,700	749,122	3,763,991	1,802,065

FIRE INSURANCE — ALBERTA (Continued)

Year	Canadian		British		Foreign		Total	
	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Incurred	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Incurred	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Incurred	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Incurred
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1946	1,214,456	526,004	1,105,716	497,049	1,758,195	993,453	4,078,367	2,016,506
1947	1,548,371	655,341	1,358,789	599,266	2,101,676	1,094,406	5,008,836	2,349,013
Average—								
27 Years	\$ 932,271	\$ 403,080	\$1,277,706	\$ 628,709	\$1,383,789	\$ 706,637	\$3,593,766	\$1,738,426
Per Cent of Total Net Losses—	25.94	23.19	35.55	36.16	38.51	40.65	100%	100%
Per Cent of Net Premiums	43.24		49.20		51.06		48.37	
1948	\$1,974,157	\$1,269,983	\$2,076,772	\$ 974,669	\$2,216,447	\$1,175,525	\$6,287,376	\$3,420,177

FIRE LOSSES

ALBERTA			CANADA		
Year	Loss	Per Cent Insured	Year	Loss	Per Cent Insured
	\$	%		\$	%
1929	3,800,000	78.6	1929	47,400,000	74.1
1930	2,963,000	82.4	1930	46,030,000	78.5
1931	2,983,000	82.2	1931	47,049,000	77.0
1932	2,377,000	86.0	1932	42,124,000	83.7
1933	1,436,000	93.2	1933	32,657,000	81.0
1934	1,177,000	90.1	1934	25,436,000	81.7
1935	1,088,000	89.2	1935	23,210,000	78.0
1936	1,099,000	75.7	1936	21,525,000	80.5
1937	1,503,000	87.4	1937	22,728,000	78.1
1938	1,387,000	79.0	1938	25,899,000	81.3
1939	1,148,000	66.7	1939	24,633,000	77.9
1940	1,266,000	84.5	1940	22,735,000	80.3
1941	1,856,000	85.0	1941	28,043,000	77.2
1942	1,565,000	75.15	1942	31,182,000	77.25
1943	1,199,000	80.0	1943	31,465,000	77.7
1944	1,896,000	91.1	1944	40,562,000	74.5
1945	2,208,000	81.7	1945	41,903,000	75.1
1946	2,545,000	79.7	1946	49,413,000	75.6
1947	2,131,000	91.6	1947	57,050,000	73.3

Fire Losses and Percentage of Losses Covered by Insurance by Provinces of Canada

1945		Province	1947	
Loss	Per Cent Insured		Loss	Per Cent Insured
\$	%		\$	%
1,214,000	80.94	Prince Edward Island	442,000	56.42
2,544,000	43.81	Nova Scotia	3,390,000	65.75
2,279,000	63.93	New Brunswick	2,301,000	54.04
17,248,000	77.76	Quebec	17,435,000	79.80
16,274,000	81.18	Ontario	18,975,000	83.22
1,910,000	86.96	Manitoba	2,359,000	88.60
1,834,000	69.68	Saskatchewan	1,480,000	74.26
2,545,000	79.68	Alberta	2,131,000	91.60
3,437,000	61.92	British Columbia	8,360,000	38.62
128,000	38.56	Yukon & North West Territories	177,000	13.56
\$49,413,000	75.60	TOTAL	\$57,050,000	73.30

HOUSING — LOANS, ETC.

The Dominion Government since 1935, has administered legislation designed to assist in the financing and improvement of housing in Canada. The Dominion Housing Act of 1935 was the first general housing Act proclaimed; some of the loans made to house builders under the provisions of this Act are outstanding but otherwise it is now inoperative.

The Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act 1937, followed. This Act is now almost inoperative with the exception of a few outstanding loans.

In 1938, to encourage the builders of new homes by means of the provision of long term housing loans, the first of the National Housing Acts was made law.

The present legislation is the National Housing Act 1944, which came into force on January 18th, 1945.

To provide co-ordination in the housing field, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation was incorporated by an Act of the Twentieth Parliament (December 1945). Briefly its functions are:—

- (1) To administer the National Housing Act 1944, and earlier housing legislation;
- (2) To provide facilities for the re-discounting of mortgages by lending institutions;
- (3) To administer the Emergency Shelter Regulations.

As a result of further consolidation of the Dominion Government's operations in the housing field, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation also directs the activities of Wartime Housing Limited.

Wartime Housing Ltd., a Crown Company, was formed on February 28th, 1941. By the end of 1946 more than 25,000 houses had been built across Canada by the Company, exclusive of the many auxiliary buildings such as hospitals, schools, community centres and fire-halls.

Originally created to provide accommodation for war workers and their families near industrial developments essential to the prosecution of the War, the Company now constructs homes for veterans on a rental basis. All homes built since 1944 and those vacated by war workers are rented to veterans. By the end of 1946, 51 per cent of all such units were occupied by ex-service men and their families.

The municipality co-operates with the Dominion Government in providing shelter for veterans, supplying a fully developed lot for building purposes to the Company for \$1.00. The Company agrees to pay, in lieu of taxes, \$24.00 per annum for each house of two or fewer bedrooms, and \$30.00 per year on those with three or more bedrooms, plus \$1.00 per year per house for street lighting. Rentals are from \$22.00 to \$40.00 per month. At the end of an agreed period, determined by cost of construction, Wartime Housing agrees to sell the houses to the municipality for \$1,000.00 each.

At present many requests are being received from individuals to purchase these houses. Conditions must be agreed upon by the municipality and the Dominion Government.

Houses Completed by Wartime Housing Ltd.

Province	1944 No.	1945 No.	1946 No.	1947 No.	1948 No.
Eastern Canada	800	1322	3761	2649	3770
Nova Scotia	159	54	75	—	—
New Brunswick	54	46	232	459	184
Quebec	300	160	997	487	712
Ontario	287	1062	2457	1703	2874
Western Canada	817	399	3150	2776	3164
Manitoba		42	799	881	638
Saskatchewan		137	585	683	810
Alberta	343	95	439	555	678
British Columbia	474	125	1327	657	1038
TOTAL — CANADA	1617	1721	6911	5425	6934

Canadian Home Improvement Act (Discontinued October 30th, 1940)

Loans	1936 No.	1937 No.	Number 1938 No.	1939 No.	1940 No.
Eastern Canada	2209	22,390	21,233	27,351	23,242
Prince Edward Island	31	375	203	299	220
Nova Scotia	328	2,533	1,972	2,115	1,777
New Brunswick	179	1,223	986	1,183	920
Quebec	518	4,531	4,388	5,479	4,187
Ontario	1153	13,728	13,684	18,275	16,138
Western Canada	950	8,382	6,844	8,691	9,159
Manitoba	131	2,070	1,616	2,356	2,236
Saskatchewan	91	796	397	576	617
Alberta	281	2,319	2,048	2,669	2,636
British Columbia	447	3,197	2,783	3,090	3,671
TOTAL — CANADA	3159	30,772	28,077	36,042	32,401

Canadian Home Improvement Act (Discontinued October 30, 1940) (Contd.)

Loans	1936 \$	1937 \$	Amount 1938 \$	1939 \$	1940 \$
Eastern Canada	\$ 851,281.31	\$ 8,958,054.81	\$ 9,032,669.41	\$11,409,124.40	\$ 8,753,855
Prince Edward Island	10,836.46	100,942.75	48,424.89	63,126.26	51,025
Nova Scotia	102,362.32	786,789.30	570,747.35	636,639.06	569,779
New Brunswick	56,565.30	421,671.79	321,041.69	370,160.02	283,004
Quebec	266,463.03	2,245,178.25	2,243,931.73	2,814,481.78	2,042,116
Ontario	415,054.20	5,403,472.72	5,848,523.75	7,524,717.28	5,807,931
Western Canada	\$ 346,971.71	\$ 3,093,818.31	\$ 2,483,753.51	\$ 3,297,103.55	\$ 3,494,139
Manitoba	50,238.32	784,301.92	628,851.73	960,639.67	868,168
Saskatchewan	28,795.55	279,097.73	127,996.38	238,105.86	266,672
Alberta	121,863.23	994,133.07	898,354.36	1,112,248.49	1,197,948
British Columbia	146,074.61	1,036,285.59	828,551.04	986,109.53	1,161,351
Total—Canada	\$1,198,253.02	\$12,051,873.12	\$11,516,422.92	\$14,706,227.95	\$12,247,994

Dominion Housing Legislation

This table is a combined statement of the net Loans (cancellations and new loans) made under the three Dominion Acts relating to housing:—

Loans	1935 No.	1936 No.	1937 No.	Number 1938 No.	1939 No.	1940 No.	1941 No.
Eastern Canada	75	628	1145	1625	3531	3674	2980
Prince Edward Island		6	4	5	2	1	
Nova Scotia		93	186	139	144	94	72
New Brunswick		12	48	50	50	30	25
Quebec	38	193	303	355	512	397	425
Ontario	37	324	604	1076	2823	3152	2458
Western Canada		22	281	899	1018	1554	1713
Manitoba		12	36	110	264	429	602
Saskatchewan			2	5	30	24	22
Alberta							
British Columbia		10	243	784	724	1101	1089
TOTAL — CANADA	75	650	1426	2524	4549	5228	4693

Loans	1942 No.	1943 No.	1944 No.	Number 1945 No.	1946 No.	1947 No.	1948 No.
Eastern Canada	798	1420	759	2611	4260	6693	11045
Prince Edward Island					4	10	37
Nova Scotia	14	4	6	59	100	270	323
New Brunswick	7			23	82	129	305
Quebec	91	246	19	462	820	1998	3188
Ontario	686	1170	772	2067	3254	4286	7192
Western Canada	209	300	634	1822	3053	3856	5767
Manitoba	61	164	218	634	995	1398	1299
Saskatchewan	1		18	94	215	167	111
Alberta				469	624	1003	2046
British Columbia	147	136	398	625	1219	1288	2311
TOTAL — CANADA	1007	1720	1393	4433	7313	10549	16812

Loans	1935 \$	1936 \$	1937 \$	Amount 1938 \$	1939 \$	1940 \$	1941 \$
Eastern Canada	525,070	4,313,049	6,861,897	11,154,976	16,396,477	12,887,677	9,334,611
Prince Edward Island		32,364	21,670	26,000	11,400	6,400	
Nova Scotia		421,437	837,692	571,831	563,880	350,030	247,930
New Brunswick		45,179	219,188	240,750	223,130	112,650	90,375

Dominion Housing Legislation (Continued)

Loans	1935 \$	1936 \$	1937 \$	Amount 1938 \$	1939 \$	1940 \$	1941 \$
Quebec	326,614	1,906,780	2,348,514	2,939,553	4,256,502	2,402,410	1,428,137
Ontario	198,456	1,907,289	3,434,833	7,376,842	11,341,565	10,016,187	7,568,169
Western Canada		131,739	1,204,298	3,486,973	3,911,241	4,998,405	5,338,612
Manitoba		100,564	207,750	606,539	1,269,896	1,625,468	1,993,960
Saskatchewan			8,200	16,800	236,302	73,195	79,100
Alberta							
British Columbia		31,175	988,348	2,863,634	2,405,043	3,299,742	3,265,552
TOTAL — CANADA	\$525,070	\$4,444,788	\$8,066,195	\$14,641,949	\$20,307,718	\$17,886,082	\$14,673,223
Loans	1942 \$	1943 \$	1944 \$	Amount 1945 \$	1946 \$	1947 \$	1948 \$
Eastern Canada	2,416,786	4,524,120	2,734,895	13,612,356	36,377,930	41,135,000	74,314,000
Prince Edward Island					20,560	170,000	210,000
Nova Scotia	48,820	12,800	20,600	265,760	532,380	1,449,000	1,815,000
New Brunswick	23,120			100,620	998,450	701,000	1,822,000
Quebec	327,730	815,678	4,140	2,991,770	8,926,110	15,848,000	28,092,000
Ontario	2,017,116	3,695,642	2,718,435	10,254,206	25,900,430	22,967,000	42,375,000
Western Canada	612,110	927,013	2,120,132	8,650,868	19,207,610	20,574,000	33,061,000
Manitoba	187,554	516,144	777,992	3,030,448	5,032,800	7,699,000	8,842,000
Saskatchewan	3,600		62,460	402,620	1,775,080	817,000	600,000
Alberta				2,098,800	4,027,980	5,485,000	11,650,000
British Columbia	420,956	410,869	1,279,680	3,119,000	8,371,750	6,573,000	11,969,000
TOTAL—CANADA	\$3,028,896	\$5,451,133	\$4,855,027	\$22,263,224	\$55,585,540	\$61,709,000	\$107,375,000

Housing Construction, Alberta

Municipality	1946 Dwelling Units No.	Single Dwellings No.	New Buildings No.	1947 Dwelling Units No.	Single Dwellings No.	New Buildings No.
Urban	2556	2305	2348	3377	2957	3030
Edmonton	833	804	815	1457	1183	1221
Calgary	1181	1100	1121	1367	1259	1283
Lethbridge	159	154	155	179	174	175
Medicine Hat	270	148	153	238	226	230
Drumheller	5	5	5	12	5	6
Lacombe	33	33	33	34	30	31
Edson	8	8	8	9	9	9
Pincher Creek	2	2	2	6	6	6
Mundare	—	—	—	9	9	9
Strathmore	2	—	—	—	—	—
Picture Butte	3	3	3	5	4	5
Bow Island	22	15	19	20	16	17
Killam	4	4	4	10	9	10
Manville	8	8	8	7	6	7
Coaldale	10	8	8	8	5	5
Falher	2	—	1	5	5	5
Ryley	2	2	2	5	5	5
Warner	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acme	5	5	5	—	—	—
Bawlf	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackie	1	1	1	2	2	2
Donalda	2	2	2	—	—	—
Hay Lakes	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cayley	2	1	1	2	2	2
Swalwell	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	386	372	382	314	303	311
Smoky Lake M.D. 89	2	—	—	2	2	2
Stony Plain M.D. 84	249	246	247	118	117	118
Lamont M.D. 82	—	—	—	— No Housing Construction —		
St. Paul M.D. 86	3	3	3	22	22	22
Westlock M.D. 92	29	24	29	37	34	37
Beaver M.D. 73	22	19	22	48	45	47

Housing Construction, Alberta (Continued)

Municipality	Dwelling Units No.	1946 Single Dwellings No.	New Buildings No.	Dwelling Units No.	1947 Single Dwellings No.	New Buildings No.
Sturgeon M.D. 90			— No Housing Construction —			
Stettler M.D. 54	13	13	13	13	13	13
Morinville M.D. 91			— Reported, Information Not Available —			
Minburn M.D. 72	6	6	6	16	15	15
Strathcona M.D. 83	53	53	53	37	36	37
Grande Prairie 127			— Reported, Information Not Available —			
Wetaskiwin M.D. 74			— Reported, Information Not Available —			
Wainwright M.D. 61			— Reported, Information Not Available —			
Conrich M.D. 44	4	4	4	5	5	5
Paintearth M.D. 53			— No Housing Construction in 1947 —			
Cochrane M.D. 6	5	4	5	16	14	15
Total — Urban and Rural	2942	2677	2730	3691	3260	3341

Construction of Dwelling Units, Alberta, 1948

Alberta	Under Construction January 1st	January 1st to December 31st Started	Completed	Adjustments	Under Construction December 31st
Alberta	2310	9,519	6,223	—344	5,262
Calgary	706	1,831	1,375	— 7	1,155
Edmonton	581	2,365	1,784	— 5	1,157
Lethbridge	173	311	226	— 1	257
Medicine Hat	176	255	258	—	173
Other	674	4,757	2,580	—331	2,520

Alberta	1948	Monthly Starts	Monthly Completions
1948—January		80	260
February		98	340
March		72	255
April		244	361
May		1137	426
June		1824	329
July		769	196
August		1619	302
September		1473	691
October		687	520
November		1254	1606
December		262	937
TOTAL		9519	6223

Completions for the year 1948, by type of dwelling

Alberta	1948	Alberta—Rental Units completed under the management of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	1948
Type of Dwelling		Type of Dwelling	
One family detached	5090	Single Dwellings	706
Two family detached	222	Two family detached	—
Row or terrace	—	Apartments or Flats	—
Apartment or Flat	200	Other	—
Other	5		—
Total	*5517	Total	*706

* Total completion equals 6223 or 5517 plus 706:

HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, ETC.

The number of households in the nine provinces of Canada at the 1941 Census was 2,706,089, and the average size of all households was 4.3 persons per household. Private families in Canada totalled 2,525,299, the average number of persons per family being 3.9. The average size of households and of families was largest in Quebec and smallest in British Columbia.

In the Census, a household is defined as "a person or group of persons living in one housekeeping community". The persons may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if they live together

with common housekeeping arrangements, they constitute a household. Persons on Active Service were included as members of their family households, whether actually living at home or not at the date of the Census.

The family membership is restricted to persons having the husband-wife or parent-child relationship and thus is not always comparable with the group of persons comprising the household. The latter often consists of two or more families and very frequently includes persons related to the head, such as uncle, niece, grandmother, etc., but who are not members of his immediate family.

Numbers of Buildings, Dwellings, Households and Families, and Average Numbers of Persons, per Dwelling, per Household and per Family, by Provinces of Canada, 1941

Province	YEAR — 1941								
	Population (1941)	Buildings	Dwellings		Households	Families	Persons per Dwelling	Persons per Household	Persons per Family
			Occupied	Vacant					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Eastern Canada	8,249,947	1,433,362	1,804,295	43,300	1,876,365	1,793,786	4.5	4.4	4.6
Prince Edward Island	95,047	19,719	20,236	753	20,432	19,590	4.70	4.65	4.19
Nova Scotia	577,962	114,451	124,396	3,840	128,641	123,561	4.65	4.49	4.04
New Brunswick	457,401	83,429	92,703	2,922	94,599	93,479	4.93	4.84	4.32
Quebec	3,331,882	436,012	650,838	14,321	663,426	647,946	5.12	5.02	4.53
Ontario	3,787,655	779,751	916,122	21,464	969,267	909,210	4.13	3.91	3.56
Western Canada	3,239,766	748,202	793,674	18,708	829,724	731,513	4.1	3.9	4.4
Manitoba	729,744	149,206	164,985	2,342	176,942	166,249	4.42	4.12	3.83
Saskatchewan	895,992	206,291	209,820	6,465	214,939	190,137	4.27	4.17	4.13
Alberta	796,169	185,585	195,574	4,040	201,796	175,744	4.07	3.95	3.91
British Columbia	817,861	207,120	223,295	5,861	236,047	199,383	3.66	3.46	3.36
TOTAL — CANADA	11,489,713	2,181,564	2,597,969	62,008	2,706,089	2,525,299	4.42	4.25	3.94

Urban (4 Cities)	YEAR — 1941								
	Population (1941)	Buildings	Dwellings		Households	Families	Persons per Dwelling	Persons per Household	Persons per Family
			Occupied	Vacant					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Calgary	88,904	16,860	21,758	88	25,387	22,738	4.09	3.50	3.30
Edmonton	93,817	18,718	23,087	367	24,700	22,619	4.06	3.80	3.52
Lethbridge	14,612	3,186	3,684	53	3,903	3,599	4.0	3.7	4.1
Medicine Hat	10,571	2,399	2,738	23	2,862	2,645	3.9	3.7	4.0

Alberta	YEAR — 1941								
	Population (1941)	Buildings	Dwellings			Households	Families		Children in Family 24 Years and Under
			Vacant	Owned	Rented		Total	Persons	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Province	796,169	185,585	4,040	127,026	66,220	201,796	175,744	687,724	330,615
Rural	489,583	118,872	2,853	89,381	27,058	118,209	101,463	428,041	220,679
Farm	403,535	97,748	2,292	76,012	19,633	96,798	83,877	359,594	186,896
Non-Farm	86,048	21,124	561	13,369	7,425	21,411	17,586	68,447	33,783
Urban	306,586	66,713	1,187	37,645	39,162	83,587	74,281	259,683	109,936

Number of Dwellings, occupied:	YEAR — 1946							
	Total Dwellings No.	Owner-Occupied Dwellings			Tenant-Occupied		Dwellings Farm	Institu- tions
		Non-Farm	Other No.	Farm	Non-Farm	Farm		
	No.	Single No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta	209,112	64,590	4,630	69,753	56,040	12,633	277	1,189
Rural	111,146	15,723	322	69,255	12,522	12,576	90	658
Urban	97,966	48,867	4,308	498	43,518	57	187	531
Cities	69,436	31,636	3,726	—	33,338	—	121	615
Calgary	28,587	11,988	1,766	—	14,629	—	36	168
Edmonton	30,045	14,338	1,285	—	14,018	—	59	345
Lethbridge	4,660	1,941	376	—	2,276	—	11	56
Medicine Hat	3,571	1,988	201	—	1,360	—	4	18
Red Deer	1,058	496	72	—	470	—	7	13
Drumheller	769	419	13	—	330	—	1	6
Wetaskiwin	746	466	13	—	255	—	3	9

Number of Dwellings, owner occupied, single, by value:	YEAR — 1946											
	Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	No.	1000	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	10000	15000
		No.	1999	2999	3999	4999	5999	6999	7999	9999	14999	& over
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta	64,590	13,043	11,664	9576	8514	6050	5035	3545	1896	1802	1312	383
Rural	15,723	8,055	3,363	1484	770	372	306	150	48	62	53	25
Urban	48,867	4,988	8,301	8092	7744	5678	4729	3395	1848	1740	1259	358
Cities	31,636	913	2,872	4680	5706	4754	4166	3102	1741	1658	1209	349
Calgary	11,988	213	801	1479	2119	1888	1686	1326	756	759	623	162
Edmonton	14,338	412	1,087	1971	2471	2268	2070	1536	868	764	481	167
Lethbridge	1,941	61	224	399	439	207	195	134	71	100	73	16
Medicine Hat	1,988	123	485	565	427	222	94	34	13	9	6	1
Red Deer	496	22	53	74	102	78	68	33	20	15	18	2
Drumheller	419	40	114	94	76	40	21	14	3	7	2	1
Wetaskiwin	466	42	108	98	72	51	32	25	10	4	6	—

Number of Dwellings, tenant-occupied, by monthly rent:	YEAR — 1946											
	Total	Free	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	No.	No.	1-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 & over
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta	56,040	6063	5792	8280	8106	6911	6605	4312	3675	3556	1268	662
Rural	12,522	4010	3327	2304	1174	587	371	193	87	59	44	52
Urban	43,518	2053	2465	5976	6932	6324	6234	4119	3588	3497	1224	610
Cities	33,338	972	1458	3484	4907	5192	5391	3740	3387	3361	1196	575
Calgary	14,629	361	325	1569	2313	2419	2526	1630	1393	1344	393	212
Edmonton	14,018	408	242	1350	1896	2041	2097	1636	1537	1580	703	338
Lethbridge	2,276	87	801	307	300	304	307	238	287	257	64	16
Medicine Hat	1,360	69	47	151	221	242	278	151	71	91	23	4
Red Deer	470	12	15	49	76	75	78	34	50	54	11	3
Drumheller	330	16	21	33	48	57	63	35	33	18	—	1
Wetaskiwin	255	19	7	25	53	54	42	16	16	17	2	1

Number of Dwellings, occupied, by period of construction:	PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION											
	Total Dwellings	1946	1944-1945	1942-1943	1941	1940	1939	1937-1938	1931-1936	1921-1930	1911-1920	Before 1911
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta	209,112	3131	12,045	8274	4017	5494	3959	7296	23,293	40,086	59,907	34,784
Rural	111,146	1487	5,746	4732	2416	3571	2718	5372	16,984	24,682	27,060	11,978
Urban	97,966	1644	6,299	3542	1601	1923	1241	1924	6,309	15,404	32,847	22,806
Cities	69,436	1104	4,644	2598	1128	1204	788	1028	3,746	9,620	24,466	17,579
Calgary	28,587	413	1,350	763	306	430	108	151	1,385	3,985	11,006	8,333
Edmonton	30,045	516	2,675	1461	603	513	523	695	1,854	4,624	9,842	5,948
Lethbridge	4,660	58	243	119	79	117	99	110	285	402	1,131	1,869
Medicine Hat	3,571	64	256	167	102	91	18	28	56	241	1,420	1,057
Red Deer	1,058	46	60	43	17	39	24	26	116	127	419	82
Drumheller	769	1	8	3	4	4	—	6	19	183	401	6
Wetaskiwin	746	6	52	42	17	10	16	12	31	58	147	284

Number of Dwellings, occupied, by rooms per dwelling:	YEAR — 1946											
	Total Dwellings	— Rooms per Dwelling —										
	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 & over
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta	209,112	14,828	27,837	30,508	45,251	36,104	25,389	12,549	7081	2520	1219	1417
Rural	111,146	8,764	17,072	16,978	23,619	16,968	11,743	6,329	3952	1479	712	642
Urban	97,966	6,064	10,765	13,530	21,632	19,136	13,646	6,220	3129	1041	507	775
Cities	69,436	4,633	7,592	9,923	15,106	13,466	9,604	4,329	2202	771	365	525
Calgary	28,587	2,100	3,465	4,424	5,611	5,576	3,823	1,639	972	308	139	220
Edmonton	30,045	1,987	3,031	4,024	7,068	5,778	4,095	1,944	908	332	167	235
Lethbridge	4,660	296	547	695	1,188	858	599	243	105	48	24	26
Medicine Hat	3,571	130	273	522	728	757	654	292	122	39	14	18
Red Deer	1,058	68	143	127	181	158	167	95	40	20	17	7
Drumheller	769	25	65	57	196	204	115	42	23	8	—	11
Wetaskiwin	746	27	68	74	134	135	151	74	32	16	4	8

Number of Dwellings, occupied, by persons per dwelling:	YEAR — 1946 — Persons per Dwelling —												
	Total Dwellings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-14	15 & over
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta	209,112	24,666	41,753	41,185	38,069	26,238	15,992	9058	5127	2906	1602	2021	495
Rural	111,146	14,405	18,228	19,584	19,675	14,921	10,026	6017	3522	2093	1154	1337	184
Urban	97,966	10,261	23,525	21,601	18,394	11,317	5,966	3041	1605	813	448	684	311
Cities	69,436	6,707	16,986	15,828	13,140	7,875	4,061	2091	1113	563	318	498	256
Calgary	28,587	3,027	7,488	6,644	5,308	2,921	1,481	715	397	188	119	185	114
Edmonton	30,045	2,709	6,823	6,673	5,800	3,678	1,939	1063	543	285	153	261	118
Lethbridge	4,660	435	1,126	1,085	919	536	273	132	62	45	19	18	10
Medicine Hat	3,571	305	863	842	652	453	211	99	74	30	18	20	4
Red Deer	1,058	76	303	260	159	116	69	36	18	4	3	8	6
Drumheller	769	96	178	164	174	70	40	21	12	4	4	4	2
Wetaskiwin	746	59	205	160	128	101	48	25	7	7	2	2	2

Households, by number of lodgers and families per household:	YEAR — 1946										
	Total Households	Households, by number of lodgers					Households, by number of families				
	No.	0	1	2	3 & over	No.	0	1	2	3 & over	Non-family Households
Alberta	209,014	195,492	7594	2711	3217	32,943	165,452	9796	823	36,022	
Rural	111,115	107,765	2581	447	322	18,302	88,520	4118	175	19,807	
Urban	97,899	87,727	5013	2264	2895	14,641	76,932	5678	648	16,215	
Cities	69,375	61,443	3623	1850	2459	9,906	54,193	4691	585	11,115	
Calgary	28,570	25,299	1495	732	1044	4,480	21,927	1921	242	5,023	
Edmonton	30,008	26,453	1567	870	1118	4,024	23,546	2166	272	4,512	
Lethbridge	4,656	4,249	191	107	109	612	3,752	266	26	684	
Medicine Hat	3,569	3,155	201	90	123	444	2,842	248	35	517	
Red Deer	1,056	905	85	31	35	130	884	35	7	145	
Drumheller	769	706	38	10	15	125	621	22	1	134	
Wetaskiwin	747	676	46	10	15	91	621	33	2	100	

Family Households, by tenure and household composition:	YEAR — 1946										
	Total Family Households	Total	Owner Without Lodgers or Relatives	Occupied With Lodgers	With Relatives	With Lodgers & Relatives	Total	Tenant Without Lodgers or Relatives	Occupied With Lodgers	With Relatives	With Lodgers & Relatives
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta	172,992	117,956	98,153	5892	13,059	852	54,342	46,642	3074	4261	365
Rural	91,308	70,753	61,560	1628	7,359	206	20,177	17,885	643	1603	46
Urban	81,684	47,203	36,593	4264	5,700	646	34,165	28,757	2431	2658	319
Cities	58,260	31,940	23,847	3242	4,343	508	26,092	21,661	2002	2164	265
Calgary	23,547	12,259	9,030	1248	1,791	190	11,199	9,372	808	911	108
Edmonton	25,496	14,335	10,604	1527	1,966	238	11,048	9,024	925	967	132
Lethbridge	3,972	2,101	1,666	156	247	32	1,865	1,594	111	148	12
Medicine Hat	3,052	1,911	1,472	193	215	31	1,136	949	87	91	9
Red Deer	911	521	406	64	41	10	383	322	37	21	3
Drumheller	635	389	324	22	41	2	242	213	15	14	—
Wetaskiwin	647	424	345	32	42	5	219	187	19	12	1

YEAR — 1946												
Families and number of persons per family:	Total Families	Persons in Families	Average Size of Families	Families by number of persons per family								
	No.	No.	No.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & over
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta	187,880	702,173	3.7	54,537	46,237	38,475	22,188	12,158	6481	3549	1962	2293
Rural	97,297	400,206	4.1	22,655	21,476	20,162	13,388	8,380	4845	2798	1614	1979
Urban	90,583	301,967	3.3	31,882	24,761	18,313	8,800	3,778	1636	751	348	314
Cities	65,670	213,241	3.3	24,008	18,619	13,078	5,894	2,332	963	425	193	158
Calgary	26,742	83,695	3.1	10,524	7,778	5,098	2,071	761	280	119	61	50
Edmonton	28,779	96,042	3.3	9,876	8,020	5,963	2,818	1,172	514	241	98	77
Lethbridge	4,365	14,426	3.3	1,526	1,221	908	411	173	71	28	14	13
Medicine Hat ..	3,447	11,326	3.3	1,229	988	646	358	135	47	20	14	10
Red Deer	975	3,146	3.2	370	283	165	95	32	18	8	1	3
Drumheller	668	2,279	3.4	223	171	153	67	28	16	5	1	4
Wetaskiwin	694	2,327	3.4	260	158	145	74	31	17	4	4	1

YEAR — 1946							
Children 24 years and under—at home							
Families by composition of children per family:	Total Families	Total Children	Under 14 Years	Total	14 - 24 years At School	Gainfully Employed	Other
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta	187,880	321,535	214,163	107,372	53,915	42,135	11,322
Rural	97,297	201,100	135,542	65,558	29,335	26,496	9,727
Urban	90,583	120,435	78,621	41,814	24,580	15,639	1,595
Cities	65,670	81,208	51,740	29,468	16,787	11,753	928
Calgary	26,742	29,834	18,952	10,882	6,375	4,218	289
Edmonton	28,779	38,183	24,304	13,879	7,765	5,677	437
Lethbridge	4,365	5,656	3,573	2,083	1,178	826	79
Medicine Hat	3,447	4,431	2,813	1,618	832	703	83
Red Deer	975	1,229	822	407	272	128	7
Drumheller	668	922	622	300	187	99	14
Wetaskiwin	694	953	654	299	178	102	19

YEAR — 1946											
Families by number of children 24 years and under at home											
Families by number of children per family:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & over
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta	55,783	46,051	38,251	21,934	12,018	6,324	3,430	1,904	1,037	604	544
Rural	24,027	21,149	19,788	13,178	8,251	4,745	2,725	1,553	890	506	485
Urban	31,756	24,902	18,463	8,756	3,767	1,579	705	351	147	98	59
Cities	24,077	18,700	13,108	5,826	2,322	911	390	186	77	42	31
Calgary	10,653	7,727	5,091	2,046	744	265	111	59	24	12	10
Edmonton	9,812	8,177	5,961	2,778	1,190	487	209	92	34	22	17
Lethbridge	1,545	1,202	918	405	172	67	30	15	6	4	1
Medicine Hat	1,224	979	680	348	122	48	20	14	8	2	2
Red Deer	361	277	174	99	35	15	10	1	2	1	—
Drumheller	231	173	142	70	27	15	5	1	2	1	1
Wetaskiwin	251	165	142	80	32	14	5	4	1	—	—

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN ALBERTA, COMPARED WITH TOTALS FOR CANADA

TABLE — No. 1

YEAR — 1941				YEAR — 1946			
Alberta	Per Cent of	Canada		Alberta	Per Cent of	Canada	
No.	%	No.		No.	%	No.	
Families	175,744	6.96	2,525,299	Families	187,880	6.15	3,042,000
Persons in Families	687,724	6.92	9,937,986	Persons in Families	702,173	6.15	11,415,000

TABLE — No. 2

ALBERTA				CANADA			
1941	1946	Per Cent		1941	1946	Per Cent	
No.	No.	Increase		No.	No.	Increase	
Families	175,744	187,880	6.91	Families	2,525,299	3,042,000	20.46
Persons in Families	687,724	702,173	2.10	Persons in Families	9,937,986	11,415,000	14.86

* GAINFULLY EMPLOYED — ALBERTA — 1946

—14 Years of Age and Over, By Occupation, Group and Sex—

Occupations	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta	150,344	11,690	162,034	106,478	33,949	140,427	256,822	45,639	302,461
Proprietary and Managerial	3,332	403	3,735	13,795	2,271	16,066	17,127	2,674	19,801
Professional	1,403	2,535	3,938	6,417	5,216	11,633	7,820	7,751	15,571
Clerical	598	595	1,193	7,652	10,517	18,169	8,250	11,112	19,362
Agricultural	115,005	2,447	117,452	4,239	111	4,350	119,244	2,558	121,802
Mining	4,677	—	4,677	1,923	—	1,923	6,600	—	6,600
Other Primary	2,775	6	2,781	224	—	224	2,999	6	3,005
Manufacturing and Mechanical ..	4,122	129	4,251	16,269	1,913	18,182	20,391	2,042	22,433
Construction	2,269	3	2,272	9,315	30	9,345	11,584	33	11,617
Transportation & Communication	4,823	65	4,888	12,618	804	13,422	17,441	869	18,310
Commercial and Financial	1,653	607	2,260	8,684	4,157	12,841	10,337	4,764	15,101
Service	5,994	4,811	10,805	16,036	8,470	24,506	22,030	13,281	35,311
Labourers	2,828	23	2,851	8,020	269	8,289	10,848	292	11,140
Not Stated	865	66	931	1,286	191	1,477	2,151	257	2,408

* To be Revised:

COMPARISON WITH 1941 AND 1946

Occupations	1941			1946
	Total No.	Active Service No.	In Alberta No.	
Alberta	312,242	24,227	288,015	302,461
Male	271,800	24,178	247,622	256,822
Female	40,442	49	40,393	45,639

* GAINFULLY EMPLOYED — CITIES — ALBERTA — 1946

—14 Years of Age and Over, By Occupation, Group and Sex—

Occupations	CALGARY			EDMONTON			LETHBRIDGE		
	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.
Proprietary and Managerial	3,562	825	4,387	3,617	769	4,386	602	93	695
Professional	2,002	1,459	3,461	2,266	1,779	4,045	273	236	509
Clerical	3,033	3,873	6,906	3,148	4,686	7,834	328	425	753
Agricultural	726	9	735	613	19	632	184	6	190
Mining	84	—	84	282	—	282	268	—	268
Other Primary	24	—	24	55	—	55	1	—	1
Manufacturing & Mechanical	5,127	601	5,728	5,222	888	6,110	765	56	821
Construction	2,692	9	2,701	3,288	13	3,301	461	1	462
Transportation & Communication	3,271	223	3,494	3,863	199	4,062	767	35	802
Commercial and Financial	2,664	1,256	3,920	2,737	1,424	4,161	456	224	680
Service	5,439	2,425	7,864	5,266	2,850	8,116	743	372	1,115
Labourers	2,353	74	2,427	2,525	139	2,664	360	4	364
Not Stated	324	63	387	514	79	593	57	5	62
TOTAL	31,301	10,817	42,118	33,396	12,845	46,241	5,265	1,457	6,722

* To be Revised

Occupations	MEDICINE HAT			RED DEER			DRUMHELLER		
	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.
Proprietary and Managerial	303	98	401	172	25	197	146	13	159
Professional	161	153	314	77	75	152	62	45	107
Clerical	199	224	423	61	105	166	48	48	96
Agricultural	191	25	216	27	1	28	30	1	31
Mining	11	—	11	4	—	4	143	—	143
Other Primary	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Manufacturing and Chemical	519	169	688	153	8	161	108	2	110
Construction	281	5	286	121	—	121	56	—	56
Transportation and Communication	723	12	735	147	8	155	100	2	102
Commercial and Financial	230	204	434	82	66	148	47	29	76
Service	608	236	844	179	123	302	120	60	180
Labourers	509	25	534	70	1	71	28	—	28
Not Stated	52	15	67	12	2	14	7	2	9
TOTAL	3,788	1,166	4,954	1,106	414	1,520	895	202	1,097

Occupations	WETASKIWIN			* TOTAL—CITIES		
	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.	Male No.	Female No.	Total No.
Proprietary and Managerial	123	14	137	8,525	1,837	10,362
Professional	41	38	79	4,882	3,785	8,667
Clerical	28	35	63	6,845	9,396	16,241
Agricultural	28	—	28	1,799	61	1,860
Mining	3	—	3	795	—	795
Other Primary	—	—	—	82	—	82
Manufacturing and Chemical	98	1	99	11,992	1,725	13,717
Construction	91	—	91	6,990	28	7,018
Transportation and Communication	110	6	116	8,981	485	9,466
Commercial and Financial	71	33	104	6,287	3,236	9,523
Service	82	57	139	12,437	6,123	18,560
Labourers	42	—	42	5,887	243	6,130
Not Stated	10	2	12	976	168	1,144
TOTAL	727	186	913	76,478	27,087	103,565

* To be Revised

Families of Male Wage Earner Heads Classified by Earnings of Head to Show Persons in Families, and
The Average Family Earnings, 1946

Location and Earnings of Head:	Total Wage-Earner Families	Total Persons	Average Size of Family	Average Family Earnings
	No.	No.	No.	\$
Alberta	74,803	265,542	3.55	1908
\$ 450	2,525	8,845	3.50	435
\$ 450 - \$ 949	8,447	28,947	3.43	865
\$ 950 - \$1449	18,115	63,560	3.51	1393
\$1450 - \$1949	19,788	72,386	3.66	1893
\$1950 - \$2449	12,740	45,822	3.60	2376
\$2450 - \$2949	4,370	15,532	3.55	2838
\$2950 - \$3949	4,188	14,633	3.49	3451
\$3950 - \$4949	911	3,107	3.41	4482
\$4950 - and over	659	2,276	3.45	6690
Calgary	18,442	59,805	3.24	2122
\$ 450	331	959	2.90	442
\$ 450 - \$ 949	1,310	3,772	2.88	952
\$ 950 - \$1449	4,129	12,782	3.10	1420
\$1450 - \$1949	5,298	17,721	3.34	1928
\$1950 - \$2449	3,626	12,139	3.35	2412
\$2450 - \$2949	1,196	3,976	3.32	2809
\$2950 - \$3949	1,340	4,522	3.37	3464
\$3950 - \$4949	353	1,178	3.34	4463
\$4950 - and over	300	1,033	3.44	6948
Edmonton	19,576	67,686	3.46	2092
\$ 450	439	1,414	3.22	456
\$ 450 - \$ 949	1,423	4,295	3.02	930
\$ 950 - \$1449	4,577	15,494	3.39	1485
\$1450 - \$1949	5,431	19,572	3.60	1951
\$1950 - \$2449	3,785	13,445	3.55	2396
\$2450 - \$2949	1,181	4,140	3.51	2873
\$2950 - \$3949	1,322	4,653	3.52	3491
\$3950 - \$4949	333	1,151	3.46	4571
\$4950 - and over	254	848	3.34	6482

Wage-Earners, 14 Years of Age and Over, By Amount of Earnings and Sex, Showing Average and Median Earnings, Average Weeks
Employed, During the 12 Months Prior to the Census Date, June 1st, 1946.

Location, and amount of Earnings:	Total Wage-Earners		Average Earnings		Average Weeks		Median Earnings Location and Age Male Female	
	Male No.	Female No.	Male \$	Female \$	Male Weeks	Female Weeks	\$	\$
Alberta	126,519	37,686	1422	830	45.39	44.18	Alberta, all ages	1319 806
Under \$ 450	10,576	8,061	268	242	20.68	26.72	14 Years	263 —
\$ 450 - \$ 949	27,250	14,106	678	715	41.01	46.83	15 " "	319 294
\$ 950 - \$1449	27,719	10,953	1199	1149	48.12	51.18	16 - 17 " "	505 394
\$1450 - \$1949	24,880	2,515	1685	1636	50.41	51.47	18 - 19 " "	715 606
\$1950 - \$2449	14,896	438	2168	2121	50.95	51.51	20 - 24 " "	813 806
\$2450 - \$2949	5,008	63	2654	2660	50.99	51.52	25 - 34 " "	1273 968
\$2950 - \$3949	4,602	56	3254	3155	51.49	51.95	35 - 44 " "	1619 1030
\$3950 - \$4949	982	4	4273	4300	51.78	52.00	45 - 54 " "	1630 942
\$4950 - and over	704	3	6514	5667	51.77	52.00	55 - 59 " "	1634 841
Not Stated	9,902	1,487	—	—	49.63	49.29	60 - 64 " "	1553 702
							65 - 69 " "	1179 448
							70 years and over	1018 489
Calgary	27,055	9,546	1672	921	47.38	45.29	Calgary, all ages	1556 904
Under \$ 450	1,235	1,423	244	231	16.70	24.09	14 Years	— —
\$ 450 - \$ 949	3,786	3,536	710	728	40.16	46.39	15 " "	288 293
\$ 950 - \$1449	6,336	3,257	1205	1147	48.78	51.22	16 - 17 " "	629 492
\$1450 - \$1949	6,531	786	1686	1634	50.83	51.43	18 - 19 " "	817 655
\$1950 - \$2449	4,100	196	2167	2116	51.29	51.51	20 - 24 " "	1178 850
\$2450 - \$2949	1,337	33	2649	2679	51.29	51.24	25 - 34 " "	1468 1025
\$2950 - \$3949	1,463	28	3269	3143	51.68	51.89	35 - 44 " "	1791 1115
\$3950 - \$4949	379	—	4277	—	51.80	—	45 - 54 " "	1579 1111
\$4950 - and over	317	3	6771	5667	51.66	52.00	55 - 59 " "	1787 1045
Not Stated	1,571	284	—	—	50.25	48.97	60 - 64 " "	1731 844
							65 - 69 " "	1359 557
							70 years and over	1200 475
Edmonton	28,684	11,278	1627	907	47.15	45.34	Edmonton all ages	1522 882
Under \$ 450	1,388	1,592	233	242	16.15	22.19	14 Years	— —
\$ 450 - \$ 949	4,075	4,459	708	737	40.89	46.96	15 " "	346 266
\$ 950 - \$1449	6,862	3,790	1213	1144	48.40	51.24	16 - 17 " "	630 500

Wage-Earners, 14 Years of Age and Over, By Amount of Earnings and Sex, Showing Average and Median Earnings, Average Weeks Employed, During the 12 Months Prior to the Census Date, June 1st, 1946. (Continued)

Location, and amount of Earnings:	Total Wage-Earners		Average Earnings		Average Weeks		Median Earnings Location and Age		Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	No.	No.	\$	\$	Weeks	Weeks				
\$1450 - \$1949	6,623	853	1683	1647	50.72	51.55	18 - 19 "	....	856	679
\$1950 - \$2449	4,265	158	2171	2132	51.37	51.69	20 - 24 "	....	950	866
\$2450 - \$2949	1,312	20	2651	2640	51.49	52.00	25 - 34 "	....	1438	1021
\$2950 - \$3949	1,419	23	3259	3165	51.72	52.00	35 - 44 "	....	1773	1078
\$3950 - \$4949	344	3	4288	4200	51.82	52.00	45 - 54 "	....	1741	1038
\$4950 - and over	269	—	6341	—	51.93	—	55 - 59 "	....	1752	942
Not Stated	2,127	380	—	—	49.36	48.13	60 - 64 "	....	1726	847
							65 - 69 "	....	1387	632
							70 years and over	....	1251	431

WAGE-EARNERS AND EARNINGS (MALE AND FEMALE) — PRAIRIE PROVINCES
TOTAL WAGE-EARNERS

	MALE			FEMALE		
	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.
1911	66,450	70,454	91,427	9,270	10,229	19,095
1921	84,525	82,677	99,756	18,205	21,313	28,341
1931	116,005	116,157	132,883	26,416	29,411	37,856
1936	111,598	104,337	116,608	28,530	33,166	38,167
1941	108,941	94,026	117,569	32,897	34,553	42,365
1946	126,519	101,511	134,159	37,686	35,146	46,159

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER YEAR

	MALE			FEMALE		
	Alta. \$	Sask. \$	Man. \$	Alta. \$	Sask. \$	Man. \$
1911	707.00	636.00	706.00	405.00	387.00	398.00
1921	1,143.00	1,030.00	1,162.00	701.00	663.00	693.00
1931	890.00	761.00	929.00	599.00	524.00	559.00
1936	681.00	559.00	747.00	420.00	296.00	407.00
1941	919.00	770.00	984.00	475.00	374.00	458.00
1946	1,422.00	1,245.00	1,444.00	830.00	767.00	825.00

WAGE-EARNERS AND NUMBER NOT AT WORK AS AT JUNE 1st (MALE AND FEMALE)
— PRAIRIE PROVINCES
TOTAL WAGE-EARNERS

	MALE			FEMALE		
	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.
1921	84,525	82,677	99,756	18,205	21,313	28,341
1931	116,005	116,157	132,883	26,416	29,411	37,856
1936	115,875	108,839	119,939	28,794	33,572	38,468
1941	108,941	94,026	117,569	32,897	34,553	42,365
1946	125,501	101,702	133,412	37,682	35,237	46,149

NUMBER NOT AT WORK

	MALE			FEMALE		
	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.
1921	8,711	3,829	9,355	811	647	1,503
1931	27,846	25,884	31,916	2,528	2,826	4,349
1936	21,946	17,183	26,847	2,824	3,145	4,665
1941	8,646	7,773	9,603	2,016	2,201	2,966
1946	12,140	10,344	15,298	2,717	2,602	3,390

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WAGE-EARNERS NOT AT WORK — ALL CAUSES

	MALE			FEMALE		
	Alta. %	Sask. %	Man. %	Alta. %	Sask. %	Man. %
1921	10.31	4.63	9.38	4.45	3.04	5.30
1931	24.00	22.28	24.02	9.57	9.61	11.49
1936	18.94	15.79	22.38	9.81	9.37	12.13
1941	7.94	8.27	8.17	6.13	6.37	7.00
1946	9.67	9.83	11.47	7.21	13.54	7.35

Wage Rates - Hours of Labour

WAGE RATES AND HOURS OF LABOUR—ALBERTA—1947

INDUSTRY	With Board and Lodging		Without Board and Lodging		Hours of Labour
	Average Wage Rate Per Day	Range of Rates Per Day	Average Wage Rate Per Day	Range of Rates Per Day	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	Hours
Logging:					
Blacksmiths	5.52	5.40-6.00	6.41	5.96- 6.30	48-60 hours per week with most firms reporting 54 hours.
Choppers, Cutters, Sawyers	4.03	3.46-6.15	6.50	4.79- 9.00	
Cooks	5.06	4.33-5.83	6.54	6.10- 6.83	
Cookees, Bullcooks and Flunkies	3.02	2.33-3.33	3.96	3.50- 5.00	
Teamsters	3.61	3.46-3.85	4.92	4.00- 6.00	
Tractor or Cat Operators	4.68	4.05-5.77	7.06	5.00- 8.50	

Mining: Coal Mining:

Blacksmiths	8.94		40.5 hours per week average.
Bratticemen	8.95		40-48 hours per week range.
Carpenters	9.05		8 hours per day.
Drivers	8.68		
Hoisting Engineers	9.11		
Labourers	8.03	7.79- 8.07	
Machinists	8.99	8.52- 9.40	
Miners, Contracts*	12.22	10.00-14.25	
Miners, Datal	8.74		
Miners, Machine	10.17		
Pumpmen	8.07		

* Piece-workers—Rates shown are average daily earnings.

MANUFACTURING: Primary Textile Products	Average Wage Rate Per Hour		Range of Rates Per Hour		Hours of Labour
	\$	\$	\$	\$	Hours
Woollen Yarn & Cloth					
Garnet & Wool Pickers, male	.55	.51- .60			43.5 hours per week average. 40-48 hours per week range.
Card Tenders & Finishers, male	.62	.50- .78			
Woollen spinners (Mule & Frame), male	.58	.51- .66			
Woollen spinners (Mule & Frame), female	.50	.44- .60			
Winders, spoolers and reelers, female	.43	.36- .53			
Weavers, female	.59	.45- .70			
Wet & Dry Operators, male	.60	.45- .75			

Knitting

Twisters, reelers and winders, female	.45	.38- .50			41.5 hours per week average. 40-45 hours per week range.
Circular knitters, male	.95	.60-1.25			
Circular knitters, female	.49	.40- .59			
Sewing Machine Operators—female	.49	.40- .62			
Hand Operators, female	.49	.35- .71			

Work Clothing

Cutters, male	1.16	1.04-1.20			40.3 hours per week average. 40-48 hours per week range.
Examiners, female	.56	.41- .69			
Sewing Machine Operators—female	.56	.50- .57			

Printing & Publishing

(Newspaper Printing)					
Compositors, Machine and Hand	1.15				43.4 hours per week average.
Pressmen	1.15				

INDUSTRY
MANUFACTURING: (Continued)

**Average
Wage Rate
Per Hour**
\$

**Range of
Rates
Per Hour**
\$

**Average
Wage Rate
Per Week**
\$

**Range of
Rates
Per Week**
\$

**Hours of
Labour**
Hours

Printing & Publishing

(Job Printing)

Compositors, Machine and
Hand

1.17-1.18

Pressmen

1.15-1.21

Bookbinders

1.00-1.15

Bindery Girls

.58- .59

40-45 hours per
week range.

Lumber & Its Products

(Saw Mill Products)

Edgemen

.75

.70- .80

Labourers

.63

.56- .75

Pilers

.70

.60- .80

Sawyers

1.02

.90-1.11

Stationary Engineers

.81

.75- .80

52.1 hours per
week average.
48-60 hours per
week range.

Planing Mills, Sash, Doors, etc.

Bench hands

.88

.70-1.15

Labourers & Yardmen

.64

.55- .75

Machine Hands

.80

.68- .95

Sawyers

.70

.60- .83

Shippers

.76

.70- .81

Truck Drivers

.73

.70- .79

44.8 hours per
week average.
43-54 hours per
week range.

Basket & Wooden Boxes

Labourers & Yardmen

.65

.62- .70

Nailing Machine Operators

.75

.65- .84

Planer Operators

.76

.70- .84

Rip Saw Operators

.89

.73-1.16

Stationary Engineers &
Firemen

.66

.62- .70

Truck Drivers

.68

.65- .70

46.7 hours per
week average.
44-48 hours per
week range.

Edible Plant Products

Flour (Canada)

Bolters

.96

.90-1.05

Grinders

.98

.88-1.05

Labourers

.74

.60- .86

Millers

.96

.79-1.04

Millwrights

.97

.79-1.12

Oilers

.79

.73- .84

Packers

.80

.80- .86

Purifiers

.86

.72- .96

Shippers

.78

.74- .86

Sweepers

.74

.67- .80

Bread & Cakes (Alberta)

Bakers *1

.79

.56- .85

Bench Workers

.85

.74- .91

Helpers, male

.62

.48- .74

Helpers, female

.47

.42- .57

Mixers

.87

.71-1.00

Oventenders

.84

.71-1.00

Packers & Wrappers, male

.59

.52- .64

Packers & Wrappers, female

.45

.38- .54

Route Salesmen *2

36.62

28.50-42.10

Biscuits

General Helpers, male

.62

.60- .70

Packers, female

.55

.45- .78

46.9 hours per
week average.
42-48 hours per
week range.

Note *1 Not otherwise classified as mixers, oven tenders, etc.

*2 Rates shown include commission on sales.

INDUSTRY
MANUFACTURING: (Continued)

Average
Wage Rate
Per Hour
\$

Range of
Rates
Per Hour
\$

Average
Wage Rate
Per Week
\$

Range of
Rates
Per Week
\$

Hours of
Labour
Hours

Edible Animal Products

Meat Products

Boners	.92	.85-1.00			44.6 hours per week average. 43-50 hours per week range.
Casing Makers	.89	.83- .94			
Coolers & Freezers	.88	.85- .94			
Curers & Cellarmen	.90	.85- .96			
General Butchers including slaughterers	.95	.85-1.00			
Motor Truck Drivers	.98	.91-1.09			
Packers	.87	.85- .92			
Sausage Makers, male	.89	.85- .94			
Sausage Makers, female	.74	.62- .79			
Shippers	.87	.74- .96			
Trimmers	.85	.84- .91			
Lard Makers	.93	.88- .97			

Dairy Products

Bottle Fillers			30.26	27.69-31.16	47.1 hours per week average. 44-48 hours per week range.
Ice Cream Makers			31.94	30.00-33.00	
Pasteurizers			31.12	28.85-33.46	
Route Salesmen (including commission on sales)			34.02	32.36-41.28	
Bottle Washers			29.70	27.69-31.16	
Buttermakers			32.81	30.00-35.12	
Can Washers			27.77	25.39-31.16	
Shippers			31.33	27.69-34.13	
Stablemen			27.93	27.50-30.00	
Truck Drivers			29.95	26.54-34.62	

Iron & Its Products

(Foundry & Machine Shops)

Blacksmiths	.91	.80- .99			42.4 hours per week average. 40-44 hours per week range.
Chippers & Grinders	.76	.70- .82			
Coremakers	.87	.82- .95			
Labourers	.73	.71- .82			
Machinists	.96	.84-1.02			
Moulders	.98	.95-1.05			
Patternmakers	.98	.90-1.06			

Machinery

Labourers	.67	.60- .72			43.1 hours per week average. 40-48 hours per week range.
Machinists	.95	.85-1.02			
Welders	.94	.85-1.02			

Sheet Metal Products

Sheet Metal Workers	1.19	.80-1.30			41.5 hours per week average. 40-44 hours per week range.
Sheet Metal Workers Helpers	.69	.65- .70			
Welders	.99	.90-1.00			

Beverages

Bottlers	.86	.80- .94			40.0 hours per week average.
Cellarmen	.92	.89- .99			
Coopers	.96	.94- .98			
Kettlemen	.96	.90- .99			
Stationary Engineers	1.02	1.00-1.04			

Electric Current Production & Distribution

Electricians	1.19	1.17-1.25			44.5 hours per week average. 40-48 hours per week range.
Groundmen	.74	.65- .79			
Linemen	1.07	.75-1.20			
Meter Readers	.94	.72- .98			
Operators	1.00	.80-1.16			

INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING: (Continued)	Average Wage Rate Per Hour \$	Range of Rates Per Hour \$	Average Wage Rate Per Week \$	Range of Rates Per Week \$	Hours of Labour Hours
Unskilled Factory Labour					
Male	.74	.65- .87			
Construction					
Bricklayers & Masons		1.45-1.60			43.2 hours per week average.
Carpenters	1.25				
Electricians	1.15				
Painters	1.00				
Plasters		1.26-1.60			
Plumbers		1.30-1.35			
Sheet Metal Workers		1.16-1.30			
Labourers		.65- .80			
Transportation, Storage and Communication					
(Electric Street Railway)					
Conductors & Motormen ..		97½-1.06			40.0 hours per week average.
Linemen		1.09-1.18½			40-44 hours per week range.
Shop & Barnmen		80½-1.21			
Electricians		1.09-1.11			
Trackmen & Labourers		.65- .87½			46.5 hours per week average.
Motor Transport					
Truck Drivers	.72-.79	.64- .80			46-47.6 hours per week range.
	Average Wage Rate Per Month \$	Range of Rates Per Month \$			
Grain Elevators					
Electricians	218.75	195.-230.			48.0 hours per week average.
Millwrights	197.50	190.-200.			44-60 hours per week range.
Weighman	185.80	177.-190.			
Labourers	.64 hr.	.60-.66 hr.			
			Average Range or Rates per Week \$		
Telephone Communication (Canada)					
Cablemen and Splicers			41.09-56.80		40.0 hours per week average.
Central Office Repairmen			38.22-56.11		
Linemen			29.96-54.16		
Operators, female			16.13-24.71		
P. B. X. Installers			42.68-55.85		
P. B. X. Repairmen			44.94-55.85		
Station Installers			39.44-55.55		
Station Repairmen			37.78-55.03		
Supervisors, female			24.99-34.63		
TRADE	Average Wage Rate Per Hour \$	Range of Rates Per Hour \$	Average Wage Rate Per Week \$	Range of Rates Per Week \$	Hours of Labour Hours
Wholesale					
Bookkeepers, female			26.46-31.24		44 hours per wk. average.
General Office Clerks					Male 42.9 - 44.4 hours per week.
male			32.01-37.49		
female			23.19-24.38		Female 40.7-41.7 hours per week.
Office Appliance Operators					
female			24.13-25.31		
Shippers & Receivers, male ..			33.21-33.27		
Stenographers, female			24.00-25.38		
Typists, female			20.70-21.39		
Truck Drivers, male			31.69-32.04		
Warehousemen			28.59-31.35		

TRADE	Average Wage Rate Per Hour \$	Range of Rates Per Hour \$	Average Wage Rate Per Week \$	Range of Rates Per Week \$	Hours of Labour Hours
Retail					
Bookkeepers, female -----				25.81-26.36	43.3 hours per week average. Male 42.3 - 44.1 hours per week. Female, 40.5-41.7 hours per week.
Cashiers, female -----				21.54-22.63	
General Office Clerks, female -----				23.44-25.58	
Janitors -----				28.00-32.87	
Office appliance, operators, female -----				22.52-23.73	
Sales Clerks, male -----				32.52-33.98	
Sales Clerks, female -----				20.09-22.03	
Shippers & Receivers -----				32.37-33.36	
Stenographers, female -----				24.08-24.40	
Telephone Operators -----				22.07-22.63	
Truck Drivers -----				30.28-36.93	
Warehousemen -----				31.82-33.56	
Service					
Laundries					
Extractor Operators, male ----	.61	.51- .63			46.2 hours per week average. 44-48 hours per week range.
Sorters, female -----	.45	.41- .53			
Starchers, female -----	.42	.39- .46			
Washers, male -----	.71	.60- .83			
Laundry Operators, female --	.41	.34- .49			43½-49 hrs. per week vary in the different cities.
Drivers (including commission)			36.85	26.95-64.24	
Garages					
Auto Mechanics -----	.84-.98	.73-1.10			

	Average Wage Rate Per Month \$	Range of Rates Per Month \$	Average Wage Rate Per Month \$	Range of Rates Per Month \$	Hours of Labour Hours
Hotels					
Chambermaids	98.	80.-110.	81.	68.- 106.	48 hours for nearly all hotels.
Cooks, male	166.	131.-173.	166.	123.- 181.	
Dishwashers, male	107.	80.-118.	106.	98.- 123.	
Dishwashers, female	99.	85.-110.	87.	78.- 90.	
Elevator Operators, male	99.	90.-119.			
Elevator Operators, female ..	98.	81.-106.			
Room Clerks, male	154.	125.-178.			
Stenographers and Typists, female	126.	110.-146.			
Telephone Operators	110.	88.-122.			
Dining Room Waiters*	110.	95.-114.	103.	93.- 144.	
Dining Room Waitresses	88.	78.- 98.	89.	80.- 104.	

Laundry Workers—Female—Average rate per hour .56; Range rate per hour .48-.63.

*Note: An important group with 2 meals averaged \$96.

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

(Prices as at the beginning of each month)

Year	Percentage Increase since Aug. 1, 1939:	Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services:	Miscellaneous	Retail Prices Index: (commodities only)
On base of average prices in 1935-39 as 100.									
1914	—	79.7	92.2	72.1	75.1	88.3		69.6	—
1915	—	80.7	93.7	69.8	73.8	96.4		70.0	—
1916	—	87.0	103.9	70.6	75.4	109.8		74.1	—
1917	—	102.4	134.3	75.8	83.8	129.1		80.7	—
1918	—	115.6	154.2	80.0	92.6	151.0		90.3	—
1919	—	126.5	164.8	87.3	100.7	173.6		100.0	—
1920	—	145.4	189.5	100.1	120.2	211.9		109.3	—
1921	—	129.9	145.5	109.4	128.1	172.0		111.4	—

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA (Continued)

Year		Percentage Increase since Aug. 1 1939:	Total	On base of average prices in 1935-39 as 100						Retail Prices Index: (commodities only)
				Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services:	Miscellaneous	
1922	-----	—	120.4	123.3	114.0	122.7	145.7	111.4	—	—
1923	-----	—	120.7	124.1	116.9	122.5	143.8	110.7	—	—
1924	-----	—	118.8	121.6	117.4	118.9	140.8	108.6	—	—
1925	-----	—	119.8	127.2	117.4	116.8	140.3	106.5	—	—
1926	-----	—	121.8	133.3	115.9	116.8	139.1	106.1	—	—
1927	-----	—	119.9	130.8	114.5	114.4	135.6	105.1	—	—
1928	-----	—	120.5	131.5	117.3	113.2	135.5	104.8	—	—
1929	-----	—	121.7	134.7	119.7	112.6	134.8	105.0	—	—
1930	-----	—	120.8	131.5	122.7	111.8	130.6	105.4	—	—
1931	-----	—	109.1	103.1	119.4	110.0	114.3	103.3	—	—
1932	-----	—	99.0	85.7	109.7	106.8	100.6	100.4	—	—
1933	-----	—	94.4	84.9	98.6	102.5	93.3	98.2	—	—
1934	-----	—	95.6	92.7	93.1	102.1	97.1	97.8	—	—
1935	-----	—	96.2	94.6	94.0	100.9	97.6	95.4	98.7	95.9
1936	-----	—	98.1	97.8	96.1	101.5	99.3	97.2	99.1	98.1
1937	-----	—	101.2	103.2	99.7	98.9	101.4	101.5	100.1	102.0
1938	-----	—	102.2	103.8	103.1	97.7	100.9	102.4	101.2	102.8
1939	-----	—	101.5	100.6	103.8	101.2	100.7	101.4	101.4	101.0
1940	-----	4.8	105.6	105.6	106.3	107.1	109.2	107.2	102.3	106.6
1941	-----	10.8	111.7	116.1	109.4	110.3	116.1	113.8	105.1	114.9
1942	-----	16.1	117.0	127.2	111.3	112.8	120.0	117.9	107.1	122.4
1943	-----	17.5	118.4	130.7	111.5	112.9	120.5	118.0	108.0	124.5
1944	-----	18.0	118.9	131.3	111.9	110.6	121.5	118.4	108.9	125.2
1945	-----	18.6	119.5	133.0	112.1	107.0	122.1	119.0	109.4	126.2
1946	-----	22.6	123.6	140.4	112.7	107.4	126.3	124.5	112.6	132.1
1947	-----	34.4	135.5	159.5	116.7	115.9	143.9	141.6	117.0	148.8
1948	-----	53.7	155.0	195.5	120.7	124.8	174.4	162.6	123.4	—
1948	December	57.6	158.9	202.0	121.7	129.1	181.5	166.2	124.6	—
1949	January	58.3	159.6	202.2	121.7	130.0	181.9	167.0	126.6	—

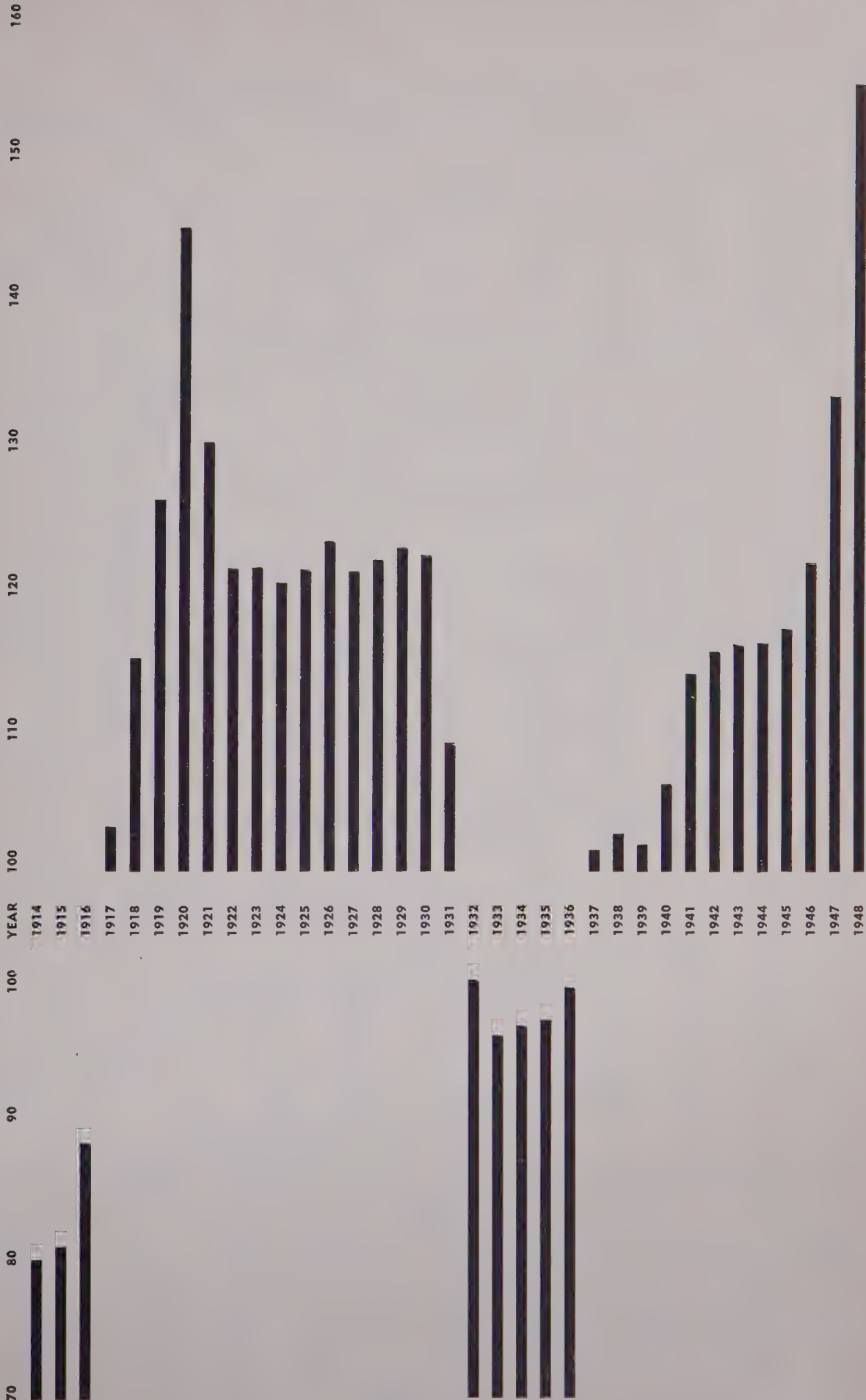
INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING — 8 CITIES OF CANADA

(at the beginning of December in each year)

December	Base — August, 1939 — 100							
	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Edmonton	Vancouver
1939	103.3	103.4	104.7	103.2	102.9	104.8	103.8	102.6
1940	108.0	108.7	109.4	105.8	106.3	108.6	105.6	105.4
1941	113.1	114.5	116.8	114.5	113.1	116.4	111.4	112.5
1942	116.2	117.3	120.3	116.8	115.6	118.5	115.2	117.2
1943	118.1	118.5	121.4	117.4	115.4	119.5	116.4	118.1
1944	118.4	118.4	120.2	116.5	115.8	119.2	116.2	117.9
1945	119.6	119.7	122.6	118.3	117.0	120.7	118.4	119.7
1946	125.1	125.1	129.1	125.0	123.2	128.2	124.8	126.6
1947	141.8	143.9	148.6	144.0	140.8	147.5	139.9	146.0
1948	150.8	155.5	161.5	154.5	152.2	161.6	153.6	160.8

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

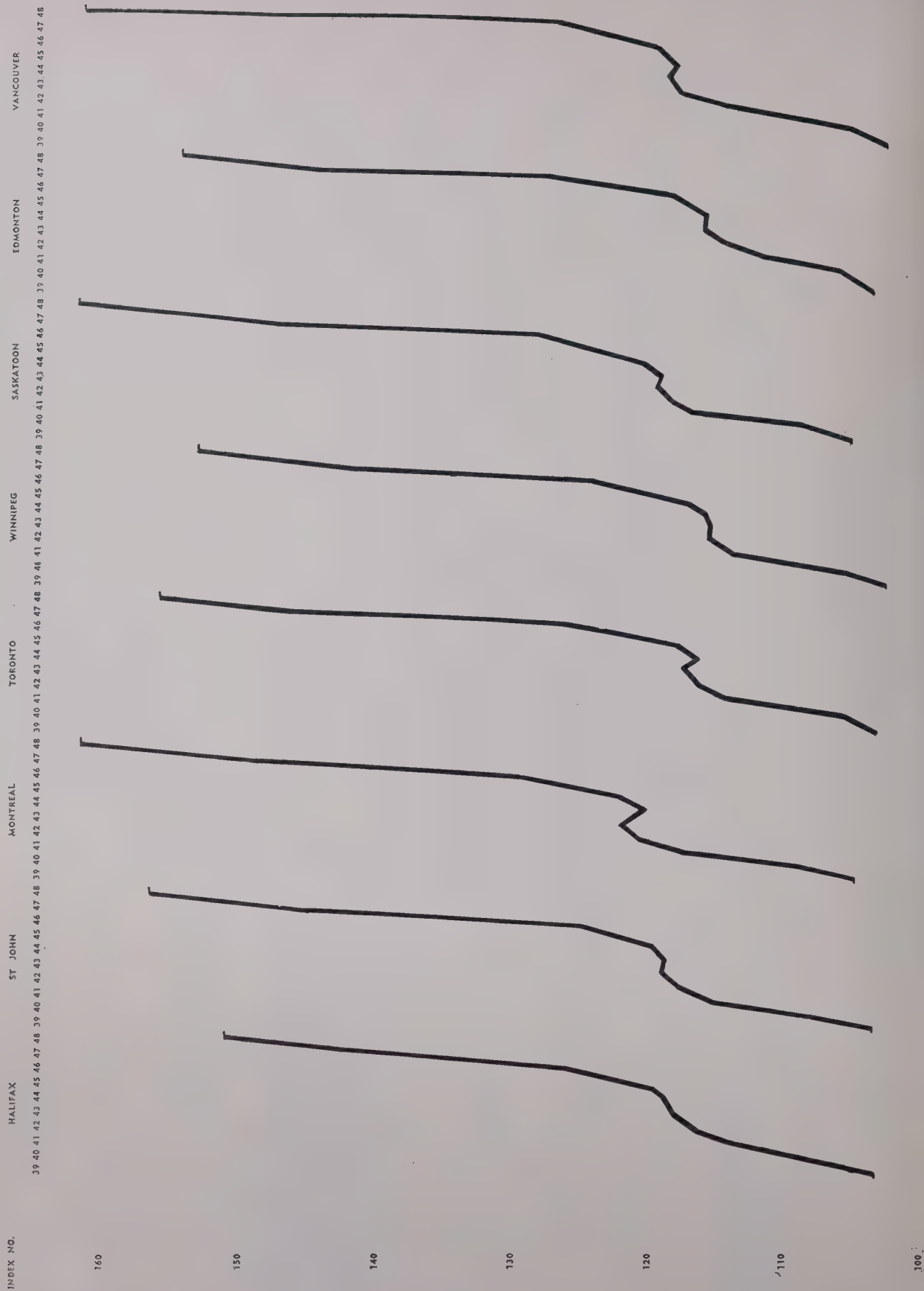
(Prices as at the beginning of each month)
On the Base of Average Prices in 1935-39 as 100



INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA — 8 CITIES OF CANADA

(At the beginning of December in each year)

Base August, 1939 = 100



INDEX NUMBERS OF STAPLE FOOD ITEMS **and Retail Prices for the Month of December, 1948**

Dominion Average Retail Price Relatives with Dominion Averages of Actual Retail Price for December

Commodities	Per	— INDEX NUMBERS —						
		Dec. 1941	Aug. 1945	Dec. 1945	Oct. 1948	Nov. 1948	Dec. 1948	Price Dec. 1948 c
Beef, sirloin steak	lb.	120.7	154.8	154.8	259.1	251.6	248.4	69.3
Beef, round steak	lb.	125.7	167.9	167.9	286.1	279.7	276.8	65.6
Beef, rib roast	lb.	125.5	174.3	174.3	285.7	279.6	278.3	64.0
Beef, shoulder	lb.	132.7	161.6	162.3	301.3	296.9	295.6	47.0
Beef, stewing boneless	lb.	136.7	168.3	168.3	331.7	328.7	328.7	44.9
Veal, front roll, boneless	lb.	139.3	174.0	174.0	295.9	300.6	303.0	51.2
Lamb, leg roast	lb.	109.9	164.4	152.8	235.9	231.3	232.0	65.9
Pork, fresh loins, centre cut	lb.	125.3	143.8	143.8	245.4	236.5	229.2	62.3
Pork, fresh shoulder, hock-off	lb.	127.0	143.4	143.4	268.3	261.4	256.7	48.9
Bacon side, fancy, sliced, rind-on	lb.	132.3	141.5	142.5	233.3	233.3	232.0	74.0
Lard, pure	lb.	151.3	157.9	159.6	321.1	325.4	326.3	37.2
Shortening, vegetable	lb.	134.7	137.5	137.5	286.1	284.7	283.3	40.8
Eggs, grade "A" large	doz.	156.4	155.3	181.3	228.7	243.8	212.6	66.2
Milk	qt.	110.0	95.4	95.4	159.6	160.5	160.5	17.5
Butter, creamery, prints	lb.	140.5	144.3	148.0	267.8	267.8	267.8	73.1
Cheese, plain, mild ½ lb.	pkg.	174.6	164.4	165.4	226.0	227.5	229.0	30.6
Bread, plain white, wrapped	lb.	106.5	106.3	106.3	150.8	150.8	150.8	9.5
Flour, first grade	lb.	127.3	124.2	124.2	187.9	187.9	187.9	6.2
Rolled Oats, package	lb.	112.0	114.0	114.0	152.0	152.0	153.6	9.7
Corn Flakes—8 ozs.	lb.	101.1	100.0	100.0	160.9	162.0	162.0	14.9
Tomatoes, canned 2½'s	tin	129.9	137.7	137.7	238.7	229.2	224.5	23.8
Peas, canned 2's	tin	117.5	121.7	121.7	150.8	150.0	150.0	18.0
Corn, canned 2's	tin	128.3	132.7	132.7	191.1	188.5	187.6	21.2
Beans, dry	lb.	129.4	133.3	133.3	294.1	288.2	280.4	14.3
Onions	lb.	108.2	142.9	126.5	128.6	124.5	124.5	6.1
Potatoes	10 lbs.	89.9	218.3	149.4	143.6	140.9	140.4	30.7
Prunes, bulk	lb.	115.8	120.2	120.2	174.6	174.6	177.2	20.2
Raisins, seedless, bulk	lb.	104.0	107.9	108.6	135.1	131.1	129.1	19.5
Oranges	doz.	132.5	154.6	154.3	119.1	125.3	125.3	36.7
Lemons	doz.	111.3	147.7	148.6	143.4	146.8	142.2	46.2
Jam, strawberry, 16 ozs.	jar	111.3	115.1	115.1	150.4	150.4	150.4	24.7
Peaches — 20 ozs.	tin	101.5	105.1	106.1	151.3	148.7	146.7	28.9
Marmalade, orange, 16 ozs.	jar	118.3	128.9	128.9	146.5	145.8	145.8	19.8
Corn Syrup — 2 lb.	tin	138.0	158.2	157.7	190.4	189.2	186.9	32.0
Sugar, granulated	lb.	132.3	132.3	132.3	149.2	149.2	149.2	9.7
Sugar, yellow	lb.	131.3	134.9	134.9	154.0	154.0	154.0	9.7
Coffee	lb.	141.6	131.4	131.7	185.2	185.5	186.1	62.9
Tea, black, ½ lb.	pkg.	145.2	131.6	131.6	174.1	174.1	174.1	51.2

INDEX NUMBERS — WHOLESALE PRICES, FARM PRICES AND LIVING COSTS

Year	Wholesale Prices 1935-39=100			Farm Prices of Agricultural Products 1935-39=100	Commodities and Services used by Farmers		Cost of Living	
	Farm Products	Field Products	Animal Products		1935-39=100		1935-39=100	
					Equipment & Materials	Eleven Factor Index	Farm Living Costs	Urban Living Costs
1913				85.4	—	80.1	79.1	
1914				90.2	85.3	82.3	79.7	
1915				96.9	91.6	86.5	80.7	
1916				101.7	100.5	93.7	87.0	

INDEX NUMBERS — WHOLESALE PRICES, FARM PRICES AND LIVING COSTS (Continued)

Year	Wholesale Prices 1935-39=100			Farm Prices of Agricultural Products 1935-39=100	Commodities and Services used by Farmers		Cost of Living	
	Farm Products	Field Products	Animal Products		1935-39=100		1935-39=100	
					Equipment & Materials	Eleven Factor Index	Farm Living Costs	Urban Living Costs
1917					140.7	140.5	111.5	102.4
1918					164.1	160.2	131.1	115.6
1919					169.1	167.9	143.0	126.5
1920					190.1	186.5	171.3	145.4
1921					147.4	152.5	139.9	129.9
1922					124.6	134.1	127.9	120.4
1923					118.3	130.6	128.3	120.7
1924					122.3	131.9	125.5	118.8
1925					123.2	131.8	123.9	119.8
1926	144.4	158.5	130.2		119.9	130.6	121.1	121.8
1927	138.6	149.4	127.8		119.9	131.2	119.8	119.9
1928	136.3	134.3	138.2		118.3	129.3	118.5	120.5
1929	140.8	137.2	144.4		117.6	127.9	117.3	121.7
1930	119.5	105.8	133.3		105.6	117.0	113.7	120.8
1931	78.9	65.0	92.7		92.2	100.9	103.9	109.1
1932	65.5	60.4	70.5		89.3	93.3	97.8	99.0
1933	69.3	69.3	69.2		88.8	89.8	95.8	94.4
1934	83.5	80.5	86.5		96.8	95.5	97.9	95.6
1935	89.2	84.4	94.1	88.0	95.6	95.4	97.9	96.2
1936	97.9	102.2	93.7	96.9	98.7	98.1	98.3	98.1
1937	117.4	128.9	106.0	119.7	108.4	105.3	102.9	101.2
1938	102.9	100.9	104.8	105.0	101.2	101.7	101.9	102.2
1939	92.6	83.7	101.5	91.8	95.7	99.3	99.5	101.5
1940	96.1	85.4	106.7	96.8	101.8	106.8	108.5	105.6
1941	106.6	88.9	124.4	110.2	107.8	116.1	114.1	111.7
1942	127.1	109.7	144.6	133.1	119.2	131.6	119.0	117.0
1943	145.4	129.0	161.8	157.8	122.4	143.4	121.7	118.4
1944	155.3	144.5	166.1	172.3	126.0	148.0	122.8	118.9
1945	162.8	155.4	170.2	180.7	125.9	152.1	123.2	119.5
1946	171.0	160.9	181.2	192.5	128.0	157.0	127.1	123.6
1947	183.5	166.8	200.2	203.7	139.5	169.3	138.3	135.5
1948	223.4	183.2	263.6	244.2	173.2	197.0	162.8	155.0

Alberta Cities

ALBERTA CITIES

CALGARY

Calgary was so named on February 29, 1876, by Col. MacLeod, who was the commanding officer of the Mounted Police detachment at this point. He named the City after his old home "Calgary", a small estate on the Isle of Mull, Scotland. The name "Calgary" is said to mean "clear running water".

Calgary is approximately 840 miles west of Winnipeg, 620 miles east of Vancouver, 138 miles north of the boundary line between Canada and the United States of America, and 87 miles from the famous National Park at Banff.

In 1882, Calgary was merely an outpost fort, in 1901, with a population of 4,392. Today it has a population of over 120,000 and is a prominent industrial and trading centre. Its location on the C. P. R. main line and C. N. R. line in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains at the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers, is picturesque. By reason of its geographical situation, the abundant supply of pure water, the untold wealth of the surrounding country, its cheap electric power and natural gas, the City offers most desirable inducements for the establishing of manufacturing industries. In 1946 the gross value of production for 237 manufacturing industries in the city of Calgary, approximated \$95,000,000; employees numbered over 7,000 and the salaries and wages paid were \$12,400,000.

One of the outstanding features in the commercial growth of Calgary is the proximity of the famous Turner Valley Oil field which supplies oil to the refineries, stimulates allied industries, encourages organizations for the sale of products, and in addition supplies gas for fuel to heat the many southern Alberta cities and towns as well as providing cheap fuel to industries, which are diversified and in great number.

Tributary to Calgary is a most prosperous agricultural, beef raising and ranching district, in area some thousands of square miles, and by virtue of the nutritious and abundant grasses growing throughout the surrounding territory, cattle raised in this locality are of the best, and by reason of its favourable climate and fertility of soil, grains and vegetables produced in this district are excellent.

With two transcontinental railways operating into the city, Calgary offers the wholesaler and the retailer great facilities for trade. This coupled with an ideal location in the heart of a rapidly and ever-growing market, in the centre of tributary lands containing bountiful supplies of raw materials, places Calgary conspicuously before the manufacturer.

The city of Calgary has a modern airport with four runways fully equipped for flying and includes boundary, approach, contact, obstruction and ceiling lights, revolving beacon, and an illuminated wind sock. All of this equipment is remote controlled from one or more points. The airfield consisting of approximately 640 acres, is situated just outside the city of Calgary to the north within five miles of the centre of the city, and is on the main highway to Edmonton.

Calgary's utilities are municipally owned.

Places of interest are St. George's Island and Bowness Parks, the Inglewood Bird Sanctuary, the Sarcee Indian Reservation and many local points, where magnificent views of the "Rockies" are possible on clear days. Calgary is at the gateway to the Rocky Mountain's National Parks which are less than ninety miles distant.

For the sportsman there is in season, shooting for duck, chicken and partridge, as well as mountain trout fishing, all within a few hour's drive from the city.

In the field of recreation, facilities are offered by a number of golf and tennis clubs, swimming pools, parks and sports' grounds of the city.

Calgary is famous for the "Annual Stampede" which is usually held during the first week in July. The attendance is over 340,000 and comprises visitors from all parts of the world.

EDMONTON

The City of Edmonton takes its name from Fort Edmonton built in 1795, by George Sutherland of the Hudson's Bay Co., and so named probably as a compliment to his clerk, John Pruden of Edmonton, near London, England.

Edmonton, the capital city of Alberta, is situated on the North Saskatchewan river, 798 miles west of Winnipeg, 771 miles east of Vancouver, and 312 miles north of the international boundary. Sixty years ago, the present site of Edmonton included a few wooden shacks and some Red River carts. Today Edmonton is a fine city with over 130,000 of a population and growing at a great rate.

The growth of Edmonton may be ascribed to the following factors, viz:—in the surrounding country, the resources of agricultural, mineral, forestry, and in the city the industrial opportunities which have been realized in part, plus a rapidly expanding wholesale and retail market in both the city and areas extending to the Peace River country and the North West Territories.

Edmonton is located in the "black soil zone" of the province in which are to be found the greater proportion of Alberta's farmers. It is estimated that 75 per cent of these farmers own their farm-lands. Wheat, coarse grains, forage crops, milk, beef, swine and poultry are some of the farm commodities produced in plenty and make up a considerable share of the basic foods of the world. Northwest of Edmonton, the Peace River district, world-famous for its prize crops, now has over one and one quarter million acres under cultivation, with nearly 300,000 head of quality stock grazing on the pasture lands. Through Edmonton pass the products of this district to world-wide markets.

In the realm of minerals, the vast deposits of coal underlying Edmonton and district make coal a cheap and plentiful fuel for all purposes. Some thirty mines in the area produce over 450,000 tons per year with capacity for much higher production if required. Fuel for domestic and other heating is also supplied from the great natural gas reserves of the Viking-Kinsella field, so that Edmonton and adjacent towns are supplied with a dependable source of fuel at rates among the lowest if not the very lowest on the continent. The recent oil discovery in the Edmonton district has placed "Edmonton" definitely on the map in no uncertain manner. When the Leduc field—about 16 miles from Edmonton—was discovered, the oil world felt that here was a potential rival to Turner Valley from the standpoint of development but then Redwater and Hanna oil fields came on the scene with more sensational developments. Further north, Barrhead and Sylvan Glen districts gave much promise of oil. Summing up these factors plus the increased production in the Vermilion and Lloydminster oil fields, it would seem that Edmonton more than ever is scheduled to play a very outstanding part in the beginning of oil development in Northern Alberta.

Like Calgary, oil production is bringing and will bring more industries allied to petroleum and natural gas, these are and will be reflected in the development of iron and steel products, non-metallic and the chemical industries. Confidence has been expressed recently in the establishing not very far from the city of Edmonton, of a \$13,000,000 oil refinery and lubricating plant.

In 1946, the gross value of production for 217 manufacturing industries in the city approximated \$90,000,000; employees numbered over 7,500 and the salaries and wages paid were \$12,500,000.

North of Edmonton, there is developing a major metal mining field which may turn out to be one of the largest fields in Canada; this subject is dealt with in the section of report dealing with "Minerals in the Far North".

It can be safely stated that Edmonton is the centre of the timber industry of the Province, as approximately 88 per cent of the total lumber production and 84 per cent of the lumber ties come from the Edmonton district. In the Edson and Winfield areas, the heaviest production of the province has taken place and large stands of white spruce and lodge pole pine still exist. Practically all the north and west are covered with much wooded lands and their development will mean much to the city of Edmonton.

In addition to the foregoing industries air-minded Edmonton has long been a leader in Canadian aviation. Located less than two miles from the business section, the Municipal Airport comprises an area of 750 acres, with runways and buildings costing \$10,000,000. Hundreds of air craft and quantities of equipment are housed in enormous hangars while the \$100,000 Administration Building is headquarters for meteorology and control offices and an elaborate communication system serving the north and west.

Edmonton's utilities are municipally owned.

A Recreation Commission is established in Edmonton, and has as its specific aim the health, welfare and enjoyment of the citizens. Edmonton covers an area of 26,777 acres of which almost 10 per cent is set aside in golf courses, athletic parks, play grounds and the zoo. Four athletic parks cater to baseball and games, flood-light rugby, track and field sports, cricket and fastball. Five inviting golf courses—within easy reach of all parts of the city—provide a challenge to golfers of every handicap. Swimming pools—tennis courts—bowling greens—play grounds under trained supervisors—skating rinks—ski slopes—and a large artificial ice arena give variety to sports' facilities.

Edmonton has been described as the Gateway to the North, and this is no mere nomenclature for it is the distributing point of an area which comprises 50,000 square miles radiating from the city and reached by main and branch railways, buses, trucks, boats, aeroplanes, and other forms of transportation. These agencies open up a territory which projects into the Yukon, the North West Territories and Alaska.

In the city and closer to home will be found many beautiful public buildings such as the Parliament Buildings and the University, a little further there are a number of lake and tourist resorts. Within pleasant driving distance are the National Parks of Elk Island and Jasper. The hunter and the angler too, can test their skill, for Edmonton centres one of the largest areas on the continent for bird shooting, big game hunting or fishing.

A visit to Edmonton is now regarded as incomplete without a tour of the adjacent oil fields.

LETHBRIDGE

The city of Lethbridge was called after William Lethbridge, the first president of the North West Coal and Navigation Co., Ltd. Prior to 1885, it was named "Coal Banks" which in the Blackfoot Indian language means "steep banks".

Lethbridge has been termed the garden city of the western prairies and is situated in the centre of one of the most productive districts in Southern Alberta. It is 130 miles south of Calgary and 50 miles north of the international boundary, and is the distributing point for southern Alberta, and south-eastern British Columbia. It is divisional headquarters for the C. P. R. Lethbridge-Dunmore-Crowsnest route and radiating point of five branch lines with important farming, stock raising, coal mining, beet growing areas and is an oil centre.

Lethbridge has made great strides since 1901, when the population was only 2,072; it is now over 20,000 and is prominent as a wholesale and shopping centre. Improved hard-surfaced and gravelled highways have made possible the better servicing of the prosperous surrounding district.

The Lethbridge district raises annually a large part of the exportable wheat of the province, and the sugar beet industry in recent years has made great progress. When it is considered that there are, in the surrounding district, approximately 250,000 acres of irrigated lands, the possibilities of the sugar beet industry, the canning industry, the flour milling and feed industry, and other industries, are factors which will encourage the growth of the city.

In 1946, the gross value of production for 34 manufacturing industries in the city of Lethbridge was over \$9,000,000; employees numbered nearly 850, and the salaries and wages paid were over \$1,200,000.

Immediately south of Lethbridge looms the large modern airport of the Trans-Canada Airlines. Planes now radiate from here to Vancouver, Winnipeg, the Yukon via Edmonton, placing Lethbridge at the crossroads of the world.

A visitor to Lethbridge always includes seeing the famous "Galt Gardens" (called after Sir Alexander Galt, a prominent public official who had large holdings in southern Alberta), where there is a profusion of lovely trees, flowers and shrubs; south of the city there is the Henderson Park and Lake where the playground, swimming pool, dancing and picnic grounds are enjoyed.

Further south there is the Mormon Temple at Cardston, and the Waterton Lakes National Park to which thousands of visitors are attracted each year.

Lethbridge can be said to be one of the most public-spirited cities in the province, and this is reflected in the many recreational and cultural activities for which it is noteworthy. Hunting and fishing facilities are available in many parts of the Lethbridge district.

Lethbridge utilities are municipally owned.

MEDICINE HAT

Medicine Hat was the name given to this city in the year 1882. It is derived from a Blackfoot Indian name meaning "head-dress of a medicine man". It is situated on the South Saskatchewan river 165 miles south-east of Calgary on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and has a population of approximately 14,000. The city owns its electric light, power, water and natural gas. The street lights are never turned out in Medicine Hat as the natural gas is so plentiful and cheap. In addition to the natural gas which is to be found a thousand feet under any city block, there are readily accessible coal and vast clay deposits plus a layer of fertile soil which contributes to the successful operation of industry and the comfortable living of the people.

Most industrial locations are easily accessible to workers and the commercial centre of the city. Potteries, brick and tile manufacturers can be located close to an inexhaustible supply of suitable clay. Natural gas, water and sewerage as well as electric power are available on all sites which have been planned as locations for industrial expansion. In addition to clay products which include brick, tile, pipe and flue linings as well as crockery and table ware, are flour mills, linseed mills and machin-

ery manufacturing, and at Redcliff, a short distance away are—factories for the manufacture of glass, and more brick and tile products.

In 1946, the gross value of production for 25 manufacturing industries in the city of Medicine Hat was \$15,000,000; employees numbered 1,155, and the salaries and wages paid were \$1,600,000.

Serving the industrial, wholesale and retail trade, the railways in addition to carrying passengers, offer speedy handling of freight and express. The City serves as a terminal for the east and west Trans-Canada main line buses, as well as those through the Crow's Nest Pass and south. Truck lines in the main run east and west as well as direct daily runs between the city and the principal cities of the province.

Daily flights to the east and west are scheduled by Trans-Canada Airlines. D.C.-3's will be used on the inter-city runs. A local air service is available for charter flights to the nearby cities and the surrounding hunting and fishing areas. Airport facilities are owned by the city and hangar space for private planes is expected to be available in the near future.

Medicine Hat is a city of trees and gardens. In addition to the ordinary fruits and vegetables, there is a profusion of the sub-tropical varieties such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, grapes, crab-apples, plums, apples, cantaloupe and watermelons. Hundreds of dozens of Early Sweet Corn are shipped to cities in the West, long before corn from other areas appears on the market.

The greenhouse production in Medicine Hat is estimated at \$1,500,000 annually of which approximately \$600,000 represent flowers; the vegetables grown in hot houses make up the balance of \$900,000 and comprise 15,000 cases of hot house tomatoes and 12,000 cases of hot house cucumbers. Greenhouses cover an area of 21 acres under glass.

Medicine Hat has four large wholesale establishments which handle a variety of merchandise including the produce of many truck gardens in the city, and there are over 300 retail businesses comprising large and modern departmental stores which do a thriving trade.

Sports and recreation are well provided for, and there are many opportunities for hunting and fishing convenient to the city.

OTHER CITIES

Besides the four principal cities, there are the three smaller of Red Deer, Drumheller and Wetaskiwin, all of which have made considerable progress in recent years.

RED DEER:—Translation of the Indian name, was-ka-sioo in Cree; situated about half-way between Edmonton and Calgary, in a very fine dairying and mixed farming district on both the C. N. and C. P. Railways. City owns utilities, there is a growing number of industries, the greatest of which is the Central Alberta Dairy Pool and Condensary, the latter being the only manufacturer of concentrated milk in the province. In 1946, the value of manufactured products for the City of Red Deer was \$1,700,000. Red Deer is an important wholesale and retail distributing centre, and has many sports, recreational and cultural facilities. Good hunting and fishing are available in the vicinity. The population of Red Deer in 1946 was 4,042 but with the inclusion of the village of North Red Deer (698) the number would be 4,740. The financial status of Red Deer, according to its size, is one of the most satisfactory in the province.

DRUMHELLER:—Called after Samuel Drumheller, a pioneer in the Alberta coal fields. The city is situated in the Bow River district, 85 miles north-east of Calgary on the C. N. R. and C. P. R. It is in the head of one of the most important domestic coal areas in the province. The utilities are municipally owned. Mining and farming are the principal industries. Population in 1946 numbered 2,659.

Twenty Drumheller Valley coal mines produce annually one and three quarter million tons of Canada's highest quality sub-bituminous coal for industrial and domestic use—54 per cent of the domestic coal mined in Alberta. Coupled with power, the ready availability of its coal in steady demand by power plants and domestic consumers in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia, together with by-product potentialities, makes Drumheller a favourable site for industrial expansion.

In addition to coal, Drumheller possesses and has developed to some extent the resources of bentonite, shale and gravel. Little research has been done with Drumheller clays, and these are awaiting development.

Close to Drumheller are the "Badlands"—littered with fragments of Dinosaur bones, petrified wood, crystallized shells, and semi-precious stones amongst its dolomite formations which attract

sightseers and scientists annually. The primordial beauty of the Valley, its canyons and coulees, presents a constant challenge to photographic technique and the artist's brush.

The community spirit is very strongly developed in Drumheller, and within its bounds are many who take part in social, recreational, sports, cultural and other activities.

WETASKIWIN:—Was so named in the year 1892 (when the Calgary and Edmonton Railway was in course of construction), after the Indian name Wetaskiwin of the neighboring "Peace Hills". It is situated 42 miles south of Edmonton at the junction of the main line of the C. P. R. from Winnipeg. The city owns its utilities, and it is in the centre of a good mixed farming district. Petroleum and natural gas wells, coal and lumber are in the vicinity. The population in 1946 was 2,645.

Wetaskiwin has a flour mill, elevators, stock yards, creameries, good railway and highway service, and while it cannot be regarded as a highly industrialized centre, yet in the year 1946 the value of manufactured products was nearly \$900,000.

Wetaskiwin's stores compare favourably with retail premises in any Canadian city of comparable size. All the other business firms in the city have a similar high rating, due largely to the rich country surrounding the city from which much of the business is drawn.

Wetaskiwin is situated close to several lakes where there are facilities for camping, outings and fishing; there is also good hunting in the district.

Residents of the city are ardent sport fans, hockey, curling, golf, tennis and skating being favourite activities. There are also many opportunities for engaging in cultural and social work.

One of the points of interest in coming into and leaving Wetaskiwin is the 160 feet water tower which has a capacity of 100,000 gallons. The big tank on top of the tower supplies pressure for nearly 500 water consumers in Wetaskiwin. A total of 60,000 gallons of water flows through the tank daily, and the great depth of supply wells keeps water temperature from freezing, resulting in no winter problem for consumers.



Calgary — Alberta

Aviation

AVIATION

At the turn of the century, W. R. Turnbull, who may be termed the "father of aeronautical research in Canada", was experimenting with aerofoils and propellers at Rothesay, N.B., where in 1902, he set up the first small wind tunnel in Canada. He discovered the laws of the centre of pressure movement on aerofoils, and made deductions from these laws which explained the longitudinal stability of aeroplanes. He also propounded the static laws of air propellers and in later years evolved and developed the controllable-pitch propeller.

Progress was rapid throughout the civilized world in the development and design of heavier-than-air flying craft from 1908 to the outbreak of the First World War and this progress was accelerated during the War by the intensity of competition for superiority in the air, and by the wide field for experiment which the war activities provided. At the end of the war, thousands of young men with training and experience in the British flying services returned to Canada, full of enthusiasm for aviation, and seeking an opportunity to apply their new knowledge to peace time developments. Many of the activities however were confined to exhibition flying, joy-riding and flying instruction. Gradually the facilities of aircraft for practical purposes began to be appreciated, and forest reconnaissance, surveying and transportation in inaccessible areas of the country were the result. The discovery of crude oil at Fort Norman on the MacKenzie River in the Northwest Territories in the autumn of 1921, led to the first large-scale attempt by commercial interests to establish air transportation in the "Far North".

From these beginnings, the expansion was rapid. As a step in establishing a chain of airports across Canada and also to provide for the training of personnel, the flying-club movement was started with the offer of Government grants and gifts of aircraft. Aerodromes established by Municipalities or by these flying clubs formed the nucleus for the Trans-Canada Airway, the Federal Government having to provide intermediate landing fields, especially through the Rocky Mountains and across Northern Ontario, and the weather-reporting, lighting and radio services. From 1923 to 1936, military and civil flying were combined but in the latter year, the services were divided. During the second World War, war-time controls were imposed, and the expansion of Canada's civil airway system was temporarily halted.

The transition of civil aviation from war to peace was completed in 1946, when the existing war-time controls of aviation were removed. Airports and aerodromes constructed for war purposes were acquired for civilian use and considerable construction work was undertaken to convert some of these to meet the requirements of heavy transport planes, airway controls were extended, additional aids to air navigation were provided, and construction was commenced on new airports to meet the increased demands.

With the acquisition by the Department of Transport of extended airway and airport facilities constructed by the United States Army Air Force in northern Canada for Hemisphere defence purposes, the Department has undertaken the further development of the Edmonton-Norman Wells route via Fort McMurray. The Northwest Staging Route from Edmonton to Whitehorse, originally constructed by the Department of Transport and extended during the war, remains for the present under the operational control of the R. C. A. F. with the exception of the Radio Range and Meteorological Services.

The following is a list of Anchorages, Water Airports and Land Airports in Alberta—

Anchorage, Water Airports and Land Airports

Key to abbreviations: A-Anchorage; W-Water Airports; L-Land Airports:

Banff (L); Bowden (L); Bow Island (L); Calgary (L); Canmore (L); Champion (L); Chipewyan (A); Claresholm (L); Cold Lake (A); Coleman (L); Cowley (L); Currie Barracks (L); Edmonton (L); Cooking Lake (W & L); Saskatchewan River (A) (Edmonton); Embarras (L); Fitzgerald (A); Fort McMurray (A & L); Grande Prairie (L); High River (L); Jasper (L); Lac La Biche (A); Lake Newell (A); Lethbridge (L); Lyle Lake (L); Macleod (L); Medicine Hat (L); Nampa (L); Netook (L); Peace River (A & L); Penhold (L); Shepard (L); Suffield (L); Taber (L); Vermilion (L); Vulcan (L); Waterton Lake (A).

CALGARY:—Modern Municipal Airport, just outside the City Limits, in a northerly direction, within five miles of the centre of the City on the main highway to Edmonton. Area of field—640 acres, four runways—south-east to north-west, north-east to south-west, north to south, east to west. Three of the runways are 500 feet wide, and over 4,000 feet long with a hard-surfaced strip of 150 feet in the middle of each runway. The north-south runway is 500 feet wide and 3,800 feet long, the taxi strips are also hard surfaced. The airport is fully equipped with night flying with boundary, ap-

proach, contact, obstruction and ceiling lights, revolving beacon and an illuminated wind sock. All of this equipment is remote controlled from one or more points. Instrument landing system is now in operation on the north and south approaches.

The traffic at this airport is controlled. Special equipment has been installed and the staff is maintained by the Department of Transport to regulate air traffic to and away from this airport. The Dominion Government maintains a weather bureau at the airport and weather information is available at all times. Trans-Canada Air Lines maintain an office with ground radio equipment, carry Government mail and also passengers. Calgary is on the main Trans-Canada Air Route and beam facilities are available. A restaurant where meals and refreshments may be secured is maintained at the airport.

No landing fees are collected for aircraft in the service of the Department of National Defence or from visiting aircraft of the United States Army, Navy, Marine or Department of Commerce.

EDMONTON:—Located about 2½ miles from the centre of the city, the Edmonton Municipal Airport comprises an area of 750 acres, with three concrete runways, and buildings costing \$10,000,000. Hundreds of aircraft and quantities of equipment are housed in enormous hangars while the \$100,000 Administration Building is headquarters for meteorology and control offices and an elaborate communication system serving the north and west.

Trans-Canada Air Lines maintain four daily flights to and from Edmonton, connecting at Calgary and Lethbridge with transcontinental flights to Eastern Canada, the Pacific Coast and the United States.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines operate daily (except Sunday) service to Yellowknife, Whitehorse and Fairbanks and regular schedules to other chief points in the north. Freight is a big factor with C. P. A. totalling more than 400,000 ton-miles as well as 15,000,000 passenger miles over the Yukon and MacKenzie River routes in one year.

Besides T. C. A. and C. P. A. smaller companies operate charter services and flying schools. Recent announcements of extended routes by Northwest Air Lines and Western Air Lines from the United States place Edmonton directly on a global air route.

A satellite field, 9 miles north of the Municipal Airport, is one of the largest on the continent. Twenty miles from the city, at Cooking Lake, a seaplane base is established for northern float aircraft.

Weather conditions ideal for flying prevail in Edmonton all year round—with almost 100% completion and schedules reported.

Airport facilities are also in line with up-to-date requirements in respect of field-lighting, communications, etc. Air instrument landing system is installed and will shortly be in every-day use. A radio-range is in operation in connection with the various "beams". A restaurant where meals and refreshments are served, is maintained at the airport.

No landing fees are charged.

LETHBRIDGE:—Municipal Airport is situated about 6 miles south-east of the centre of the city (on Highway No. 5) and in a traffic "cross roads", being on the most direct east-west—coast to coast—route via T. C. A. with daily connections to Edmonton and the north and north-west route. There is also considerable traffic from the U. S. A. via Great Falls and Cut Bank.

The total area of the airport is approximately 700 acres; there are three runways, asphalt taxi-strips, concrete aprons and parking areas, and six large hangars of which three are in regular use.

A new Administration Building was erected two years ago, also an Operations Building for the better accommodation of airport services.

Standard field lighting, instrument landing system is installed on the west approach allowing I. L. S. equipped planes to land in unfavourable weather conditions.

Radio range beam service is available.

A restaurant where meals and refreshments are served, is maintained at the airport.

MEDICINE HAT:—Municipal airport is situated 2½ miles south-west of the centre of the city (on Highway No. 3). The airport, which has recently been taken over by the city, is in effect an intermediate aerodrome on the main T. C. A. "coast to coast" service and is equipped with three asphalt runways, with parallel and other necessary taxi-strips of asphalt surface.

The total area of the airport field is approximately 446 acres and there are five large hangars, of which two are available for use.

There is an Operations Building housing Airport Traffic control, and Meteorological Offices in building west of Hangar No. 1.

Radio range beam service is available.

Other facilities are—Field lighting, rotating beacon, ceiling light projector and lighted Wind Tee.

T. C. A. make use of the field, subject to request.

Standard landing fees are charged.

Daily flights to the east and west are scheduled by Trans-Canada Airlines. D.C.3's will be used on the inter-city runs. A local air service is available for charter flights to the nearby cities and the surrounding hunting and fishing areas. Airport facilities are owned by the city and hangar space for private planes is expected to be available shortly.

STATISTICS — 1947

The following statistics were reported by:—

Cal-Air Ltd. _____	Municipal Airport _____	Calgary
Calgary Flying Club _____	Municipal Airport _____	Calgary
Chinook Flying Service _____	Municipal Airport _____	Calgary
Ercoupe Sales and Service _____	Municipal Airport _____	Calgary
Foothills Aviation _____	Municipal Airport _____	Calgary
George Hutchings _____	10 Barnhart Apts. _____	Calgary
Rocky Mountain Air Service _____	Municipal Airport _____	Calgary
Associated Airways Ltd. _____	P.O. Box 424 _____	Edmonton
Canadian Pacific Air Lines _____	Municipal Airport _____	Edmonton
Edmonton Flying Club _____	P.O. Box 335 _____	Edmonton
Peace River Northern _____	_____	Edmonton
Western Airmotive _____	Edmonton and Vermilion _____	Edmonton
Westland Dusting Service Ltd. _____	Municipal Airport _____	Edmonton
Lethbridge Flying Club _____	413 - 6th St. South _____	Lethbridge
Medicine Hat Air Service _____	Box 24 _____	Medicine Hat
M. E. McLean _____	_____	Champion
McMurray Air Service _____	_____	Fort McMurray
Richard Clark Bacon _____	_____	Fort Saskatchewan

Aircraft

Aircraft Operated _____	Number _____	71
_____	Value _____	\$ 159,379

Flights

Revenue miles flown _____	Miles _____	3,609,483
Non-revenue miles flown _____	Miles _____	454,498
Total Miles Flown _____	Miles _____	4,063,981
Revenue miles flown _____	Hours _____	30,295
Non-revenue miles flown _____	Hours _____	3,434
Total Miles Flown _____	Hours _____	33,729

Load

Total Persons Carried _____	Number _____	51,759
Passengers carried _____	Number _____	45,361
_____	Miles _____	19,139,677
Freight and Express carried _____	Lbs. _____	7,046,304
Mail carried _____	Lbs. _____	834,590
_____	Ton Miles _____	206,958

Gasoline and Oil Consumed

Gasoline _____	Gallons _____	1,300,774
_____	Cost _____	\$ 479,479
Lubricating Oil _____	Gallons _____	20,134
_____	Cost _____	\$ 19,810

Accidents

Non-Fatal _____	Number _____	13
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Gross Revenue

Revenue or Receipts for the twelve months ended December 31, 1947 _____	\$ 3,752,667
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The above statistics are incomplete, but they are an indication to some extent of air operations in Alberta.



Edmonton—Cross-Roads of the Air World

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* Revised Production figures for 1947 and 1948 are as follows:
(See pages 14-17)

Year	Gross \$	Net \$
1947	819,106,465	495,086,290
1948	1,053,235,318	645,628,075

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